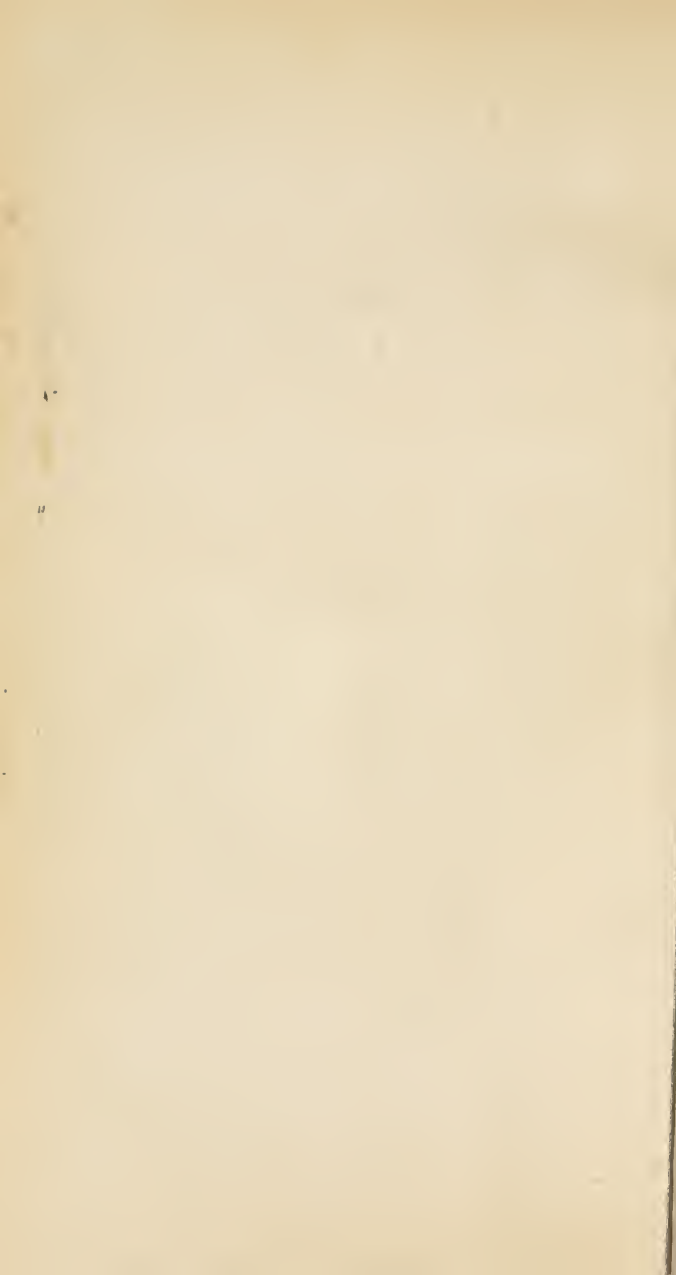


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THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1851,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

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CHARLES KNIGHT, 90, FLEET STREET.

Price One Shilling, stitched in a wrapper; or, bound in cloth with the Companion to
the Almanac, Four Shillings.

EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column headed "Thermometrical Register."

THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1849, and closes with Oct. 1850, inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1849 follows the ten months of 1850, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1851 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 24m.; hence the day has decreased 10m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h. 10m.

Equation of Time.

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 1st of February at 6h. 2m. morning, and therefore at noon on the 2d she is 1 day 5h. 58m. old, which is set down as 1 day and two-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1851.

[In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1851, occurs is also given.]

	Correspondence with 1851.	Abbreviations.
Roman Year	2604	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7359	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7343	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)	5611	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	2599	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	2597	A. Æg.
Julian Period	6564	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs.....	24th Cohiae 1567	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	Audynæus 2162	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander	3d month of 2174	A. Mor. Alex.
Era of Tyre.....	Audynæus 1975	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	Audynæus 1899	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	Canun II. 1898	
Era of Abraham	4th month of 3866	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1889	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account).....	1220	A. Pers.
Armenian common year.....	4th Kaghots 1300	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year.....	12th Kaghots 1299	
Hegira	27th Saphar 1267	A.H.
Kaliyug.....	Poos or Margaly 4952	Cal.
Salivahana	Ditto 1773	Saca.
Vikramaditya	Ditto 1907	Samvat.

		Correspondence with 1851.	Abbreviations.
Bengalee	Poos or Margaly	1257	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	Ditto	1258	Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	Ditto	1260	
Era of Collam	4th month of	1026	Collam.
Grahaparivrithi	75th year of 21st cycle		Grah.
Brihspotee (Bengal)	56th year of 84th cycle		Cycl. Brih.
Ditto (Telinga)	45th year of 83rd cycle		
Chinese Year	11th month of Kang Seo.		

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN-RISE AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 3m. A.M., and 7h. 51m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 3m., leaves 3h. 40m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 51m., gives 8h. 14m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude, either north or south of it.

Lat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclain.
 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Breemar, Laggan, Cornock.
 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardochattan.
 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.
 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigtown.
 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
 51° 30'—LONDON, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
 50° 10'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carrickfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lanesboro', Tusk, Tuam, Ballinrobe.
 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlinton, Maryborough, Ballynakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashel, Killmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
 52° 0'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallagh, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork, Marlow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfast, Dingle.
 51° 30'—Kinsale, Bandor, Clonekelty, Baltimore.

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

	h. m.		h. m.
Aberdeen	sub. 0 55	Holyhead Harbour	sub. 3 42
Alderney Pier	add 4 39	Horn Point	— 2 16
Antwerp	— 3 36	Hull	add 3 54
Ardrihaig	sub. 2 7	Hythe	sub. 3 21
Ayr Harbour	— 2 41	Ilfracombe	add 3 39
Bantry Bay	add 1 40	Jersey (St. Aubyn)	— 4 4
Barnstaple Bar	— 3 45	King's Road	— 4 42
Berwick	— 0 12	Kingstown Harbour	sub. 2 54
Blakeney Harbour	— 3 54	Kinsale Harbour	— 1 54
Blexen	sub. 0 56	Leith	— 0 16
Boulogne	— 2 40	Lerwick Harbour	— 4 6
Brest Harbour	add 1 40	Little Hampton	— 2 21
Brielle	— 0 54	Liverpool	— 2 44
Brighton	sub. 2 28	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add 4 23
Bristol	add 5 10	Margate	sub. 2 2
Buchan-ness	sub. 2 16	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add 3 39
Calais	— 2 36	Montrose	sub. 0 38
Campbeltown	— 2 36	Morlaix	add 2 59
Cape Clear	add 1 54	Mount's Bay	— 2 34
Cardigan Bar	— 4 39	Newhaven	sub. 2 15
Carmarthen Bay	— 3 52	Newport (Isle of Wight)	— 3 10
Cherbourg	— 5 51	New Shoreham Harbour	— 2 17
Christchurch Harbour	sub. 5 16	Orfordness	— 3 36
Cork Harbour (Cove)	add 2 24	Ostend	— 1 56
Cowes	sub. 3 21	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	— 3 46
Crinan	add 1 53	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add 3 49
Cromarty	sub. 2 2	Port Glasgow	sub. 2 41
Cuxhaven	— 1 6	Port Patriek	— 3 22
Dartmouth Harbour	add 3 54	Portsmouth Harbour	— 2 27
Devonport Dock-Yard	— 3 26	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	— 2 56
Dieppe	sub. 2 59	Ramsgate Harbour	— 2 46
Donegal Bar	add 2 59	Rye Harbour	— 3 40
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub. 2 56	Scarborough	add 2 9
Dover Harbour	— 2 56	Scilly Islands	— 2 24
Dublin	— 2 54	Shannon Mouth	— 1 44
Duncansby Head	— 5 51	Sligo Bay	— 3 53
Dundee	add 0 29	Southampton	sub. 3 26
Dunkerque	sub. 2 26	Southend and Sheerness	— 1 27
Exmouth Bar	add 4 19	Spurn Point, the	add 3 14
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub. 2 26	St. Ives	— 2 14
Eymouth	— 0 9	St. Malo	— 3 34
Falmouth Harbour	add 3 9	Stromness	sub. 5 6
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub. 0 46	Sunderland	add 0 54
Folkestone	— 3 7	Tay Bar	sub. 0 1
Fort George	— 2 6	Texel Road	— 5 6
Galway	add 1 49	Torbay	add 3 54
Glenluce Bay	sub. 3 26	Tynemouth Bar	— 0 44
Gravelines	— 2 26	Waterford, Hook Point of	— 3 4
Greenock	— 2 41	Wells Harbour	— 3 54
Guernsey Pier	add 4 24	West Scheldt, entrance	sub. 1 31
Hartlepool	— 1 24	Whitby	add 1 24
Havre de Grace	sub. 4 14	Wigton Bay	sub. 3 26
Heligoland	— 3 6	Wranger Oog	— 2 6
Hellevoet Sluys	add 0 9	Yarmouth Road	— 5 36

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example :—On the 4th of January, the afternoon High Water at London Bridge is 3h. 21m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 56m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 56m. from 3h. 21m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 0h. 25m. in the afternoon.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1851.

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 17 9	ft. 18 0	ft. 18 0	ft. 18 3	ft. 17 0	ft. 17 4	ft. 18 3	ft. 18 7	ft. 18 9	ft. 18 11	ft. 19 2	ft. 19 3
2	18 2	18 4	18 5	18 7	17 9	18 1	18 11	19 2	19 2	19 4	19 4	19 4
3	18 6	18 7	18 9	18 10	18 4	18 8	19 4	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 6	19 2
4	18 8	18 8	18 10	18 10	18 10	19 0	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 4	19 0	18 9
5	18 8	18 7	18 10	18 9	19 2	19 3	19 4	19 3	19 2	19 0	18 6	18 3
6	18 6	18 5	18 8	18 6	19 3	19 1	18 11	18 4	18 3	18 6	18 1	17 9
7	18 3	18 2	18 4	18 2	19 3	19 1	18 8	18 4	18 3	17 10	17 6	17 4
8	18 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	18 11	18 9	18 0	17 8	17 6	17 2	17 3	17 2
9	17 7	17 4	17 5	17 1	18 5	18 2	17 3	16 11	16 11	16 9	17 3	17 5
10	17 1	16 11	16 10	16 7	17 10	17 6	16 7	16 5	16 9	16 9	17 6	17 9
11	16 9	16 7	16 5	16 3	17 1	16 9	16 4	16 5	17 0	17 4	18 0	—
12	16 5	16 4	16 3	16 5	16 5	16 3	16 9	17 1	17 9	18 1	18 3	18 6
13	16 4	16 5	16 8	17 1	16 2	16 3	17 7	—	—	18 6	18 8	18 9
14	16 7	16 5	—	17 7	16 6	16 11	18 2	18 9	18 11	19 3	18 11	18 11
15	17 2	—	18 2	18 8	—	17 6	19 3	19 8	19 6	19 8	19 0	19 0
16	17 6	18 0	19 3	19 9	18 1	18 8	20 1	20 4	19 9	19 10	18 11	18 9
17	18 5	18 11	20 1	20 5	19 3	19 10	20 6	20 7	19 10	19 9	18 8	18 6
18	19 4	19 8	20 8	20 9	20 3	20 7	20 6	20 4	19 6	19 3	18 3	18 1
19	19 11	20 2	20 9	20 8	20 9	20 11	20 6	20 4	19 0	18 8	17 10	17 7
20	20 4	20 4	20 5	20 2	20 11	20 9	20 6	19 10	18 4	18 0	17 4	17 1
21	20 3	20 2	19 9	19 4	20 7	20 3	18 7	18 1	17 7	17 2	16 10	16 8
22	19 11	19 8	18 10	18 3	19 10	19 4	17 7	17 1	16 10	16 6	16 5	16 4
23	19 4	18 11	17 8	17 2	18 10	18 3	16 7	16 2	16 3	16 0	16 3	16 3
24	18 6	18 0	16 8	16 3	17 8	17 1	15 9	15 8	15 11	15 10	16 3	16 5
25	17 7	17 2	15 11	15 8	16 6	16 0	15 6	15 6	15 10	16 0	16 6	16 8
26	16 10	16 6	15 8	15 9	15 9	15 6	15 9	15 11	16 3	16 5	16 6	—
27	16 4	16 4	16 0	—	15 5	15 6	16 3	16 11	16 9	—	17 3	17 6
28	—	16 6	16 4	16 8	15 8	16 0	16 7	16 11	17 1	—	17 10	18 1
29	—	16 8	16 6	16 8	—	16 4	17 9	17 5	17 9	17 5	18 5	18 9
30	16 10	17 2	17 2	17 9	16 9	17 2	18 4	18 7	18 4	18 7	19 0	19 3
31	17	17	16	18	17	18	18	19	18	19	19	19

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
Jan. 7	ψ^1 Aquarii.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
11	ξ^2 Ceti	4	1 11	6 4	97	118	2 21	7 14	315	344
15	χ^3 Orionis	5	5 57	10 34	86	121	6 58	11 34	313	351
			1 17	5 38	121	80	2 13	6 35	261	221
15	68 Orionis	6	5 19	9 40	77	64	6 28	10 49	295	302
15	ν Geminorum ..	4	13 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 44	177	214				
17	α^1 Cancri	6	6 57	11 10	53	33	8 0	12 13	289	285
17	θ Cancri	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 58	15 10	90	124	11 59	16 11	241	280
18	ψ Leonis	6	15 31	19 38	25	64	16 6	20 13	300	339
25	49 Libræ	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 1	17 42	56	38	15 17	18 57	261	254
Feb. 10	α Tauri.....	1	1 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 23	19	346				
11	χ^2 Orionis	6	12 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 7	180	218				
17	δ Virginis.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 51	13 2	48	36	11 59	14 9	258	260
21	γ Libræ	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 13	67	30	11 20	13 14	250	216
21	η Libræ	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 17	17 11	56	52	16 34	18 28	262	272
Mar. 7	B. A. C. 845	4	7 42	8 43	117	155	8 42	9 42	276	315
9	63 Tauri.....	6	6 3	6 56	150	175	6 55	7 48	237	269
11	ν Geminorum ..	4	12 4	12 48	132	172	12 43	13 27	222	261
13	α^1 Cancri	6	8 45	9 21	31	40	9 34	10 10	305	326
13	θ Cancri	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 34	13 10	87	127	13 30	14 6	245	286
Apr. 3	ξ^2 Ceti	4	7 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 23	18	57				
6	m Tauri.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 9	8 11	90	130	10 12	9 14	280	321
7	χ^4 Orionis	5	9 10	8 8	92	131	10 16	9 14	267	308
7	68 Orionis	6	13 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 12	359	35				
8	ζ Geminorum ..	4	10 12	9 6	134	172	10 54	9 48	213	254
13	δ Virginis.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 15	10 49	62	67	13 25	11 59	243	261
17	η Libræ	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 18	11 36	115	94	14 5	12 23	199	184
17	θ Libræ	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 0	17 17	58	87	20 3	18 20	275	309
May 4	χ^1 Orionis	5	13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 17	180	216				
4	χ^2 Orionis	6	13 12	10 24	15	51	13 25	10 36	346	20
7	δ Cancri	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 54	6 54	77	58	11 5	8 5	252	284
12	80 Virginis.....	6	17 26	14 5	110	143	18 11	14 50	206	243
17	14 Sagittarii	6	19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 20	177	186				
21	γ Capricorni ..	4	16 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 41	149	112	17 22	13 26	231	198
June 23	ψ^2 Aquarii.....	5	19 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 55	201	172				
11	θ Libræ	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 25	10 6	47	44	16 36	11 18	270	279
13	58 Ophiuchi	5	15 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 47	346	325				
July 14	20 Capricorni ..	6	16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 34	144	108	16 47	9 19	227	194
21	ξ^2 Ceti	4	20 10	12 14	174	136	20 37	12 40	229	190
24	m Tauri.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 7	13 58	118	81	22 59	14 50	271	231

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
 VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
July 25	χ^4 Orionis	5	21 37†	13 24	100	69	22 25	14 12	278	242
Aug. 2	δ^0 Virginis.....	6	16 43	8 0	49	78	17 45	9 1	264	298
11	γ Capricorni ..	4	22 0†	12 41	200	205				
11	δ Capricorni ..	3½	2 10*	16 50	175	210	2 38†	17 18	227	264
13	ψ^2 Aquarii.....	5	0 59†	15 31	208	226				
13	ψ^1 Aquarii.....	5	0 48	15 20	55	71	1 23	15 55	1	22
24	δ Cancri	4½	0 46†	14 35	49	16	1 25	15 14	302	266
Sept. 4	28 Sagittarii	6	19 23	8 29	93	100	20 44	9 50	271	290
4	30 Sagittarii	6	22 12	11 18	131	162	23 8†	12 14	240	275
7	30 Capricorni ..	6	17 41†	6 36	189	160				
9	74 Aquarii	6	17 40†	6 27	140	102	18 36	7 23	253	220
14	B. A. C. 815	4	21 53	10 20	144	106	22 49	11 16	265	229
16	63 Tauri.....	6	22 1	10 20	92	53	22 57	11 15	305	265
Oct. 2	B. A. C. 6607....	6	18 29	5 45	105	98	19 50	7 7	261	267
11	ξ^2 Ceti	4	20 36	7 17	72	33	21 21	8 2	335	296
11	B. A. C. 845	4	8 1†	18 40	17	56				
13	δ^1 Tauri.....	4	7 26	17 57	136	172	8 24	18 55	247	286
15	χ^1 Orionis	5	22 54	9 19	17	340	23 0	9 25	5	327
Nov. 3	ψ^3 Aquarii.....	5	1 4	10 13	107	126	2 17	11 27	310	338
10	B. A. C. 1468	6	0 22	9 4	184	144	0 38	9 21	214	174
10	ϵ Tauri.....	5½	2 34	11 16	102	72	3 50	12 31	295	281
Dec. 5	B. A. C. 845	4	23 23	6 27	105	72	0 34	7 38	310	286
7	δ^1 Tauri.....	4	23 1†	5 57	200	159				
7	δ^2 Tauri.....	4½	23 6	6 2	143	103	23 56	6 53	257	217
7	B. A. C. 1468 ..	6	11 12	18 7	127	165	11 59	18 53	246	282
10	63 Geminorum..	6	5 47	12 30	71	46	7 0	13 43	285	279
12	83 Cancri	6	3 6	9 42	107	67	3 58	10 34	238	197
13	37 Leonis	6	3 52	10 21	47	9	4 41	11 13	287	247
19	θ Libræ	4½	10 58†	17 5	91	55	11 53	18 0	223	191
30	20 Ceti	5	22 30†	3 56	30	6				

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

* Star Setting.

**A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND
BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.**

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1C.....	.....	.....C.....	.....C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....D.....	.....D.....	.....	.....
3C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7
8D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....O.....	.....O.....
9D.....	.....	.....D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....D.....	.....	.....D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....O.....	.....O.....	.....	.....
11O.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12
13O.....	.....O.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14
15O.....	.....O.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C.....
16O.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C.....	.....
17	.....C.....	.....	.....O.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18C.....	.....C.....	.....	.....	.....
19
20C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21C.....	.....C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C.....
23C.....	.....C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C.....	.....
24	.....C.....	.....	.....C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C.....	.....	.....
25C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27
28C.....	.....C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....D.....	.....D.....
31D.....	.....	.....	.....

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter	E	Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 16
Golden Number	9	Shrove Tuesday	March 4
Cycle of the Sun	12	Easter Sunday	April 20
Epect	28	Whit Sunday	June 8
Roman Indiction	9	Trinity Sunday	15
Julian Period	6564	Advent Sunday	Nov. 30

The Year 1851 is the third after Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1851.

- January 17. MOON partially eclipsed, *visible* at Greenwich. Begins at 2h. 29·6m. P.M. mean time at Greenwich; middle at 4h. 50m.; ends at 7h. 10·1m. Magnitude of the eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0·465 on the northern limb.
- February 1. SUN. An annular eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 3h. 3·6m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $36^{\circ} 1'$ E., and latitude $32^{\circ} 57'$ S.; ends on the earth generally at 8h. 45·1m. in longitude $146^{\circ} 21'$ E.; and latitude $13^{\circ} 13'$ S. Central eclipse begins generally at 4h. 23·6m. in longitude $7^{\circ} 44'$ E., and latitude $47^{\circ} 41'$ S.; ends at 7h. 25·1m. in longitude $171^{\circ} 49'$ E., and latitude $28^{\circ} 27'$ S. This eclipse is visible in the Indian ocean.
- July 13. MOON partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins at 4h. 34·5m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich; middle at 7h. 21·3m., ends at 10h. 8·1m. Magnitude of the eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0·706 on the southern limb.
- July 28. SUN totally eclipsed, *visible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 0h. 14·2m. P.M. mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $106^{\circ} 28'$ W., and latitude $36^{\circ} 0'$ N.; ends on the earth generally at 4h. 31·2m. in longitude $26^{\circ} 7'$ E., and latitude $20^{\circ} 28'$ N. Central eclipse begins generally at 1h. 25·8m. in longitude $137^{\circ} 48'$ W., and latitude $53^{\circ} 43'$ N.; ends at 3h. 39·6m. in longitude $52^{\circ} 50'$ E., and latitude $39^{\circ} 6'$ N.
- At Greenwich a partial eclipse is *visible*, beginning at 2h. 33m. P.M.; greatest phase at 3h. 11·6m., and ending at 4h. 15·2m.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 21	4h 55 ^m morning.
SUMMER "	June 22	1 41 morning.
AUTUMNAL "	Sept. 23	3 51 afternoon.
WINTER "	Dec. 22	9 29 morning.

TERMS AND RETURNS.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 13th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 27th May—Ends 17th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begins.	Ends.
Lent Term	Jan. 14.....	Apr. 12
Easter Term	Apr. 30.....	June 7
Trinity Term	June 11.....	July 5
Michaelmas Term ..	Oct. 10.....	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 1.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent....Jan. 13....	Feb. 26 n		Apr. 11
Easter..Apr. 30....	June 1 m		July 4

Mich.Oct. 10 ... Nov. 12 m..Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 1.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March Lady Day	29 Sept. . Mich. Day
24 June.. Midsum.	25 Dec. . Christmas

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas...Feb. 2	Lammas ..Ang. 1
Whitsunday*May15	Martinmas. Nov. 11

* This term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates after an interval of three days, or if a Sunday intervenes of four days.

AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.	} Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726	
3 per Cent. Reduc.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuity.	Jan. 5, July 5
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 19th Geo. IV.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Jan. 5, July 5
Long Ann. ending 1860 ..	Apr. 5, Oct. 10

AT THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

South Sea Stock	} Jan. 5, July 5
New 3 per Cent. Ann.	
Old 3 per Cent. Ann.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751	Jan. 5, July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock	Jan. 5, July 5
Interest on India Bonds, due	Mar. 31, Sep. 30

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2. Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being

shut, by paying at the Bank, India House, and South Sea House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at India House by 4; at South Sea House by half-past 2.

Expense of Transfer in

Bk. Stock, 25l. & under, 5s.; above that sum, 12s.
India Stock, 1l. 10s.; non-transfer days, 2s. 6d. extra.

Powers of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of Stock must be deposited at the Bank, &c. for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving Dividends, it is sufficient to present them at the time the first Dividend becomes payable.

The expense of a Power of Attorney is 1l. 1s. 6d. for each Stock separately, but for Bank, India, and South Sea Stock, 1l. 11s. 6d.; and when required to be made out on the same day, half-past Twelve o'clock is the latest time for receiving orders. The boxes for receiving Powers of Attorney for Sale close at Two o'clock.

All Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, are required to be left at the Bank, &c. for Registration from two to three clear days, exclusive of holidays.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1851.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, April 18. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birth-day.
Prince of Wales's Birth-day, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25.

All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (June 9 and 10), are kept in addition.

INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, April 18. | Christmas Day, December 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, April 18. | Christmas Day, December 25.

And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

SOUTH SEA HOUSE.—Same as Bank of England.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Ten and Four from the 7th September to the 1st of May; and between the hours of Ten and Seven from the 7th May to the 1st September. The Reading Room is open every day, except holidays, an hour earlier, but closes at the same times. The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th January, the 1st and 7th May, and the 1st and 7th September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by all the above establishments.

QUARTER-SESSIONS (1851)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter-Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 1, April 9, July 2, Oct. 15.

BERKS—Tu. *Reading*, April 8, and Oct. 14; *Abingdon*, Dec. 31, 1850, and July 1.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 3, April 11, July 4, Oct. 17. For the Town, the Monday before.

CHESHIRE—*Chester*, M. Dec. 30, 1850, Apr. 7, June 30, Oct. 13.

CORNWALL—*Bodmin*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CUMBERLAND—Tu. as *Berks*, Jan. and June at *Carlisle*, April & Oct. at *Cockermouth*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Berks*. *Exeter City*, on preceding Monday.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Cheshire*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, or *Ely*.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Berks*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloster*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hergford*, M. as *Cheshire*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Cheshire*.

KENT—*Canterbury*, Tu. Dec. 31, 1850, Fr. Apr. 11, Tu. July 1, Fr. Oct. 17. *Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 2, Tu. Apr. 8, Th. July 3, Tu. Oct. 14.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Kirkdale*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester* as *Cheshire*.

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Lincoln city | Sat. Jan. 4 April 12 July 5 Oct. 18
Parts of Lindsey.

Kirton . . . | Fr. Jan. 3 April 11 July 4 Oct. 17

Louth . . . | Tu. — April 15 — Oct. 21

Spilsby . . . | Tu. Jan. 7 — July 8 —

Bourn and Boston, Tu. as *Berks*; *Stowford*, and *Spalding*, Th. Jan. 2, April 10, July 3, Oct. 16.

MIDDLESEX—*Clerkenwell*, Tu. Dec. 30, 1850. General and adjourned Sessions are also held at other intervening periods. The particular days for holding the *Clerkenwell* Sessions, and also those for holding the *LONDON* Quarter Sessions, have not been fixed in time to be given here.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Cheshire*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, W. same as *Bedford*; *City of Norwich* the day before.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, Th. as *Sussex*, West Div. *Peterborough*, W. as *Bedford*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Nottingham, M. as *Cheshire*.

Newark, F. as *Cambridge*.

East Retford, M. after *Newark*.

Town of Nottingham—Two days after the County Sessions.

NORTHUMBERLAND—The County Sessions are held alternately at *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Morpeth*, *Hexham*, and *Alnwick*. Th. same as *Northampton*: *Town of Newcastle*, W. previous.

OXFORDSHIRE—*Oxford*, County and City, M. as *Cheshire*. *Banbury*, the preceding Saturday.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Oakham*, Tu. as *Berks*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, Tu. as *Berks*. For the Town, the Monday preceding.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*Wells*, M. Dec. 30, 1850, April 7. *Bridgewater*, June 30. *Taunton*, Oct. 13. Bath on the following Monday.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beebles*, M. as *Cheshire*. *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, M. following.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Dec. 31, 1850. *Reigate*, April 8. *Guildford*, July 1. *Kingston*, Oct. 14.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 2, and April 10. *Her-sham*, July 3. *Chichester*, Oct. 16.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Berks*. *Coventry*, on preceding Monday.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORELAND—*Appleby*, W. as *Bedfd.*, and by adjournment at *Kendal*.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Dec. 31, 1850. *Salisbury*, April 8. *Warminster*, July 1. *Marlborough*, Oct. 14.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Worcester City* the day following.

YORKSHIRE—*York City*, M. as *Cheshire*.

EAST RIDING: *Beverly*, Tu. as *Berks*.

WEST RIDING: *Knarborough*, Tu. Dec. 31, 1850. *Wakefield*, W. Jan. 1. *Sheffield*, M. Jan. 6. *Pontefract*, M. April 7. *Skipton*, Tu. July 1. *Bradford*, W. July 2. *Rotherham*, M. July 7. *Knarborough*, Tu. Oct. 14. *Leeds*, W. Oct. 15. *Doncaster*, M. Oct. 20. NORTH RIDING: *Northallerton*, Tu. as *Berks*.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Quarter Sessions commence on Monday, Dec. 30, 1850.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).
3. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.
8. Brit. Mus. 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
8. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.
- 20, 21. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.
26. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

Registration.—Births—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, *without any fee whatever.*

Deaths.—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the minister who reads the funeral service, without which he may refuse to bury the body.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Jan. 1	Circumcision	Gen. 17	Rom. 2
" 5	2nd S. aft. Christm.	Isaiah 41	Matt. 4
" 6	Epiphany	" 60	Luke 3 to ver. 23
" 12	1st. Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 44	Matt. 10
" 19	2nd "	" 51	" 17
" 26	3rd "	" 55	" 23

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Deut. 10, ver. 12	Colos. 2
Isaiah 43	Rom. 4
" 49	John 2 to ver. 12
" 46	Rom. 10
" 53	1 Cor. 1
" 56	" 7

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus and Sagittarius, is an evening star till the 20th; invisible till the 24th; then a morning star to the end. On the 22nd, at 9h. 15m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 30th, at 2h. 46m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 4° 16' S.

Venus, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 13th, at 6h. 0m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 21st at 5h. 35m. A.M., at greatest brilliancy.

Mars, in the constellation Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 12th, at 6h. 2m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h. 48m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 5th, at 8h. 25m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h. 21m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h. 1m. P.M.; on the 17th, at 2h. 58m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 3h. 11m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 3° 37' S.; on the 4th, at 4h. 46m. A.M., with Mercury, at 1° 35' S.; on the 6th, at 4h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 10th, at 4h. 11m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 37' N.; on the 14th, at 7h. 53m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 1° 4' S.; on the 15th, at 4h. 9m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 9° 12' N.; on the 17th, at 9h. 23m. A.M. with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 7° 59' N.; on the 18th at 2h. 0m. P.M. in Perigee. On the 19th, at 4h. 38m. P.M. in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at 1° 36' S.; on the 23rd, at 6h. 1m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 7° 41' S.; at 9h. 59m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 3' S.; on the 26th, at 6h. 54m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 3° 52' S.; at 7h. 59m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 9° 16' S.; on the 28th, at 6h. 56m. A.M., with Venus, at 1° 41' N.; on the 30th, at 4h. 29m. P.M., with Mercury, at 2° 8' N.; at 6h. 3m. P.M., with Mars, at 2° 0' S.

The *Constellation Canis Major* will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor about the middle, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 8th, 1m. at 5h. 0m. 11s. A.M.; 15th, 1m. at 6h. 53m. 31s. A.M.; 17th, 1m. at 1h. 21m. 5.8. A.M.; 24th, 1m. at 3h. 15m. 14s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 11th, 1m. at 2h. 0m. 47s. A.M.; 18th, 1m. at 4h. 33m. 57s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1851.	5611.
Jan. 1	27 Thebet.
4	1 Sebat.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1851.	Hegira, 1267.
Jan. 1	27 Saphar.
4	1 Rabin 1.

14	11	"	} Birth of Mohammed.
16	13	"	
17	14	"	
18	15	"	} Fortunate Days.

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1850.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	35.0	25.9	17	35.4
2	37.0	31.1	18	36.8
3	41.3	33.5	19	45.7
4	47.0	35.8	20	34.4
5	40.0	29.7	21	30.9
6	38.0	25.8	22	35.4
7	35.7	24.6	23	38.7
8	35.0	22.0	24	37.2
9	33.7	30.7	25	53.1
10	33.4	30.5	26	51.0
11	31.0	28.5	27	40.0
12	31.2	27.6	28	49.6
13	31.0	23.6	29	49.5
14	30.2	26.0	30	40.4
15	26.9	25.9	31	41.2
16	33.0	25.7		30.1

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 2nd day, 10h. 44m. morn
 First Quart...10th day, 4h. 21m. aftern
 Full17th day, 4h. 42m. aftern.
 Last Quart. 24th day, 8h. 17m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 21° S.; 9th, 0°; 16th,
 21° N.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 21° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 7	6 3	6 5	16' 17"
6	7 58	0 14	6 3	6 9	16 17
11	8 7	0 23	6 2	6 14	16 17
16	8 18	0 34	5 59	6 21	16 17
21	8 31	0 47	5 56	6 28	16 16
26	8 46	1 2	5 51	6 35	16 16

Day.	Sun		Eq. Time.		Sun	Sun's	Moon's	Moon	Southing	Moon	High Water,		Day.	
	ris.		Clock	sets.							Dec.	Age.		ris.	of the	sets.	London Bridge.	Morn.	Aftern.
	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	8	8	3	44	3	59	23 s 2	28.8	7 m 0	11 m 16	3 a 27	0 59	1 21	1
2	8	8	4	12	4	0	22 57	●	7 55	0 a 6	4 18	1 44	2 5	2
3	8	8	4	40	4	1	22 52	1.1	8 41	0 56	5 12	2 25	2 44	3
4	8	8	5	8	4	3	22 46	2.1	9 20	1 44	6 11	3 4	3 21	4
5	8	8	5	35	4	4	22 39	3.1	9 53	2 30	7 13	3 37	3 54	5
6	8	7	6	2	4	5	22 32	4.1	10 20	3 15	8 17	4 10	4 27	6
7	8	7	6	28	4	6	22 25	5.1	10 44	3 58	9 21	4 44	5 4	7
8	8	7	6	54	4	8	22 17	6.1	11 5	4 40	10 25	5 21	5 40	8
9	8	6	7	20	4	9	22 9	7.1	11 25	5 23	11 31	5 58	6 17	9
10	8	6	7	44	4	10	22 0	☾	11 46	6 6	morn.	6 39	6 59	10
11	8	5	8	8	4	12	21 51	9.1	0 a 7	6 51	0 38	7 24	7 53	11
12	8	4	8	32	4	13	21 42	10.1	0 31	7 39	1 47	8 22	8 57	12
13	8	4	8	55	4	15	21 32	11.1	1 0	8 30	2 59	9 32	10 7	13
14	8	3	9	17	4	16	21 22	12.1	1 35	9 25	4 12	10 41	11 18	14
15	8	2	9	38	4	18	21 11	13.1	2 19	10 24	5 25	11 48	—	15
16	8	1	9	59	4	19	21 0	14.1	3 15	11 26	6 34	0 19	0 45	16
17	8	0	10	19	4	21	20 48	○	4 23	morn.	7 35	1 11	1 37	17
18	7	59	10	39	1	22	20 36	16.1	5 41	0 29	8 26	2 2	2 24	18
19	7	58	10	58	4	24	20 24	17.1	7 3	1 31	9 7	2 49	3 15	19
20	7	57	11	16	4	26	20 11	18.1	8 26	2 29	9 41	3 37	4 0	20
21	7	56	11	33	4	27	19 58	19.1	9 47	3 25	10 9	4 24	4 47	21
22	7	55	11	49	4	29	19 45	20.1	11 5	4 17	10 34	5 12	5 36	22
23	7	54	12	5	4	31	19 31	21.1	morn.	5 8	10 58	6 1	6 26	23
24	7	53	12	20	4	33	19 16	☾	0 21	5 57	11 22	6 50	7 13	24
25	7	51	12	34	4	34	19 2	23.1	1 34	6 45	11 48	7 42	8 12	25
26	7	50	12	48	4	36	18 47	24.1	2 43	7 34	0 a 17	8 44	9 18	26
27	7	49	13	1	4	38	18 32	25.1	3 51	8 23	0 49	9 56	10 33	27
28	7	47	13	13	4	40	18 16	26.1	4 54	9 13	1 28	11 11	11 46	28
29	7	46	13	24	4	41	18 0	27.1	5 48	10 2	2 15	—	0 18	29
30	7	45	13	34	4	43	17 44	28.1	6 39	10 51	3 6	0 46	1 9	30
31	7	43	13	43	4	45	17 27	29.1	7 20	11 40	4 3	1 32	1 53	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day.

4. Hereford—cattle, horses, and hops.

Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that he gives notice to quit his premises half a year before the time of the expiration of the current year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quarter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in England came under the provisions of the new Wills Act, of which an abstract was given in British Almanac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed of by will; all wills must be in writing, and each must be signed at the bottom or end by the testator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be present at the same time) must also sign the will. If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other way than by bequeathing them anything: for legacies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, are void. No person under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by the making of a new one; and alterations in wills must be made in the same manner as a will is made. Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention is expressed; and properties bequeathed in general terms include all property in the possession of the testator at his decease, whether acquired before or after the will was made. [If persons make their own wills, without legal assistance, let them express themselves in a plain simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or attempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Feb. 2	4th Sun. after Epiphany	Isaiah 57	Mark 2	Isaiah 58	1 Cor.	14
" 9	5th	" 59	" 9	" 64	2 Cor.	5
" 16	Septuagesima Sunday	Gen. 1	" 16	Gen. 2	"	12
" 23	Sexagesima Sunday	" 3	Luke 6	" 6	Galat.	6

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	32	{ Salmon-fishing begins in Scotland. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
2 S	33	{ 4 S. aft. Epiph. Purific. of B.V. Mary. Candlemas.
3 M	34	" " " " " "
4 Tu	35	" " " " " "
5 W	36	" " " " " "
6 Th	37	" " " " " "
7 F	38	" " " " " "
8 S	39	Half-quarter.
9 S	40	5 Sunday after Epiphany.
10 M	41	" " " " " "
11 Tu	42	" " " " " "
12 W	43	" " " " " "
13 Th	44	" " " " " "
14 F	45	Valentine.
15 S	46	" " " " " "
16 S	47	Septuagesima Sunday.
17 M	48	" " " " " "
18 Tu	49	" " " " " "
19 W	50	" " " " " "
20 Th	51	" " " " " "
21 F	52	" " " " " "
22 S	53	" " " " " "
23 S	54	Sexagesima Sunday.
24 M	55	St. Matthias.
25 Tu	56	" " " " " "
26 W	57	Camb. Lect Term div. n.
27 Th	58	" " " " " "
28 F	59	" " " " " "

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 2nd, at 10h. 40m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th, at 11h. 15m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $26^{\circ} 21' W.$; on the 27th, at 5h. 1m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 28th, at 7h. 35m. P.M. in conjunction with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 24' N.$

Venus, in the constellation Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 25th, at 10h. 0m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $46^{\circ} 42' W.$

Mars, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month. **Jupiter**, in the constellation Virgo, on the 7th, at 10h. 20m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 49m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 27m. P.M., and sets at 5h. 54m.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 1m. P.M.

The **Moon**, on the 2nd, at 12h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 6th, at 2h. 19m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 48' N.$; on the 7th, at 9h. 22m. A.M., with Uranus, at $5^{\circ} 1' N.$; on the 10th, at 5h. 15m. P.M., with α Taurus (Aldebaran) at $1^{\circ} 1' S.$; on the 11th, at 2h. 13m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $9^{\circ} 11' N.$; on the 13th, at 5h. 44m. P.M., with β Gemini (Pollux) at $7^{\circ} 58' N.$; on the 16th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 3h. 56m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $1^{\circ} 35' S.$; on the 19th, at 2h. 45m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $7^{\circ} 38' S.$; at 6h. 47m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 53' S.$; on the 21st, at 5h. 22m. A.M., with α^2 Libræ (Zubén el Chanali) at $5^{\circ} 6' S.$; on the 22nd, at 3h. 22m. P.M., with β^1 Scorpii (Antares) at $9^{\circ} 11' S.$; at 2h. 9m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $9^{\circ} 11' S.$; on the 26th, at 5h. 3m. P.M., with Venus, at $1^{\circ} 35' N.$; on the 26th, at 9h. 18m. P.M., with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 6' S.$; at 9h. 24m. P.M. with Mercury, at $0^{\circ} 30' S.$

The **constellations** Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 9th, 1m. at 1h. 30m. 10s. A.M.; 16th, 1m. at 3h. 23m. 31s. A.M.; 23rd, 1m. at 5h. 16m. 54s. A.M.; 24th, 1m. at 11h. 45m. 17s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 12th, 1m. at 1h. 31m. 2s. A.M.; 19th, 1m. at 4h. 4m. 53s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 2nd, 1m. at 1h. 43m. 9s. A.M.; 9th, 1m. at 5h. 40m. 44s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1851. 5611.
Feb. 1 29 Sheat.
3 1 Adar.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1851. Hezira 1267.
Feb. 1 29 Rabi' 1.
3 1 Rabi' 11.
15 13 } Fortunate
16 14 } Days.
17 15 }

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1850.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	56.4	41.0	13	56.2
2	58.0	49.7	16	56.8
3	54.0	43.5	17	51.2
4	49.4	36.0	18	54.2
5	48.5	40.4	19	52.4
6	49.1	37.6	20	51.0
7	46.1	35.4	21	53.0
8	52.9	39.0	22	56.4
9	51.5	38.0	23	50.5
10	47.2	37.5	24	41.9
11	48.0	37.9	25	48.6
12	46.2	35.7	26	50.0
13	41.4	30.5	27	53.2
14	50.8	30.0	28	40.8

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 1st day, 6h. 2m. morn.
 First Quart .. 9th day, 8h. 56m. morn.
 Full 16th day, 3h. 28m. morn.
 Last Quart... 22nd day, 9h. 28m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 13th, 21° N.; 19th, 0°; 25th, 21° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 5	1 21	5 44	6 45	16 15
6	9 23	1 39	5 37	6 52	16 14
11	9 40	1 56	5 30	7 1	16 13
16	9 59	2 15	5 20	7 9	16 12
21	10 18	2 34	5 11	7 18	16 11
26	10 37	2 53	5 1	7 26	16 10

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	s.					h. m.	h. m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	7 42	13	52	4 47	17 s 11	●	7 m 55	0 a 27	5 a 4	2 13	2 30		1
2	7 40	14	0	4 48	16 53	1.2	8 24	1 12	6 7	2 49	3 7		2
3	7 38	14	7	4 50	16 36	2.2	8 49	1 56	7 11	3 22	3 41		3
4	7 37	14	13	4 52	16 18	3.2	9 10	2 38	8 16	3 54	4 8		4
5	7 35	14	18	4 54	16 0	4.2	9 31	3 20	9 21	4 23	4 40		5
6	7 33	14	23	4 56	15 42	5.2	9 51	4 3	10 27	4 55	5 11		6
7	7 32	14	26	4 58	15 23	6.2	10 11	4 46	11 33	5 29	5 46		7
8	7 30	14	29	4 59	15 5	7.2	10 33	5 31	morn.	6 3	6 23		8
9	7 28	14	31	5 1	14 46	☽	10 59	6 19	0 41	6 43	7 4		9
10	7 27	14	32	5 3	14 26	9.2	11 30	7 11	1 52	7 30	8 2		10
11	7 25	14	33	5 5	14 7	10.2	0 a 8	8 6	3 3	8 36	9 13		11
12	7 23	14	32	5 7	13 47	11.2	0 56	9 5	4 11	9 54	10 34		12
13	7 21	14	31	5 9	13 27	12.2	1 56	10 6	5 16	11 16	11 52		13
14	7 19	14	29	5 11	13 7	13.2	3 9	11 8	6 11	—	0 26		14
15	7 17	14	26	5 12	12 46	14.2	4 29	morn.	6 57	0 55	1 23		15
16	7 15	14	23	5 14	12 25	Q	5 54	0 9	7 35	1 48	2 13		16
17	7 13	14	19	5 16	12 5	16.2	7 18	1 8	8 6	2 37	3 2		17
18	7 11	14	14	5 18	11 44	17.2	8 41	2 4	8 34	3 23	3 45		18
19	7 9	14	9	5 20	11 22	18.2	10 1	2 57	8 59	4 7	4 28		19
20	7 7	14	2	5 21	11 1	19.2	11 18	3 49	9 24	4 50	5 13		20
21	7 5	13	56	5 23	10 39	20.2	morn.	4 39	9 50	5 35	5 57		21
22	7 3	13	48	5 25	10 18	☾	0 32	5 29	10 18	6 18	6 40		22
23	7 1	13	40	5 27	9 56	22.2	1 42	6 19	10 50	7 2	7 29		23
24	6 59	13	31	5 29	9 34	23.2	2 47	7 9	11 27	7 58	8 31		24
25	6 57	13	22	5 30	9 12	24.2	3 46	7 59	0 a 11	9 10	9 53		25
26	6 55	13	12	5 32	8 49	25.2	4 37	8 48	1 0	10 36	11 18		26
27	6 53	13	2	5 34	8 27	26.2	5 21	9 37	1 56	11 55	—		27
28	6 51	12	51	5 36	8 4	27.2	5 57	10 24	2 55	0 26	0 54		28

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.

2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.

3. Newcastle-under-Lyme—horses and cattle.

7 and 8. Nottingham—horses and cattle.

15. Oswestry—cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, &c.

21, 22. Derby—cheese.

Overseers are to be appointed on the 25th of March, or within fourteen days thereafter. Those whose year has expired must verify their accounts by oath before one justice, within fourteen days,

to be delivered to their successors after the appointment of such successors. Constables, head-boroughs, and tithingmen, are to deliver their accounts every three months, and within fourteen days after they leave office, to the overseers, who are, within the following fourteen days, to lay them before the inhabitants, and, if approved by a majority, they shall be allowed; but if not, the constables, &c., may appeal to a justice. Thursday after 25th (27th) Poor Law guardians to be elected.

27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

29, 30, 31. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.

23. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
March	2	Quinquagesima Sunday	Gen. 9 to v. 20 Luke 13	Gen. 12	Philip: 1
"	5	Ash Wednesday	Dent. 21	Dent. 25	" 4
"	9	1st Sun. in Lent	Gen. 19 to v. 30	Gen. 22	Colos. 4
"	16	2nd "	" 27	" 34	2 Thes. 2
"	23	3rd "	" 39	" 42	2 Tim. 1
"	30	4th "	" 43	" 45	Heb. 1

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	60	St. David.
2 S	61	Quinquagesima Sunday.
3 M	62	" " " " "
4 Tu	63	Shrove Tuesday.
5 W	64	Ash Wednesday.
6 Th	65	" " " " "
7 F	66	" " " " "
8 S	67	" " " " "
9 S	68	1 Sunday in Lent.
10 M	69	" " " " "
11 Tu	70	" " " " "
12 W	71	Ember Week.
13 Th	72	" " " " "
14 F	73	" " " " "
15 S	74	" " " " "
16 S	75	2 Sunday in Lent.
17 M	76	St. Patrick.
18 Tu	77	Princess Louisa b. 1848.
19 W	78	" " " " "
20 Th	79	" " " " "
21 F	80	Spring Quarter com.
22 S	81	" " " " "
23 S	82	3 Sunday in Lent.
24 M	83	" " " " "
25 Tu	84	{ LADY-DAY. Annunc. of B. V. Mary.
26 W	85	" " " " "
27 Th	86	" " " " "
28 F	87	" " " " "
29 S	88	" " " " "
30 S	89	4 Sunday in Lent.
31 M	90	" " " " "

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is a morning star till about the middle of the month; then invisible to the end.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h. 52m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h. 48m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 16m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 3h. P.M., in Apogee; on the 6th, at 1h. 31m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 52' N.; at 5h. 17m. P.M., with Uranus, at 4° 55' N.; on the 10th, at 6h. 17m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 1° 16' S.; at 9h. 52m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 9° 2' N.; on the 13th, at 6h. 20m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 7° 52' N.; on the 15th, at 3h. 2m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at 1° 38' S.; on the 16th, at noon, in Perigee. On the 19th, at 1h. 28m. A.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica) at 7° 32' S.; at 1h. 59m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 3° 38' S.; on the 20th, at 3h. 0m. P.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chumay) at 4° 56' S.; on the 21st, at 1h. 54m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 3° 47' S.; on the 22nd, at 10h. 21m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares) at 9° 0' S.; on the 28th, at 4h. 5m. P.M., with Venus, at 2° 3' N.; at 11h. P.M., in Apogee; on the 30th, at 0h. 35m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 1° 51' N.

The Constellation Ursa Major, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, Im. at 1h. 38m. 44s. A.M.; 11th, Im. at 3h. 32m. 15s. A.M.; 12th, Im. at 10h. 0m. 37s. P.M.; 19th, Im. at 11h. 54m. 13s. P.M.; 27th, Im. at 1h. 47m. 55s. A.M.; 28th, Im. at 8h. 16m. 24s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 8th, Im. at 10h. 30m. 44s. P.M.; 16th, Im. at 1h. 5m. 27s. A.M.; 23rd, Im. at 3h. 40m. 25s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 9th, Im. at 9h. 31m. 22s. P.M.; 10th, Im. at 0h. 2m. 49s. A.M.; 17th, Im. at 1h. 29m. 23s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.	
1851. 5611.	1851. Hegira, 1267.	
Mar. 1 27 Adar.	Mar. 1 27 Rabin II.	
5 1 Yearar.	4 1 Jomadhi I.	
17 13 ,, Fast of Esther	16 13 ,, } Fortu-	
18 14 ,, } Feast of	17 14 ,, } nate	
19 15 ,, } Parim.	18 15 ,, } Days.	
	23 20 ,, { Taking of	
		Constantinople.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1850.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	53.8	37.6	17	40.2	26.0
2	51.4	46.2	18	45.4	24.2
3	54.0	43.0	19	51.8	32.9
4	45.8	33.8	20	46.0	37.2
5	49.7	27.2	21	41.9	35.7
6	56.9	34.6	22	50.0	27.2
7	50.2	36.4	23	45.4	32.6
8	45.7	41.5	24	41.2	28.8
9	52.2	39.0	25	41.0	27.9
10	52.9	32.2	26	39.7	20.0
11	50.0	32.6	27	44.8	24.1
12	51.7	28.5	28	44.2	21.0
13	55.9	31.5	29	48.2	27.6
14	47.8	34.9	30	54.2	33.2
15	46.4	33.4	31	58.0	39.9
16	48.4	24.2			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 3rd day, 1h. 15m. morn.
 First Quart... 10th day, 9h. 45m. aftern.
 Full 17th day, 1h. 19m. aftern.
 Last Quart... 24th day, 1h. 26m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 21° N.; 18th, 0°; 25th, 21° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 49	3 5	4 56	7 31	16' 9"
6	11 8	3 24	4 44	7 40	16 8
11	11 28	3 44	4 31	7 50	16 7
16	11 49	4 5	4 20	7 59	16 5
21	12 8	4 24	4 7	8 8	16 4
26	12 28	4 44	3 54	8 19	16 2

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° '	h. m.	° '	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Morn.	Aftern.		
1	6 49	12 40	5 38	7 s 41	28.2	6m 28	11m 10	3 a 57	1 15	1 36	1				
2	6 46	12 28	5 39	7 19	29.2	6 53	11 54	5 2	1 55	2 13	2				
3	6 44	12 15	5 41	6 56	30.2	7 16	0 a 37	6 7	2 30	2 45	3				
4	6 42	12 2	5 43	6 33	31.2	7 37	1 19	7 12	3 0	3 16	4				
5	6 40	11 49	5 45	6 10	32.2	7 57	2 2	8 18	3 29	3 44	5				
6	6 38	11 35	5 46	5 46	33.2	8 17	2 45	9 24	3 58	4 14	6				
7	6 35	11 21	5 48	5 23	34.2	8 38	3 29	10 32	4 28	4 45	7				
8	6 33	11 6	5 50	5 0	35.2	9 2	4 15	11 41	5 0	5 17	8				
9	6 31	10 51	5 52	4 36	36.2	9 30	5 4	morn.	5 35	5 53	9				
10	6 29	10 36	5 53	4 13	37.2	10 3	5 57	0 50	6 12	6 34	10				
11	6 27	10 20	5 55	3 49	38.2	10 46	6 52	1 58	6 56	7 25	11				
12	6 24	10 4	5 57	3 26	39.2	11 39	7 50	3 2	7 58	8 38	12				
13	6 22	9 47	5 58	3 2	40.2	0 a 44	8 50	3 59	9 21	10 8	13				
14	6 20	9 30	6 0	2 39	41.2	1 58	9 49	4 48	10 53	11 35	14				
15	6 18	9 13	6 2	2 15	42.2	3 20	10 48	5 28	—	0 9	15				
16	6 15	8 56	6 4	1 51	43.2	4 44	11 45	6 2	0 41	1 6	16				
17	6 13	8 39	6 5	1 28	44.2	6 8	morn.	6 31	1 32	1 55	17				
18	6 11	8 21	6 7	1 4	45.2	7 32	0 40	6 57	2 17	2 40	18				
19	6 8	8 3	6 9	0 40	46.2	8 53	1 34	7 22	3 4	3 24	19				
20	6 6	7 45	6 10	0 s 17	47.2	10 11	2 26	7 48	3 45	4 5	20				
21	6 4	7 27	6 12	0 N 7	48.2	11 26	3 18	8 16	4 25	4 47	21				
22	6 2	7 8	6 13	0 31	49.2	morn	4 10	8 47	5 5	5 26	22				
23	5 59	6 50	6 15	0 54	50.2	0 36	5 2	9 23	5 47	6 10	23				
24	5 57	6 32	6 17	1 18	51.2	1 39	5 53	10 5	6 31	6 54	24				
25	5 55	6 13	6 19	1 42	52.2	2 34	6 44	10 54	7 22	7 53	25				
26	5 52	5 55	6 20	2 5	53.2	3 20	7 33	11 48	8 30	9 12	26				
27	5 50	5 36	6 22	2 29	54.2	3 59	8 21	0 a 47	9 56	10 39	27				
28	5 48	5 18	6 24	2 52	55.2	4 30	9 7	1 49	11 23	11 55	28				
29	5 46	4 59	6 25	3 16	56.2	4 57	9 51	2 53	—	0 24	29				
30	5 43	4 41	6 27	3 39	57.2	5 21	10 35	3 58	0 48	1 6	30				
31	5 41	4 23	6 29	4 2	58.2	5 42	11 18	5 3	1 25	1 42	31				

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.
 3, 6. Thirsk—leather.
 5. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.
 5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1850, and the 5th April, 1851. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.
 5. Gloucester—cheese.

6. Northampton—horses.
 7. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
 7. Ilkington—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 8. Fire Insurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
 8, 9. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
 16, 17, 18. Howden—horses, last day cattle also.
 20. Devizes—horses, cattle, sheep.
 21. Newcastle-under-Lyme—horses and cattle.
 23. East Isley, & every other Wed. till July—sheep.
 24. Lincoln—sheep and pedlery (four days).
 27, 29. Boroughbridge—cattle and sheep.
 29. Alton—sheep and lambs.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
April 6	5th Sun. in Lent	Exod. 3	Acts 3	Exod. 5	Heb. 8
" 13	6th Sun. " Palm Sun.	" 9	Matt. 26	" 10	Heb. 5 to v. 11
" 18	Good Friday	Gen. 22 to v. 20	John 18	Isaiah 53	1 Peter 2
" 20	Easter Sunday	Exod. 12	Rom. 6	Exod. 14	Acts 2 v. 22
" 27	1st Sunday after Easter	Num. 16	Acts 24	Num. 22	1 John 3

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	91	.. .. .
2 W	92	.. .. .
3 Th	93	.. .. .
4 F	94	.. .. .
5 S	95	.. .. .
6 S	96	{ 5 Sunday in Lent. Old Lady Day.
7 M	97	.. .. .
8 Tu	98	.. .. .
9 W	99	.. .. .
10 Th	100	.. .. .
11 F	101	Camb. Lent Term ends.
12 S	102	Oxford Lent Term ends.
13 S	103	Palm Sunday.
14 M	104	.. .. .
15 Tu	105	Easter Term begins.
16 W	106	.. .. .
17 Th	107	.. .. .
18 F	108	Good Friday.
19 S	109	.. .. .
20 S	110	Easter Sunday.
21 M	111	Easter Monday.
22 Tu	112	.. .. .
23 W	113	St. George.
24 Th	114	.. .. .
25 F	115	{ St. Mark. Duch. of Glo. b. 1776. Prs. Alice b. 1843.
26 S	116	.. .. .
27 S	117	1 S. aft. East. Low Sun.
28 M	118	.. .. .
29 Tu	119	.. .. .
30 W	120	{ Oxford and Camb. Easter Terms begin.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces, Aries, and Taurus, is invisible till the 4th, then an evening star to the end of the month; on the 1st, at 10h. 8m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 7th, at 10h. 16m. P.M., with Saturn, at 2° 23' S.; on the 28th, at 8h. 56m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 20° 31' E.

Venus, in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 22nd, at 11h. 28m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 8th, at 1h. 17m. P.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 11h. 36m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th, at 4h. 28m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 21st, at 1h. 20m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 2h. 34m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 3° 31' N.; on the 2nd, at 2h. 0m. P.M., with Saturn, at 2° 53' N.; on the 6th, at 5h. 31m. A.M., with α Taurus (Aldebaran) at 1° 24' S.; on the 7th, at 3h. 35m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 8° 48' N.; on the 9th, at 1h. 13m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 7° 38' N.; on the 11th, at 11h. 50m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at 1° 47' S.; on the 13th, at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 15th, at 7h. 10m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 3° 31' S.; at 6h. 7m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 7° 29' S.; on the 18th, at 9h. 49m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 3° 26' S.; at 8h. 2m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 8° 47' S.; on the 25th, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 27th, at 8h. 23m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 2° 58' N.; on the 28th, at 3h. 50m. A.M., with Mars, at 3° 27' N.; on the 30th, at 3h. 41m. A.M., with Saturn at 2° 53' N.

The *Constellations* Virgo and Centaurus, and east part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3rd, Im. at 3h. 41m. 42s. A.M.; 4th, Im. at 10h. 10m. 13s. P.M.; 12th, Em. at 2h. 13m. 18s. A.M.; 13th, Em. at 8h. 41m. 27s. P.M.; 19th, Em. at 4h. 6m. 55s. A.M.; 20th, Em. at 10h. 35m. 23s. P.M.; 25th, Em. at 0h. 29m. 25s. A.M.
Second Satellite. 10th, Em. at 0h. 45m. 48s. A.M.; 17th, Em. at 3h. 21m. 37s. A.M.
Third Satellite. 14th, Em. at 7h. 49m. 23s. P.M.; 21st, Em. at 11h. 46m. 47s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1851. 5511.	1851. Hegira, 1267.
Apr. 1 28 Veadar.	Apr. 1 29 Jomadhi I.
3 1 Nisan.	3 1 Jomadhi II.
17 15 " Passover.	13 13 " Fortune.
18 16 " 2nd day.	16 14 " Fate.
23 21 " 7th day.	17 15 " Days.
24 22 " End of Passover.	

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1850.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 1st day, 6h. 33m. aftern.
 First Quart. .. 9th day, 7h. 2m. morn.
 Full 15th day, 10h. 35m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .23rd day, 6h. 58m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 8th, 21° N.; 14th,
 0°; 21st, 21° S.; 28th, 0°.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	61°4	44°2	16	53°0
2	62°0	50°0	17	64°0
3	56°0	47°0	18	63°2
4	55°0	49°0	19	54°8
5	59°9	46°4	20	61°5
6	58°2	49°5	21	60°7
7	65°9	49°2	22	55°2
8	63°7	49°0	23	54°8
9	55°2	39°2	24	54°6
10	59°2	43°2	25	53°0
11	61°2	40°8	26	62°0
12	58°4	42°2	27	55°0
13	55°5	44°2	28	55°2
14	57°0	44°2	29	56°2
15	60°2	44°2	30	56°8

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☽'s semi-di
1	12 51	5 7	3 37	8 33	16' 1"
6	13 11	5 27	3 24	8 44	15 59
11	13 31	5 47	3 9	8 55	15 58
16	13 50	6 6	2 54	9 8	15 57
21	14 8	6 24	2 37	9 22	15 55
26	14 27	6 43	2 24	9 34	15 54

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 5 39	m. s. 4 4	h. m. 6 30	° ' 4 N 25	●	h. m. 6 m 2	h. m. 0 0	h. m. 6 a 9	h. m. 1 59	h. m. 2 16	1	
2	5 36	3 46	6 32	4 49	0·7	6 22	0 a 43	7 16	2 32	2 46	2	
3	5 34	3 28	6 34	5 12	1·7	6 43	1 27	8 24	3 2	3 15	3	
4	5 32	3 11	6 35	5 35	2·7	7 6	2 13	9 33	3 30	3 46	4	
5	5 30	2 53	6 37	5 57	3·7	7 32	3 2	10 43	4 1	4 16	5	
6	5 28	2 35	6 39	6 20	4·7	8 4	3 53	11 51	4 34	4 51	6	
7	5 25	2 18	6 40	6 43	5·7	8 43	4 47	morn.	5 9	5 29	7	
8	5 23	2 1	6 42	7 5	6·7	9 31	5 43	0 56	5 50	6 15	8	
9	5 21	1 44	6 44	7 28	☾	10 30	6 40	1 54	6 39	7 7	9	
10	5 19	1 27	6 45	7 50	8·7	11 39	7 38	2 44	7 42	8 21	10	
11	5 16	1 10	6 47	8 12	9·7	0 a 55	8 35	3 26	9 9	9 53	11	
12	5 14	0 54	6 49	8 34	10·7	2 16	9 30	4 0	10 36	11 16	12	
13	5 12	0 38	6 50	8 56	11·7	3 38	10 25	4 30	11 49	—	13	
14	5 10	0 23	6 52	9 18	12·7	5 1	11 18	4 56	0 22	0 47	14	
15	5 8	0 7	6 54	9 39	○	6 23	morn.	5 21	1 13	1 35	15	
16	5 5	aft. 8	6 55	10 1	14·7	7 44	0 11	5 46	1 57	2 18	16	
17	5 3	0 22	6 57	10 22	15·7	9 2	1 3	6 12	2 39	3 0	17	
18	5 1	0 36	6 59	10 43	16·7	10 17	1 56	6 42	3 20	3 40	18	
19	4 59	0 50	7 0	11 4	17·7	11 25	2 50	7 16	4 1	4 20	19	
20	4 57	1 4	7 2	11 21	18·7	morn.	3 43	7 56	4 39	4 58	20	
21	4 55	1 16	7 3	11 45	19·7	0 26	4 35	8 43	5 19	5 41	21	
22	4 53	1 29	7 5	12 5	20·7	1 17	5 26	9 36	6 2	6 26	22	
23	4 51	1 41	7 7	12 25	☾	1 59	6 15	10 35	6 51	7 21	23	
24	4 49	1 53	7 9	12 45	22·7	2 33	7 2	11 37	7 54	8 34	24	
25	4 47	2 4	7 10	13 5	23·7	3 2	7 48	0 a 40	9 14	9 53	25	
26	4 45	2 14	7 12	13 25	24·7	3 26	8 31	1 45	10 30	11 10	26	
27	4 43	2 24	7 13	13 44	25·7	3 48	9 14	2 50	11 40	—	27	
28	4 41	2 34	7 15	14 3	26·7	4 8	9 57	3 56	0 5	0 30	28	
29	4 39	2 43	7 17	14 22	27·7	4 28	10 40	5 3	0 48	1 6	29	
30	4 37	2 51	7 18	14 40	28·7	4 48	11 23	6 12	1 24	1 41	30	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

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| 1. British Museum closes.
1. Holiday at Bank and South Sea Transfer Offices.
1. Reading—horses and cattle.
2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
2. Leominster—cattle and horses.
4. Northampton—horses.
4 and 5. Boston—sheep.
4. Howden—horses.
5. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
6. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
6. Abingdon—cattle.
6. Lewes—cattle. | 8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 7; Reading Room, 9 till 7.
9. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
11 and 12. Askrig—cattle.
12. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
12. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
12 and 13. Ripon—horses and sheep.
13, 14, 15. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
14. Ramsbury—horses, cows, and sheep.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
20. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
21. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London.
29. Holiday at Stamps and Taxes Office.
30. Wells—horses and cattle. |
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SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
May	4	2nd Sun. aft. Easter	Num. 23, 24	Matt. 2	Num. 25	Rom. 3	
"	11	3rd	Deut. 4	" 9	Deut. 5	" 10	
"	18	4th	" 6	" 16	" 7	1 Cor. 1	
"	25	5th	" 8	" 23	" 9	" 8	
"	29	Holy Thurs. Asc. Day	" 10	Luke 24 v. 44	2 Kings 2	Ephes. 4	10 v. 17

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	121	St. Philip and St. James.
2 F	122	.. .. .
3 S	123	.. .. .
4 S	124	2 Sunday after Easter.
5 M	125	.. .. .
6 Tu	126	.. .. .
7 W	127	.. .. .
8 Tu	128	Half Quarter.
9 F	129	.. .. .
10 S	130	.. .. .
11 S	131	3 Sunday after Easter.
12 M	132	.. .. .
13 Tu	133	{ Easter Term ends. Old
14 W	134	{ May Day.
15 Th	135	.. .. .
16 F	136	.. .. .
17 S	137	.. .. .
18 S	138	4 Sunday after Easter.
19 M	139	.. .. .
20 Tu	140	.. .. .
21 W	141	.. .. .
22 Th	142	.. .. .
23 F	143	.. .. .
24 S	144	Queen Victoria b. 1819.
25 S	145	{ 5 S. aft East. Rogation
26 M	146	{ Sun. Prs. Helena b. 1846.
27 Tu	147	Trinity Term begins.
28 W	148	.. .. .
29 Th	149	{ Holy Thurs. Ascension
30 F	150	{ Day. K. Charles II. res.
31 S	151	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Taurus, is an evening star till the 17th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 10th, at 3h. 32m. A.M., stationary; on the 21st, at 0h. 23m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 26th, at 4h. 18m. P.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 5th, at 0h. 32m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 6th, at 5h. 43m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 36' N.$; on the 24th, at 7h. 19m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $0^{\circ} 27' S.$; on the 26th, at 3h. 25m. P.M., with Uranus, at $1^{\circ} 27' N.$

Mars, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 22m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month.

Uranus, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 29m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 9h. 25m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $7^{\circ} 4' N.$; on the 3rd, at 11h. 48m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $1^{\circ} 33' S.$; on the 4th, at 9h. 14m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $8^{\circ} 36' N.$; on the 6th, at 6h. 33m. P.M., with γ Geminorum (Pollux) at $7^{\circ} 23' N.$; on the 9th, at 6h. 5m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at $2^{\circ} 2' S.$; on the 11th, at 7h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee. On the 12th, at 10h. 50m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 37' S.$; at 8h. 52m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at $7^{\circ} 34' S.$; on the 15th, at 7h. 30m. P.M., with β^2 Scorpii, at $3^{\circ} 20' S.$; on the 16th, at 5h. 41m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $8^{\circ} 41' S.$; on the 23rd, at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 27th, at 6h. 52m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $4^{\circ} 21' N.$; at 6h. 6m. P.M., with Saturn, at $3^{\circ} 1' N.$; on the 29th, at 7h. 54m. P.M., with Mercury, at $1^{\circ} 12' N.$; on the 30th, at 7h. 19m. P.M., with α Taurus (Aldebaran) at $1^{\circ} 36' S.$; on the 31st, at 4h. 21m. P.M., with β Tauri at $8^{\circ} 31' N.$

The *Constellations* Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, Libra, and Lupus, will be on the meridian at midnight near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th, Em. at 2h. 23m. 32s. A.M.; 6th, Em. at 8h. 52m. 5s. P.M.; 13th, Em. at 10h. 46m. 19s. P.M. *Second Satellite.* 4th, Em. at 9h. 52m. 44s. P.M.; 12th, Em. at 0h. 29m. 22s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1851.	5611.	1851.	Hegira 1267.
May 1	29 Nisan.	May 1	29 Jomadi II.
3	1 Jyar.	2	1 Regeb.
12	10 { Fast.	14	13 { " Fortunate
"	" { Death of	15	14 { " Days.
"	" { Eli.	16	15 { " Day of Victory.
29	27 { Fast.	"	" { " Exaltation
"	" { Death of	28	27 { " of Mohammed.
"	" { Samuel.	"	" { "

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1850.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	50°8	40°2	17	64°9	41°4
2	58°0	34°8	18	64°8	43°4
3	60°2	31°7	19	69°5	44°2
4	62°0	42°9	20	66°3	43°9
5	60°5	38°9	21	72°0	47°1
6	45°8	42°0	22	61°0	51°2
7	48°7	42°7	23	70°1	45°4
8	47°8	43°1	24	67°3	40°4
9	56°8	41°4	25	64°8	50°4
10	59°4	35°5	26	69°8	47°6
11	61°0	47°0	27	65°8	50°2
12	65°3	45°2	28	67°3	47°5
13	64°3	39°4	29	70°8	49°1
14	54°0	38°2	30	68°8	49°1
15	53°8	41°6	31	76°5	46°0
16	58°3	32°9			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 1st day, 9h. 2m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 8th day, 1h. 34m. aftern.
 Full 15th day, 8h. 5m. morn.
 Last Quart. ... 23rd day, 1h. 5m. morn.
 New 30th day, 8h. 47m. aftern.
 D's Dec. 5th, 21° N.; 12th, 0°; 18th, 21° S.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 45	7 1	2 4	9 52	15° 53''
6	15 2	7 18	1 46	10 0	15 52
11	15 19	7 35	1 25	10 30	15 51
16	15 34	7 50	1 3	10 55	15 50
21	15 48	8 4	0 31	11 32	15 49
26	16 0	8 16	No real Night		15 48

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, Low on Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.					h. m.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	4 35	2	59	7 20	14 N 59	●	5 m 10	0 a 9		7 a 22	1 58	2 13	1
2	4 33	3	7	7 22	15 17	1°1	5 34	0 57		8 33	2 29	2 46	2
3	4 31	3	14	7 23	15 35	2°1	6 4	1 49		9 41	3 4	3 20	3
4	4 29	3	20	7 25	15 52	3°1	6 41	2 42		10 51	3 37	3 55	4
5	4 28	3	26	7 26	16 10	4°1	7 27	3 38		11 52	4 13	4 32	5
6	4 26	3	31	7 28	16 27	5°1	8 22	4 36		morn.	4 53	5 15	6
7	4 24	3	36	7 30	16 44	6°1	9 28	5 33		0 45	5 38	6 5	7
8	4 22	3	40	7 31	17 0	7°	10 41	6 29		1 28	6 31	7 2	8
9	4 21	3	44	7 33	17 16	8°1	11 59	7 24		2 4	7 39	8 16	9
10	4 19	3	47	7 34	17 32	9°1	1 a 20	8 17		2 33	8 59	9 39	10
11	4 17	3	49	7 36	17 48	10°1	2 39	9 8		3 0	10 15	10 53	11
12	4 16	3	51	7 38	18 3	11°1	3 59	10 0		3 24	11 23	11 53	12
13	4 14	3	53	7 39	18 18	12°1	5 19	10 51		3 47	—	0 21	13
14	4 12	3	54	7 40	18 33	13°1	6 38	11 43		4 12	0 45	1 9	14
15	4 11	3	54	7 42	18 47	○	7 54	morn.		4 39	1 32	1 55	15
16	4 10	3	54	7 44	19 2	15°1	9 7	0 36		5 10	2 18	2 39	16
17	4 8	3	53	7 45	19 15	16°1	10 12	1 30		5 48	2 59	3 19	17
18	4 7	3	51	7 46	19 29	17°1	11 9	2 23		6 32	3 39	3 58	18
19	4 5	3	49	7 48	19 42	18°1	11 56	3 16		7 23	4 17	4 37	19
20	4 4	3	47	7 49	19 55	19°1	morn.	4 7		8 20	4 59	5 19	20
21	4 3	3	44	7 51	20 7	20°1	0 34	4 56		9 22	5 41	6 3	21
22	4 1	3	40	7 52	20 19	21°1	1 5	5 42		10 26	6 26	6 51	22
23	4 0	3	36	7 53	20 31	☾	1 32	6 27		11 30	7 20	7 52	23
24	3 59	3	31	7 55	20 43	23°1	1 53	7 10		0 a 35	8 26	9 0	24
25	3 58	3	26	7 56	20 54	24°1	2 13	7 52		1 41	9 35	10 7	25
26	3 57	3	20	7 57	21 4	25°1	2 33	8 34		2 47	10 39	11 11	26
27	3 56	3	13	7 59	21 15	26°1	2 52	9 18		3 55	11 36	—	27
28	3 55	3	6	8 0	21 25	27°1	3 13	10 2		5 5	0 1	0 22	28
29	3 54	2	59	8 1	21 34	28°1	3 36	10 50		6 17	0 42	1 1	29
30	3 53	2	51	8 2	21 44	●	4 4	11 40		7 29	1 21	1 41	30
31	3 52	2	43	8 3	21 52	0°6	4 38	0 a 34		8 40	2 0	2 19	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
3. Malmesbury—cattle and horses.
9. Ruyton—horses, cattle, and sheep.
9. Newcastle-under-Lyme—horses and cattle.
10. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep.
10. H. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep.
13. Whittlesea—horses and cattle.
17. Grimby—sheep.
18. Droitwich—cattle, cheese, wool.
19. Northampton—horses.
20. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
20. Kidderminster—horses, cattle, cheese.
20. Overseers to fix on church doors for two

Sundays notices to persons qualified to vote for

- counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.
22. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
24. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.
- 25, 26, 27. Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.
27. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.
28. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
29. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
29. Spalding—cattle and horses.
29. Stafford—wool.
30. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
June 1	Sunday after Ascen.	Deut. 12	Mark 2	Deut. 13	1 Cor. 15
" 8	Whit Sunday	" 16 to v. 18	Acts 10 v. 34	Isaiah 41	Acts 19 to v. 21
" 15	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1	Matt. 3	Gen. 18	1 John 5
" 22	1st Sun. aft. Trinity	Josh. 10	Luke 6	Josh. 23	Galat. 6
" 29	2nd " St. Peter	Judges 4	Acts 3	Judges 5	Acts 4

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at 4h. 35m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th, at 11h. 47m. P.M., at greatest elongation, 22° 50' W.

Venus, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 5th, at 7h. 5m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 1° 25' S.; on the 8th, at 1h. 55m. A.M., with Uranus, at 0° 29' N.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 10th, at 9h. 5m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 17m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellations Pisces and Arles, is a morning star throughout the month.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h. 33m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 6h. 28m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 7° 12' N.; on the 5th, at 11h. 12m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at 2° 15' S.; at 1h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee. On the 8th, at 2h. 54m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 3° 53' S.; on the 9th, at 3h. 20m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 7° 44' S.; on the 10th, at 6h. 25m. P.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at 4° 53' S.; on the 12th, at 3h. 37m. A.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at 3° 22' S.; at 1h. 55m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 8° 41' S.; on the 20th, at 6h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 24th, at 7h. 59m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 3° 3' N.; at 9h. 47m. A.M., with Uranus, at 5° 1' N.; on the 25th, at 8h. 57m. A.M., with Mars, at 4° 23' N.; on the 27th, at 4h. 22m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 1° 33' S.; at 6h. 45m. A.M., with Venus, at 2° 47' N.; at 7h. 40m. P.M., with Mercury, at 1° 55' N.; on the 28th, at 1h. 16m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 8° 32' N.; on the 30th, at 8h. 22m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 7° 9' N.

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th, Em. at 10h. 58m. 4s. P.M.; 28th, Em. at 11h. 10m. 22s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 5th, Em. at 9h. 38m. 20s. P.M.; 13th, Em. at 6h. 15m. 34s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 3rd, Im. at 9h. 13m. 54s. P.M.; Em. at 11h. 35m. 4s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	152	{ Sunday after Ascension.
2 M	153	{ Camb. East. Term div. m.
3 Tu	154	.. .. .
4 W	155	.. .. .
5 Tu	156	King of Hanover b. 1771.
6 F	157	.. .. .
7 S	158	Oxford Easter Term ends.
8 S	159	Whit Sunday.
9 M	160	Whit Monday.
10 Tu	161	.. .. .
11 W	162	{ St. Barnabas. Oxford
12 Tu	163	{ Trin. Term beg.
13 F	164	.. .. .
14 S	165	.. .. .
15 S	166	Trinity Sunday.
16 M	167	.. .. .
17 Tu	168	Trinity Term ends.
18 W	169	.. .. .
19 Tu	170	Corpus Christi.
20 F	171	Access. of Q. Victoria, 1837.
21 S	172	Q. Vict. procl. Long. Day.
22 S	173	{ 1 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	174	{ Summer Quart. begins.
24 Tu	175	{ MIDSUMMER DAY.
25 W	176	{ Nat. of St. John Baptist.
26 Tu	177	.. .. .
27 F	178	.. .. .
28 S	179	{ Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 S	180	{ Eclipse of Sun.
30 M	181	2 Sun. aft. Trin. St. Peter.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1851.	5611.	1851.	Hegira 1267.
June 1	1 Sivan.	June 1	1 Shaban.
6	6 " Pentecost.	13	13 " Fortunate
7	7 " 2nd day.	14	14 " Days.
		15	15 " Barak's
			" Night.
		30	1 " Ramadan.
			" Month of
			" Abstinence.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1850.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	78°1	43°8	16	68°0
2	74°9	43°8	17	71°5
3	74°6	43°4	18	75°4
4	77°5	43°4	19	77°6
5	75°3	49°6	20	79°5
6	64°1	52°9	21	82°5
7	67°6	50°4	22	81°8
8	68°5	47°8	23	85°1
9	76°9	54°4	24	81°7
10	78°5	54°5	25	82°2
11	81°7	60°9	26	81°0
12	70°1	58°9	27	69°0
13	68°5	53°4	28	72°5
14	69°6	52°6	29	69°0
15	59°3	45°5	30	67°7

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 6th day, 6h. 28m. aftern.
 Full 13th day, 6h. 44m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 21st day, 6h. 35m. aftern.
 New 29th day, 6h. 25m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 22° N.; 8th, 0°; 15th,
 22° S.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 22° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 13	8 29			15° 47''
6	16 23	8 39			15 47
11	16 29	8 45		No real Night,	15 46
16	16 32	8 48		but constant	15 46
21	16 34	8 50		Twilight.	15 45
26	16 34	8 50			15 45

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	°		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	3 51	2	34	8 4	22 N 1	1·6	5 m 21	1 a 31	9 a 45	2 39	2 58	1
2	3 50	2	25	8 6	22 9	2·6	6 14	2 29	10 42	3 19	3 37	2
3	3 49	2	16	8 7	22 17	3·6	7 18	3 28	11 29	3 57	4 20	3
4	3 49	2	6	8 8	22 24	4·6	8 30	4 25	morn.	4 43	5 9	4
5	3 48	1	56	8 9	22 31	5·6	9 47	5 21	0 8	5 33	6 1	5
6	3 47	1	46	8 10	22 38	☾	11 6	6 14	0 40	6 28	6 58	6
7	3 47	1	35	8 10	22 44	7·6	0 a 25	7 5	1 6	7 33	8 6	7
8	3 46	1	24	8 11	22 50	8·6	1 44	7 55	1 30	8 41	9 16	8
9	3 46	1	13	8 12	22 55	9·6	3 2	8 45	1 52	9 50	10 23	9
10	3 46	1	1	8 13	23 0	10·6	4 19	9 35	2 15	10 58	11 26	10
11	3 45	0	49	8 14	23 4	11·6	5 36	10 27	2 40	11 56	—	11
12	3 45	0	37	8 14	23 9	12·6	6 49	11 19	3 9	0 24	0 49	12
13	3 45	0	25	8 15	23 12	○	7 57	morn.	3 43	1 14	1 37	13
14	3 44	0	13	8 15	23 16	14·6	8 58	0 12	4 24	1 59	2 22	14
15	3 44	bef. 0		8 16	23 19	15·6	9 50	1 5	5 13	2 43	3 4	15
16	3 44	0	12	8 16	23 21	16·6	10 32	1 57	6 7	3 24	3 42	16
17	3 44	0	25	8 17	23 23	17·6	11 6	2 48	7 7	4 0	4 19	17
18	3 44	0	38	8 17	23 25	18·6	11 34	3 36	8 11	4 38	4 59	18
19	3 44	0	51	8 18	23 26	19·6	11 58	4 21	9 16	5 19	5 38	19
20	3 44	1	4	8 18	23 27	20·6	morn.	5 5	10 21	6 2	6 23	20
21	3 44	1	17	8 18	23 27	☾	0 19	5 47	11 26	6 45	7 10	21
22	3 45	1	30	8 18	23 27	22·6	0 38	6 29	0 a 31	7 37	8 5	22
23	3 45	1	43	8 19	23 27	23·6	0 57	7 11	1 38	8 34	9 4	23
24	3 45	1	56	8 19	23 26	24·6	1 17	7 55	2 46	9 37	10 7	24
25	3 45	2	8	8 19	23 25	25·6	1 38	8 41	3 56	10 36	11 6	25
26	3 45	2	21	8 19	23 23	26·6	2 4	9 29	5 8	10 34	—	26
27	3 45	2	34	8 18	23 21	27·6	2 34	10 22	6 21	0 1	0 25	27
28	3 46	2	46	8 18	23 19	28·6	3 13	11 18	7 30	0 48	1 10	28
29	3 47	2	59	8 18	23 16	☉	4 2	0 a 17	8 32	1 33	1 56	29
30	3 48	3	11	8 18	23 13	1·2	5 3	1 17	9 25	2 19	2 42	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

3. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.

5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.

7. Taunton—horses and cattle.

7. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

8. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

8, 9. Shrewsbury—wool.

12. Thetford—wool.

15. Newcastle-under-Lyme—wool.

20. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on

Jan. 5, must be paid on or before this day by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.

20. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

26. Lewes—wool.

30. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

31. Royal Academy Exhibition closes.

Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in Hyde Park, London (about middle of the month).

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

July 6	3rd Sun. after Trinity	1 Samuel	2	Luke	18
" 13	4th	"	12	John	1
" 20	5th	"	15	"	8
" 27	6th	2 Samuel	12	"	15

Proper Lessons, Evening.

1 Samuel	3	Coloss.	2
"	13	1 Thes.	5
"	17	1 Tim.	5
2 Samuel	19	Titus	2 & 3

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, is a morning star till the 12th, then invisible till the 18th, and then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 9th, at 3h. 54m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 15th, at 5h. 38m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 6th, at 8h. 51m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h. 25m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h. 38m. A.M.; on the 16th, at 3h. 28m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 2° 3' N.; on the 27th, at 4h. 12m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h. 38m. A.M.; on the 26th, at 4h. 52m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The Moon, on the 2nd, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 5h. 32m. P.M. in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus) at 2° 23' S.; on the 5th, at 9h. 44m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 9' S.; on the 6th, at 8h. 39m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at 7° 51' S.; on the 8th, at 0h. 8m. A.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at 4° 59' S.; on the 9th, at 9h. 55m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 3° 26' S.; at 8h. 27m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 8° 44' S.; on the 17th, at 10h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee. On the 21st, at 7h. 33m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 5° 2' N.; at 7h. 53m. P.M., with Saturn, at 2° 58' N.; on the 24th, at 8h. 53m. A.M., with Mars, at 3° 43' N.; at 1h. 58m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 1° 32' S.; on the 25th, at 11h. 7m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 8° 33' N.; on the 27th, at 8h. 14m. A.M., with Venus, at 1° 6' N.; at 6h. 11m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 7° 9' N.; on the 29th, at 3h. 11m. P.M., with Mercury, at 0° 36' S.; on the 30th, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 2h. 12m. A.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus), at 2° 23' S.

The Constellations Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius, are on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 14th, Em. at 9h. 28m. 15s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 2nd, Em. at 3h. 26m. 45s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	182	Oxf. Act & Camb. com.
2 W	183	.. .. .
3 Th	184	.. .. .
4 F	185	Camb. East. Term ends.
5 S	186	Oxford Trin. Term ends.
6 S	187	{ 3 Sunday after Trinity.
7 M	188	{ Old Midsummer Day
8 Tu	189	Thomas à Becket.
9 W	190	.. .. .
10 Th	191	.. .. .
11 F	192	.. .. .
12 S	193	.. .. .
13 S	194	4 Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	195	.. .. .
15 Tu	196	St. Swithin.
16 W	197	.. .. .
17 Th	198	.. .. .
18 F	199	.. .. .
19 S	200	.. .. .
20 S	201	5 Sunday after Trinity.
21 M	202	.. .. .
22 Tu	203	.. .. .
23 W	204	.. .. .
24 Th	205	.. .. .
25 F	206	St. James.
26 S	207	.. .. .
27 S	208	6 Sunday after Trinity.
28 M	209	Eclipse of the Sun.
29 Tu	210	.. .. .
30 W	211	.. .. .
31 Th	212	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1851.	5611.	1851.	Hegira 1267.
July 1	1 Thammuz.	July 1	2 Ramadan.
17 17	{ Fast.	12 13	{ Fortu-
	{ Taking	13 14	{ nate
	{ of Jeru-	14 15	{ Days.
	{ salem.		
30 1 Ab.		30 1 Shawall	
		31 2 "	{ Grand
			{ Bairam.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1850.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 5th day, 11h. 8m. aftern.
 Full 13th day, 7h. 14m. morn.*
 Last Quart... 21st day, 10h. 39m. morn.
 New 28th day, 2h. 40m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 22° S.; 20th, 0°; 27th, 22° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 30	0 4			15' 45''
6	16 24	0 10			15 45
11	16 16	0 18			15 45
16	16 6	0 28		No real Night.	15 46
21	15 54	0 40			15 46
26	15 40	0 54	0 59	11 9	15 46

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	3 48	3 23	8 18	23 N 9	2.2	6 m 14	2 a 17	10 a 8	3 5 3 27	1
2	3 49	3 34	8 18	23 5	3.2	7 32	3 14	10 42	3 48 4 12	2
3	3 50	3 46	8 17	23 1	4.2	8 53	4 10	11 11	4 35 4 59	3
4	3 51	3 57	8 17	22 56	5.2	10 14	5 2	11 36	5 25 5 52	4
5	3 51	4 8	8 16	22 50	☽	11 33	5 53	11 59	6 19 6 45	5
6	3 52	4 18	8 16	22 45	7.2	0 a 51	6 43	morn.	7 13 7 45	6
7	3 53	4 28	8 15	22 39	8.2	2 7	7 32	0 22	8 17 8 48	7
8	3 54	4 38	8 15	22 32	9.2	3 23	8 22	0 45	9 21 9 54	8
9	3 55	4 47	8 14	22 25	10.2	4 36	9 13	1 11	10 37 11 3	9
10	3 56	4 56	8 13	22 18	11.2	5 45	10 5	1 43	11 35 —	10
11	3 57	5 4	8 13	22 10	12.2	6 48	10 58	2 20	0 4 0 31	11
12	3 58	5 12	8 12	22 2	13.2	7 43	11 50	3 5	0 57 1 21	12
13	3 59	5 20	8 11	21 54	○	8 29	morn.	3 56	1 47 2 9	13
14	4 0	5 27	8 10	21 45	15.2	9 6	0 40	4 55	2 30 2 49	14
15	4 1	5 33	8 9	21 36	16.2	9 36	1 29	5 58	3 8 3 28	15
16	4 2	5 39	8 8	21 27	17.2	10 2	2 16	7 3	3 44 4 1	16
17	4 4	5 45	8 7	21 17	18.2	10 24	3 1	8 8	4 18 4 35	17
18	4 5	5 50	8 6	21 7	19.2	10 43	3 43	9 13	4 53 5 12	18
19	4 6	5 54	8 5	20 56	20.2	11 2	4 25	10 18	5 30 5 51	19
20	4 7	5 58	8 4	20 45	21.2	11 21	5 7	11 23	6 9 6 29	20
21	4 9	6 2	8 3	20 34	☾	11 41	5 49	0 a 29	6 49 7 12	21
22	4 10	6 5	8 1	20 22	23.2	morn.	6 33	1 37	7 37 8 6	22
23	4 11	6 7	8 0	20 10	24.2	0 4	7 19	2 47	8 37 9 9	23
24	4 13	6 9	7 59	19 58	25.2	0 31	8 9	3 58	9 40 10 13	24
25	4 14	6 11	7 57	19 45	26.2	1 5	9 2	5 8	10 46 11 20	25
26	4 15	6 11	7 56	19 32	27.2	1 49	9 59	6 15	11 50 —	26
27	4 17	6 12	7 55	19 19	28.2	2 43	10 59	7 14	0 21 0 47	27
28	4 18	6 11	7 53	19 5	●	3 51	0 a 1	8 1	1 13 1 39	28
29	4 20	6 10	7 52	18 51	0.9	5 8	1 1	8 40	2 3 2 17	29
30	4 21	6 8	7 50	18 37	1.9	6 31	1 59	9 12	2 52 3 16	30
31	4 23	6 6	7 48	18 23	2.9	8 54	2 54	9 39	3 38 4 0	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlars.

1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.

3. Darenty—horses, cattle, sheep.

3 to 10. (First two Sundays) Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.

4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.

7. Barnard Castle—wool.

10. Doncaster—wool.

17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.

24. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

25. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.

30. Spalding—horses.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

August 3	7th Sun. after Trinity	2 Samuel 21	Acts 1	2 Sam. 24	Heb. 6
" 10 8th	"	1 Kings 13	" 8	1 Kings 17	" 13
" 17 9th	"	" 18	" 15	" 19	1 Peter 2
" 24 10th	"	" 21	" 22	" 22	1 John 1
" 31 11th	"	2 Kings 5	Matt. 1	2 Kings 9	Rom. 1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at 6h. 23m. P.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus) at $0^{\circ} 47' S.$; on the 22nd, at 3h. 32m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 26th, at 10h. 33m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $27^{\circ} 13' E.$

Venus, in the constellations Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 25th, at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Mars, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, on the 15th passes the meridian, at 7h. 46m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 38m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h. 40m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 10th at 7h. 12m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 37m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 8h. 55m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $4^{\circ} 19' S.$; at 2h. 47m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at $7^{\circ} 51' S.$; on the 4th, at 5h. 38m. A.M., with a² Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at $4^{\circ} 59' S.$; on the 5th, at 3h. 23m. with β Scorpii, at $3^{\circ} 25' S.$; on the 6th, at 1h. 58m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares) at $8^{\circ} 44' S.$; on the 14th, at 10h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 18th, at 3h. 8m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $4^{\circ} 57' N.$; at 4h. 28m. A.M., with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 45' N.$; on the 20th, at 10h. 41m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran) at $1^{\circ} 37' S.$; on the 21st, at 8h. 25m. P.M., with δ Tauri, at $8^{\circ} 29' N.$; on the 22nd, at 5h. 17m. A.M., with Mars, at $2^{\circ} 40' N.$; on the 24th, at 4h. 38m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $7^{\circ} 7' N.$; on the 26th, at 5h. 42m. A.M., with Venus, at $1^{\circ} 13' S.$; at 6h. 43m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus) at $2^{\circ} 21' S.$; on the 27th, at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee. On the 28th, at 2h. 45m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $7^{\circ} 47' S.$; on the 29th, at 11h. 6m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at $7^{\circ} 45' S.$; on the 30th, at 0h. 35m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $4^{\circ} 22' S.$; on the 31st, at 0h. 46m. P.M., with a² Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at $4^{\circ} 50' S.$

The *Constellations* Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

are not visible this month.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1851.	5611.	1851.	Hegira 1267.
Aug. 1	3 Ab.	Aug.	
		1 3 Shawall	{ Grand
7 9 "	{ Fast. De-	11 13	{ Baïram.
	{ struction	12 14	{ Fortu-
	{ of the	13 15	{ nate
	{ Temple.	28 1 Dhu'l'kadah	{ Days.
13 15 "	{ Tubeab,		
	{ a little		
	{ Festival.		
29 1 Elul.			

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	213	Lammas Day.
2 S	214	.. .. .
3 S	215	7 Sunday after Trinity.
4 M	216	.. .. .
5 Tu	217	.. .. .
6 W	218	Prince Alfred b. 1844.
7 Th	219	.. .. .
8 F	220	.. .. .
9 S	221	.. .. .
10 S	222	8 Sunday after Trinity.
11 M	223	Half-Quar.
12 Tu	224	Grouse Shooting begins.
13 W	225	.. .. .
14 Th	226	.. .. .
15 F	227	.. .. .
16 S	228	.. .. .
17 S	229	{ 9 Sunday after Trinity.
		{ Duchess of Kent b. 1786
18 M	230	.. .. .
19 Tu	231	.. .. .
20 W	232	.. .. .
21 Th	233	.. .. .
22 F	234	.. .. .
23 S	235	.. .. .
24 S	236	{ 10 Sunday after Trinity.
		{ St. Bartholomew.
25 M	237	.. .. .
26 Tu	238	Prince Albert b. 1819.
27 W	239	.. .. .
28 Th	240	.. .. .
29 F	241	.. .. .
30 S	242	.. .. .
31 S	243	11 Sunday after Trinity.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1850.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 4th day, 5h. 7m. morn.
 Full 11th day, 9h. 43m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 20th day, 0h. 58m. morn.
 New 26th day, 10h. 20m. aftern.

D's Dec. 1st, 0°; 9th, 22° S.; 16th, 0°;
 23rd, 22° N.; 29th, 0°.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	69°3	55°5	17	78°0	58°7
2	66°6	56°5	18	75°2	53°8
3	74°8	59°8	19	68°2	51°3
4	76°2	56°0	20	68°0	48°0
5	61°0	54°2	21	59°8	46°8
6	72°8	56°4	22	61°8	40°0
7	76°5	51°8	23	67°0	47°7
8	73°0	57°8	24	71°0	44°2
9	71°2	52°7	25	62°5	50°8
10	73°0	53°2	26	70°5	55°4
11	74°8	53°0	27	68°3	44°5
12	70°0	52°6	28	66°0	52°8
13	73°7	58°0	29	62°0	47°0
14	70°5	55°0	30	64°0	41°5
15	69°5	57°2	31	60°5	43°0
16	79°0	54°9			

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 23	1 11	1 29	10 36	15° 47''
6	15 6	1 28	1 49	10 19	15 48
11	14 49	1 45	2 7	10 0	15 49
16	14 32	2 2	2 23	9 43	15 40
21	14 15	2 19	2 37	9 26	15 50
26	13 56	2 38	2 51	9 11	15 51

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 4 24	m. s. 6 3	h. m. 7 47	° ' " 18 N 8	3·9	9 17	h. m. 3 a 48	h. m. 10 a 4	h. m. 4 23	h. m. 4 46	1	
2	4 26	6 0	7 45	17 53	4·9	10 37	4 39	10 27	5 11	5 34	2	
3	4 27	5 56	7 44	17 37	5·9	11 56	5 29	10 50	6 1	6 24	3	
4	4 29	5 51	7 42	17 21	D	1 a 13	6 20	11 17	6 49	7 15	4	
5	4 30	5 46	7 40	17 5	7·9	2 27	7 10	11 46	7 44	8 14	5	
6	4 32	5 40	7 38	16 49	8·9	3 36	8 2	morn.	8 46	9 20	6	
7	4 33	5 33	7 37	16 33	9·9	4 42	8 53	0 21	9 57	10 34	7	
8	4 35	5 26	7 35	16 16	10·9	5 39	9 45	1 2	11 14	11 48	8	
9	4 36	5 18	7 33	15 59	11·9	6 25	10 36	1 51	—	0 20	9	
10	4 38	5 10	7 31	15 41	12·9	7 7	11 25	2 47	0 48	1 11	10	
11	4 40	5 1	7 29	15 24	O	7 39	morn.	3 48	1 33	1 56	11	
12	4 41	4 51	7 27	15 6	14·9	8 6	0 12	4 52	2 15	2 33	12	
13	4 43	4 41	7 26	14 48	15·9	8 28	0 57	5 57	2 52	3 9	13	
14	4 44	4 30	7 24	14 30	16·9	8 48	1 41	7 2	3 25	3 40	14	
15	4 46	4 19	7 22	14 11	17·9	9 7	2 23	8 7	3 55	4 12	15	
16	4 48	4 8	7 20	13 52	18·9	9 26	3 4	9 12	4 28	4 42	16	
17	4 49	3 55	7 18	13 33	19·9	9 45	3 46	10 17	4 59	5 16	17	
18	4 51	3 43	7 16	13 14	20·9	10 6	4 28	11 24	5 32	5 50	18	
19	4 52	3 30	7 14	12 55	21·9	10 31	5 12	0 a 31	6 9	6 28	19	
20	4 54	3 16	7 12	12 35	C	11 1	5 59	1 41	6 48	7 14	20	
21	4 55	3 2	7 10	12 15	23·9	11 38	6 50	2 49	7 42	8 12	21	
22	4 57	2 47	7 7	11 55	24·9	morn.	7 44	3 56	8 49	9 29	22	
23	4 59	2 32	7 5	11 35	25·9	0 26	8 41	4 57	10 6	10 46	23	
24	5 0	2 17	7 3	11 14	26·9	1 26	9 41	5 50	11 26	11 59	24	
25	5 2	2 1	7 1	10 54	27·9	2 38	10 42	6 32	—	0 30	25	
26	5 3	1 45	6 59	10 33	☉	3 59	11 41	7 8	0 56	1 22	26	
27	5 5	1 28	6 57	10 12	0·6	5 25	0 a 39	7 38	1 47	2 10	27	
28	5 7	1 11	6 55	9 51	1·6	6 50	1 35	8 4	2 35	2 58	28	
29	5 8	0 54	6 53	9 30	2·6	8 15	2 29	8 28	3 21	3 41	29	
30	5 10	0 36	6 50	9 9	3·6	9 38	3 21	8 53	4 4	4 26	30	
31	5 11	0 18	6 48	8 47	4·6	10 58	4 14	9 18	4 47	5 10	31	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
 4, 5, 6. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.
 5. Overseers of Parishes and Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, to be delivered to Town-Clerk this day.
 7 to 14. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th) Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors.
 8. Town-Clerk in Boroughs to cause the *Burgess Lists* to be fixed in some public place in the Borough from this day till 15th.
 8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
 15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess Lists*, and objections to persons improperly in-

serted therein, to be given to the Town-Clerk, in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.
 18. Bury (Lane.)—cattle, horses, woollen cloths.
 19. Atherstone—horses, cows, and cheese.
 21. Reading—cheese, hogs, &c.
 21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
 23. Swindon—cattle, sheep, pigs.
 24. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town-Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.
 25. Howden, for six days—horses.
 27. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.
 British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Ipswich this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Sept. 7	12th Sun. after Trinity	2 Kings	10	Matt.	8	2 Kings	18
" 14	13th	"	19	"	15	"	23
" 21	14th	Jerem.	5	"	22	Jerem.	22
" 28	15th	"	35	Mark	1	"	36
							1 Cor. 6
							" 13

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star till the 9th, then invisible till the 24th, and a morning star to the end of the month. On the 6th, at 8h. 28m. P.M., stationary; on the 22nd, at 6h. 19m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun, and at 9h. 51m. A.M., with Venus, at 4° 34' N.; on the 30th, at 2h. 15m. P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star till near the end of the month; on the 30th, at 7h. 55m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Mars, in the constellation Gemini, on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 8m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 57m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 35m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 34m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 9h. 39m. P.M., in conjunction with β Scorpii, at 3° 17' S.; on the 2nd, at 8h. 3m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 8° 36' S.; on the 10th, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee. On the 14th, at 8h. 25m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 4° 47' N.; at 9h. 22m. A.M., with Saturn, at 2° 29' N.; on the 17th, at 5h. 46m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 1° 48' S.; on the 18th, at 4h. 2m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 6° 17' N.; on the 19th, at 8h. 53m. P.M., with Mars, at 1° 32' N.; on the 20th, at 1h. 57m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 6° 57' N.; on the 22nd, at 11h. 27m. P.M., with α Tauri (Regulus) at 2° 25' S.; on the 24th, at 5h. 15m. P.M., with Mercury, at 7° 0' S.; at 10h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee. On the 25th, at 1h. 32m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 3° 28' S.; on the 26th, at 9h. 30m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 7° 37' S.; at 7h. 41m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 17' S.; on the 27th, at 10h. 8m. P.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at 4° 40' S.; on the 29th, at 5h. 57m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 3° 4' S.; at 4h. 1m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 8° 23' S.

The Constellation Pegasus will be on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites are not visible this month.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	244	Partridge Shooting begins.
2 Tu	245	.. .. .
3 W	246	.. .. .
4 Th	247	.. .. .
5 F	248	.. .. .
6 S	249	.. .. .
7 S	250	12 Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	251	.. .. .
9 Tu	252	.. .. .
10 W	253	.. .. .
11 Th	254	.. .. .
12 F	255	.. .. .
13 S	256	Salm. Fish. in Scotl. ends.
14 S	257	13 Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	258	.. .. .
16 Tu	259	.. .. .
17 W	260	Ember Week.
18 Th	261	.. .. .
19 F	262	.. .. .
20 S	263	.. .. .
21 S	264	{ 14 Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	265	{ St. Matthew.
23 Tu	266	Autumnal Quarter com.
24 W	267	.. .. .
25 Th	268	.. .. .
26 F	269	.. .. .
27 S	270	Jewish year 5612 begins.
28 S	271	15 Sunday after Trinity.
29 M	272	MICHAELMAS DAY.
30 Tu	273	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.		Mahammedan Calendar.	
1851.	5611.	1851.	Hegira, 1267.
Sept.		Sept.	
1 4 Elul.		1 5 Dhu'l-kadah.	
		9 13 "	} Fortunate Days.
4 7 "	{ Dedication of the walls by Nehemiah.	10 14 "	
		11 15 "	
11 14 "	{ Expulsion of the Greeks.	27 1 Dhu'l-hajjah.	
27 1 Tisri	{ New Year, 5612.		
29 3 "	{ Fast. Death of Gedaliah.		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1851.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	67°0	50°0	16	65°5	52°6
2	70°5	52°0	17	65°0	51°7
3	62°5	51°0	18	69°5	45°7
4	67°0	46°7	19	67°8	49°4
5	65°0	42°0	20	66°5	55°8
6	65°0	45°0	21	66°8	51°9
7	66°0	39°0	22	69°5	49°8
8	60°0	46°0	23	65°2	50°8
9	58°5	50°0	24	67°3	53°1
10	67°3	49°3	25	66°7	51°2
11	66°0	45°5	26	61°2	52°9
12	69°5	44°7	27	61°3	48°6
13	66°3	41°3	28	63°7	51°2
14	68°0	41°1	29	64°3	47°7
15	68°0	44°9	30	60°7	45°3

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. ..2nd day, 1h. 53m. aftern.
 Full10th day, 1h. 44m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ..18th day, 1h. 29m. aftern.
 New25th day, 6h. 12m. morn.

♂'s Dec. 5th, 22° S.; 12th, 0°; 19th,
 22° N.; 25th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 33	3 1	3 6	8 22	15' 53''
6	13 14	3 20	3 17	8 37	15 54
11	12 54	3 40	3 29	8 22	15 55
16	12 35	3 59	3 39	8 9	15 56
21	12 15	4 19	3 47	7 55	15 58
26	11 56	4 38	3 58	7 42	15 59

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	5 13	0	0	6 46	8 N 25	5·6	0 a 15	5 a 5	9 a 47	5 34	5 57	1
2	5 15	0	19	6 44	8 3	♂	1 29	5 58	10 20	6 19	6 41	2
3	5 16	0	38	6 41	7 42	7·6	2 36	6 50	11 0	7 8	7 36	3
4	5 18	0	57	6 39	7 19	8·6	3 36	7 42	11 47	8 8	8 47	4
5	5 19	1	17	6 37	6 57	9·6	4 26	8 33	morn.	9 29	10 10	5
6	5 21	1	37	6 35	6 35	10·6	5 8	9 22	0 41	10 52	11 33	6
7	5 23	1	57	6 32	6 13	11·6	5 42	10 10	1 40	—	0 5	7
8	5 24	2	17	6 30	5 50	12·6	6 10	10 55	2 42	0 34	0 57	8
9	5 26	2	38	6 28	5 27	13·6	6 34	11 39	3 47	1 18	1 38	9
10	5 27	2	58	6 26	5 5	○	6 54	morn.	4 53	1 57	2 13	10
11	5 29	3	19	6 23	4 42	15·6	7 13	0 21	5 58	2 29	2 45	11
12	5 31	3	40	6 21	4 19	16·6	7 32	1 3	7 4	3 1	3 14	12
13	5 32	4	1	6 19	3 56	17·6	7 50	1 44	8 9	3 28	3 43	13
14	5 34	4	22	6 17	3 33	18·6	8 10	2 26	9 16	3 58	4 12	14
15	5 35	4	43	6 14	3 10	19·6	8 33	3 10	10 22	4 27	4 42	15
16	5 37	5	4	6 12	2 47	20·6	9 0	3 55	11 29	4 58	5 16	16
17	5 38	5	26	6 10	2 24	21·6	9 34	4 43	0 a 37	5 32	5 51	17
18	5 40	5	47	6 7	2 1	♄	10 16	5 34	1 43	6 12	6 34	18
19	5 42	6	8	6 5	1 37	23·6	11 9	6 29	2 45	7 2	7 34	19
20	5 43	6	29	6 3	1 14	24·6	morn.	7 26	3 39	8 12	8 54	20
21	5 45	6	50	6 0	0 51	25·6	0 14	8 24	4 25	9 39	10 24	21
22	5 47	7	11	5 58	0 27	26·6	1 29	9 23	5 3	11 8	11 43	22
23	5 48	7	31	5 56	0 N 4	27·6	2 51	10 21	5 35	—	0 17	23
24	5 50	7	52	5 53	0 s 20	28·6	4 16	11 17	6 2	0 42	1 8	24
25	5 51	8	12	5 51	0 43	●	5 42	0 a 13	6 27	1 31	1 54	25
26	5 53	8	33	5 49	1 6	1·2	7 8	1 7	6 51	2 16	2 37	26
27	5 55	8	53	5 47	1 30	2·2	8 32	2 1	7 17	2 59	3 21	27
28	5 56	9	13	5 44	1 53	3·2	9 54	2 55	7 45	3 42	4 1	28
29	5 58	9	33	5 42	2 17	4·2	11 13	3 49	8 17	4 21	4 43	29
30	6 0	9	52	5 40	2 40	5·2	0 a 25	4 43	8 56	5 6	5 27	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town-Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st of November.

2. Hlowden—horses, cattle, &c.

2. Woodstock—cheese.

2. Dudley—horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.

2, 3, 4. Nottingham—cheese, &c.

9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

10, &c. Weyhill—sheep.

10. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.

11. Holbeach—horses.

13. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.

13. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

18. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.

19. Market-Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.

20. Devizes—sheep, hogs, &c.

29. Burton-on-Trent—horses and cattle.

29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

31. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—nine days—cattle, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Oct. 5	16th Sun. after Trinity	Ezek. 2	Mark 8	Ezek. 13	2 Cor. 4		
" 12	17th "	" 14	" 15	" 18	" 11		
" 19	18th "	" 20	Luke 5	" 24	Galat. 5		
" 26	19th "	Daniel 3	" 12	Daniel 6	Ephes. 6		

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 5th, at 3h. 9m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 7th, at 6h. 0m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $17^{\circ} 56'$ W.

Venus, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 20th, at 4h. 53m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $0^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Mars, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h. 20m. A.M.; on the 24th, at 2h. 42m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star till the 20th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 27th, at 10h. 22m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellations Aries and Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h. 30m. A.M.; on the 24th, at 8h. 13m. P.M., in opposition to the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h. 32m. A.M.; on the 26th, at 10h. 0m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 7th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee. On the 11th, at 11h. 49m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 19'$ N.; at 0h. 29m. P.M., with Uranus, at $4^{\circ} 40'$ N.; on the 14th, at 11h. 30m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at $2^{\circ} 2'$ S.; on the 15th, at 9h. 56m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $8^{\circ} 4'$ N.; on the 17th, at 9h. 3m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $6^{\circ} 42'$ N.; on the 18th, at 6h. 21m. A.M., with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 36'$ N.; on the 20th, at 8h. 30m. A.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at $2^{\circ} 37'$ S.; on the 23rd, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 7h. 59m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $3^{\circ} 39'$ S.; at 8h. 26m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at $7^{\circ} 35'$ S.; on the 24th, at 4h. 23m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $4^{\circ} 10'$ S.; at 11h. 43m. P.M., with Venus, at $4^{\circ} 22'$ S.; on the 25th, at 8h. 55m. A.M., with α^2 Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at $4^{\circ} 33'$ S.; on the 26th, at 4h. 7m. P.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at $2^{\circ} 53'$ S.; on the 27th, at 1h. 55m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at $8^{\circ} 10'$ S.

The *Constellations Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus*, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle, and Aries at the end, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

are not visible this month, Jupiter being near the sun.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	274	Pheasant Shooting begins.
2 Th	275	.. .. .
3 F	276	.. .. .
4 S	277	.. .. .
5 S	278	16 Sunday after Trinity.
6 M	279	.. .. .
7 Tu	280	.. .. .
8 W	281	.. .. .
9 Th	282	.. .. .
10 F	283	{ Oxford and Cambridge
11 S	284	{ Mich. Terms begin.
12 S	285	Old Michaelmas Day.
13 M	286	17 Sunday after Trinity.
14 Tu	287	.. .. .
15 W	288	.. .. .
16 Th	289	.. .. .
17 F	290	.. .. .
18 S	291	St. Luke.
19 S	292	18 Sunday after Trinity.
20 M	293	.. .. .
21 Tu	294	.. .. .
22 W	295	.. .. .
23 Th	296	.. .. .
24 F	297	.. .. .
25 S	298	.. .. .
26 S	299	19 Sunday after Trinity.
27 M	300	{ Mohammedan Year 1268
28 Tu	301	{ begins.
29 W	302	St. Simon and St. Jude.
30 Th	303	.. .. .
31 F	304	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1851. 5612.	1851. 1267.
Oct. 1 5 Tisri.	Oct. 1 5 Dhu'l-hajjah.
6 10 " {Fast. Day	6 10 " {Kurban
7 11 " {of Atonement.	7 11 " {Bairam.
8 12 " {Feast of Tabernacles.	8 12 " {Fortuna
9 13 " {Second Day.	9 13 " {ate
10 14 " {Feast of Branches.	10 14 " {Days.
11 15 " {Feast of the Law.	11 15 " {Moharem, New Year 1268.
12 16 " {	
13 17 " {	
14 18 " {	
15 19 " {	
16 20 " {	
17 21 " {	
18 22 " {	
19 23 " {	
20 24 " {	
21 25 " {	
22 26 " {	
23 27 " {	
24 28 " {	
25 29 " {	
26 30 " {	
27 31 " {	

THERMONETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1851.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 2nd day, 2h. 30m. morn.
 Full 10th day, 6h. 33m. morn.
 Last Quart... 18th day, 0h. 13m. morn.
 New 26th day, 3h. 10m. aftern.
 First Quart... 31st day, 7h. 18m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 22° S.; 9th, 0°; 17th, 22° N.; 23rd, 0°; 29th, 22° S.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	59.3	44.3	17	61.7	40.2
2	58.8	45.6	18	63.9	45.8
3	56.3	45.9	19	58.8	50.3
4	59.3	46.2	20	55.9	41.9
5	62.3	42.7	21	54.2	37.3
6	60.0	39.7	22	51.7	35.9
7	64.5	49.7	23	47.3	37.9
8	61.3	45.9	24	43.3	37.2
9	54.7	41.1	25	46.6	38.3
10	58.3	39.1	26	48.3	36.1
11	51.3	40.2	27	46.3	31.5
12	54.5	37.7	28	49.3	42.1
13	50.3	34.7	29	48.7	34.4
14	51.0	43.6	30	51.2	33.7
15	51.7	39.9	31	55.5	44.1
16	60.3	36.2			

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 36	4 58	4 8	7 30	16' 0''
6	11 17	5 17	4 17	7 18	16 2
11	10 57	5 37	4 26	7 7	16 3
16	10 38	5 56	4 34	6 57	16 5
21	10 19	6 15	4 42	6 47	16 6
26	10 0	6 34	4 50	6 37	16 7

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock alt. Sun.						Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 6 1	m. s. 10 12	h. m. 5 37	° ' " 3 s 3	6.2	☾ 1 a 30	h. m. 5 a 36	h. m. 9 a 39	h. m. 5 49	h. m. 6 11	1		
2	6 3	10 31	5 35	3 27	☾	2 24	6 28	10 32	6 35	7 5	2		
3	6 5	10 49	5 33	3 50	8.2	3 9	7 19	11 32	7 38	8 14	3		
4	6 6	11 8	5 31	4 13	9.2	3 45	8 7	morn.	8 58	9 42	4		
5	6 8	11 26	5 28	4 36	10.2	4 15	8 53	0 34	10 27	11 10	5		
6	6 9	11 44	5 26	4 59	11.2	4 39	9 38	1 40	11 41	—	6		
7	6 11	12 1	5 24	5 23	12.2	5 1	10 20	2 44	0 .9	0 33	7		
8	6 13	12 18	5 22	5 45	13.2	5 20	11 2	3 49	0 53	1 10	8		
9	6 14	12 35	5 19	6 8	14.2	5 38	11 43	4 55	1 27	1 45	9		
10	6 16	12 51	5 17	6 31	☉	5 57	morn.	6 0	2 1	2 15	10		
11	6 18	13 6	5 15	6 54	16.2	6 16	0 25	7 7	2 30	2 46	11		
12	6 20	13 21	5 13	7 17	17.2	6 37	1 8	8 14	2 58	3 13	12		
13	6 21	13 36	5 11	7 39	18.2	7 3	1 53	9 22	3 28	3 42	13		
14	6 23	13 50	5 8	8 2	19.2	7 33	2 40	10 30	3 57	4 14	14		
15	6 25	14 4	5 6	8 24	20.2	8 12	3 30	11 37	4 30	4 49	15		
16	6 26	14 17	5 4	8 46	21.2	9 0	4 23	0 a 39	5 6	5 28	16		
17	6 28	14 29	5 2	9 8	22.2	9 59	5 18	1 35	5 49	6 13	17		
18	6 30	14 41	5 0	9 30	☾	11 8	6 14	2 22	6 39	7 12	18		
19	6 32	14 52	4 58	9 52	24.2	morn.	7 11	3 1	7 50	8 34	19		
20	6 33	15 3	4 56	10 14	25.2	0 25	8 7	3 34	9 22	10 5	20		
21	6 35	15 13	4 54	10 35	26.2	1 46	9 2	4 2	10 47	11 23	21		
22	6 37	15 22	4 52	10 57	27.2	3 10	9 56	4 27	11 55	—	22		
23	6 38	15 31	4 50	11 18	28.2	4 35	10 50	4 51	0 20	0 45	23		
24	6 40	15 39	4 48	11 39	☉	6 0	11 44	5 15	1 8	1 30	24		
25	6 42	15 46	4 46	12 0	0.9	7 24	0 a 38	5 41	1 52	2 13	25		
26	6 44	15 52	4 44	12 21	1.9	8 47	1 33	6 11	2 35	2 55	26		
27	6 46	15 58	4 42	12 41	2.9	10 5	2 29	6 47	3 16	3 38	27		
28	6 47	16 3	4 40	13 1	3.9	11 16	3 25	7 30	3.59	4 19	28		
29	6 49	16 7	4 38	13 22	4.9	0 a 17	4 19	8 21	4 40	5 2	29		
30	6 51	16 11	4 36	13 41	5.9	1 7	5 12	9 19	5 23	5 47	30		
31	6 53	16 13	4 34	14 1	☾	1 47	6 2	10 22	6 11	6 34	31		

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Saffron Walden—cows.
1. Holiday at Bank and South-Sea Transfer Offices
2. Frankfort - on - the - Oder — manufactured goods, &c.
5. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
6. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
7. Eceleshall—cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses.
7. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen cloths.
8. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
8. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
- 8, 9. Leeds—cattle, horses, and hardware.
9. Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.

15. *Certificate* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.

- 17, 18. Andover—sheep, horses, leather, cheese.
20. Boston (four days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
26. Llandoverly—cattle and pigs.
28. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
28. Harleston, for a month—Scotch cattle.
30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.
30. Warrington, for ten days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Nov. 2	20th Sun. after Trinity	Joel 2	Luke 18	Micah 6	Colos. 2
" 9	21st "	Habak. 2	John 1	Prov. 1	1 Thes. 5
" 16	22nd "	Prov. 2	" 8	" 3	1 Tim. 5
" 23	23rd "	" 11	" 15	" 12	Titus 2 & 3
" 30	1st Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 1	Acts 1	Isaiah 2	Heb. 6

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	305	<i>All Saints.</i>
2 S	306	{ 20 Sun. after Trin. All Souls. Mich. Ter. beg.
3 M	307	.. .. .
4 Tu	308	.. .. .
5 W	309	<i>Gunpowder Plot, 1605.</i>
6 Tu	310	.. .. .
7 F	311	.. .. .
8 S	312	.. .. .
9 S	313	{ 21 Sunday after Trinity. Prince of Wales b. 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
10 M	314	.. .. .
11 Tu	315	St. Martin. Half Quart.
12 W	316	Camb. Mich. T. div. m.
13 Tu	317	.. .. .
14 F	318	.. .. .
15 S	319	.. .. .
16 S	320	22 Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	321	.. .. .
18 Tu	322	.. .. .
19 W	323	.. .. .
20 Tu	324	.. .. .
21 F	325	<i>Princess Royal b. 1840.</i>
22 S	326	St. Cecilia.
23 S	327	23 Sunday after Trinity.
24 M	328	.. .. .
25 Tu	329	Mich. Term ends.
26 W	330	.. .. .
27 Tu	331	.. .. .
28 F	332	.. .. .
29 S	333	.. .. .
30 S	334	{ 1 Sunday in Advent. St. Andrew.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo, Libra, and Scorpio, is a morning star till the 4th, then invisible till the 20th, and then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 1st, at 2h. 3m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $0^{\circ} 15' N.$; on the 7th, at 9h. 30m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 18th, at 2h. 50m. P.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellations Libra and Scorpio, is an evening star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h. 12m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 47m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 15m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellations Aries and Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 21m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 4th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee. On the 7th, at 2h. 8m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 23' N.$; at 4h. 49m. P.M., with Uranus, at $4^{\circ} 43' N.$; on the 10th, at 5h. 22m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $2^{\circ} 11' S.$; on the 11th, at 3h. 32m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $7^{\circ} 51' N.$; on the 14th, at 2h. 29m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $6^{\circ} 27' N.$; on the 15th, at 7h. 53m. A.M., with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 12' N.$; on the 16th, at 3h. 2m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $2^{\circ} 52' S.$; on the 20th, at 5h. 52m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $7^{\circ} 43' S.$; at 9h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee. On the 21st, at 0h. 31m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $4^{\circ} 2' S.$; at 7h. 11m. P.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at $4^{\circ} 35' S.$; on the 23rd, at 2h. 37m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at $2^{\circ} 49' S.$; at 0h. 24m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $8^{\circ} 7' S.$; at 4h. 57m. P.M., with Mercury, at $4^{\circ} 51' S.$; on the 24th, at 2h. 47m. A.M., with Venus, at $3^{\circ} 19' S.$

The *Constellations* Perseus and Eridanus are on the meridian at midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near the sun.

Hebrew Calendar.

1851.	5612.
Nov.	
1	6 Chesvan.
25	1 Chisleu.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1851.	Hegira, 1268.
Nov.	
1	6 Moharem.
5	10 Ashura.
8	13 " {Fortu-
9	14 " {nate
10	15 " {Days.
26	1 Saphat.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	53·9	41·5	16	47·4
2	59·3	40·5	17	46·7
3	57·5	41·8	18	50·5
4	55·2	47·5	19	51·5
5	53·5	41·5	20	44·2
6	50·4	38·3	21	47·0
7	56·5	35·3	22	42·5
8	58·2	54·5	23	48·7
9	58·7	48·5	24	51·7
10	59·5	47·0	25	39·7
11	61·7	43·2	26	36·7
12	52·2	40·5	27	35·2
13	55·1	46·1	28	29·7
14	54·2	38·8	29	40·5
15	48·5	36·5	30	48·5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 8th day, 11h. 21m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 16th day, 9h. 22m. morn.
 New 23rd day, 2h. 6m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 30th day, 3h. 27m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 13th, 22° N.; 19th,
 0°; 26th, 22° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	5 0	6 27	16' 9"
6	9 20	7 14	5 8	6 19	16 10
11	9 2	7 32	5 15	6 12	16 11
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 12
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 0	16 13
26	8 19	8 15	5 36	5 58	16 14

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 55	m. s. 16 15	h. m. 4 32	° ' 14 s 21	7·9	h. m. 2 a 19	h. m. 6 a 50	h. m. 11 a 27	h. m. 7 5	h. m. 7 41	1	
2	6 56	16 17	4 30	14 40	8·9	2 45	7 35	morn.	8 19	9 2	2	
3	6 58	16 17	4 29	14 59	9·9	3 7	8 18	0 32	9 42	10 23	3	
4	7 0	16 17	4 27	15 17	10·9	3 27	9 0	1 38	11 1	11 30	4	
5	7 2	16 16	4 25	15 36	11·9	3 45	9 41	2 43	11 55	— —	5	
6	7 3	16 14	4 23	15 54	12·9	4 3	10 23	3 49	0 18	0 36	6	
7	7 5	16 11	4 22	16 12	13·9	4 21	11 6	4 55	0 54	1 11	7	
8	7 7	16 7	4 20	16 30	○	4 42	11 50	6 3	1 26	1 42	8	
9	7 9	16 3	4 18	16 47	15·9	5 6	morn.	7 12	1 59	2 15	9	
10	7 11	15 57	4 17	17 4	16·9	5 35	0 37	8 21	2 31	2 48	10	
11	7 13	15 51	4 15	17 21	17·9	6 11	1 27	9 30	3 3	3 18	11	
12	7 14	15 44	4 14	17 38	18·9	6 56	2 19	10 35	3 35	3 51	12	
13	7 16	15 36	4 12	17 54	19·9	7 51	3 14	11 33	4 10	4 29	13	
14	7 18	15 27	4 11	18 10	20·9	8 56	4 10	0 a 23	4 51	5 13	14	
15	7 19	15 18	4 10	18 25	21·9	10 10	5 5	1 4	5 36	6 1	15	
16	7 21	15 7	4 8	18 41	☾	11 28	6 0	1 37	6 29	7 2	16	
17	7 23	14 56	4 7	18 56	23·9	morn.	6 54	2 5	7 39	8 20	17	
18	7 24	14 41	4 6	19 10	24·9	0 49	7 47	2 30	9 2	9 42	18	
19	7 26	14 30	4 4	19 24	25·9	2 10	8 39	2 53	10 19	10 57	19	
20	7 28	14 17	4 3	19 38	26·9	3 32	9 30	3 16	11 26	11 56	20	
21	7 30	14 2	4 2	19 52	27·9	4 55	10 23	3 40	— —	0 19	21	
22	7 31	13 46	4 1	20 5	28·9	6 17	11 17	4 7	0 44	1 6	22	
23	7 33	13 30	4 0	20 18	●	7 38	0 a 12	4 39	1 31	1 52	23	
24	7 34	13 13	3 59	20 30	1·4	8 54	1 9	5 19	2 14	2 37	24	
25	7 36	12 55	3 58	20 42	2·4	10 2	2 5	6 7	2 57	3 19	25	
26	7 38	12 36	3 57	20 54	3·4	10 59	3 0	7 3	3 40	4 1	26	
27	7 39	12 17	3 56	21 5	4·4	11 45	3 53	8 5	4 21	4 41	27	
28	7 41	11 57	3 55	21 17	5·4	0 a 20	4 43	9 11	5 4	5 24	28	
29	7 42	11 36	3 54	21 27	6·4	0 49	5 29	10 17	5 47	6 11	29	
30	7 44	11 14	3 53	21 37	☽	1 13	6 14	11 23	6 35	7 2	30	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Rotherham—cattle and horses.
2. Bury St. Edmunds—cattle.
4. Dursley—cattle and pedlery.
4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.
6. Bodmin—oxen, sheep, and cloths.
5. Higham Ferrars—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
- 7 and 18. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
- 9, 11, 12. Bradford, Yorkshire—hogs and pedlery.
11. Baldock—cheese, cattle, &c.
- 10, 11. Bewdley—first day, hogs only—2nd day, horned cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
11. Boston—cattle.
12. Shrewsbury—cattle, sheep; pigs, &c.
14. Thirsk—horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
17. Horsea—horses and cattle.
28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Dec. 7	2nd Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 5	Acts 7 v. 30
" 14	3rd "	" 25	" 14
" 21	4th "	" 30	" 21
" 25	Christmas Day	" 9 to v. 8	Luke 2 to v. 15
" 28	1st Sun. after Christ.	" 37	Acts 25

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Isaiah 24	Heb. 13
" 26	1 Peter 2
" 32	1 John 1
" 7 v. 10 to v. 17	Titus 3 v. 4 to v. 9
" 38	1 John 5

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	335	.. .. .
2 Tu	336	.. .. .
3 W	337	.. .. .
4 Th	338	.. .. .
5 F	339	.. .. .
6 S	340	.. .. .
7 S	341	2 Sunday in Advent.
8 M	342	.. .. .
9 Tu	343	Grouse Shooting ends.
10 W	344	.. .. .
11 Th	345	.. .. .
12 F	346	.. .. .
13 S	347	.. .. .
14 S	348	3 Sunday in Advent.
15 M	349	.. .. .
16 Tu	350	Camb. Mich. Term ends.
17 W	351	{ <i>Ember Week.</i> Oxford
18 Th	352	{ Mich. Term ends.
19 F	353	.. .. .
20 S	354	.. .. .
21 S	355	{ 4 Sun. in Advent. St. Thomas. Shortest day.
22 M	356	Winter Quarter begins.
23 Tu	357	.. .. .
24 W	358	.. .. .
25 Th	359	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26 F	360	St. Stephen.
27 S	361	St. John.
28 S	362	{ 1 Sun. after Christmas. Innocents.
29 M	363	.. .. .
30 Tu	364	.. .. .
31 W	365	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 13th, at 6h. 3m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 1° 5' N.; on the 20th, at 10h. 10m. A.M., with Venus, at 0° 16' N.; at 6h. 51m. P.M., at greatest elongation 20° 1' S.; on the 26th, at 2h. 17m. A.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Scorpio, Sagittarius, and Capricornus, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 16th, at 5h. 10m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Mars, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 37m. A.M.; on the 16th, at 2h. 54m. P.M., stationary.

Jupiter, in the constellation Libra, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 10th, at 3h. 35m. P.M., in conjunction with α Libræ, at 0° 42' S.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h. 11m. P.M.; on the 31st, at 4h. 11m. stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h. 20m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 4th, at 6h. 26m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 20° 37' N.; at 10h. 41m. P.M., with Uranus, at 4° 52' N.; on the 8th, at 6h. 47m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 2° 12' S.; at 10h. 37m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 7° 48' N.; on the 11th, at 8h. 23m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 6° 19' N.; on the 12th, at 10h. 31m. P.M., with Mars, at 0° 42' N.; on the 13th, at 8h. 14m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 3° 4' S.; on the 16th, at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee. On the 17th, at 6h. 40m. P.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at 7° 52' S.; on the 19th, at 3h. 12m. A.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at 4° 39' S.; at 6h. 7m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 3° 52' S.; on the 20th, at 11h. 30m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 2° 52' S.; at 9h. 30m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 8° 7' S.; on the 24th, at 6h. 5m. A.M., with Mercury, at 0° 34' S.; at 9h. 17m. A.M., with Venus, at 0° 55' S.; on the 29th, at 11h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellation Taurus* is on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 12th, Im. at 5h. 48m. 38s. A.M.; 28th, Im. at 4h. 4m. 26s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 18th, Im. at 6h. 30m. 14s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 7th, Em. at 6h. 46m. 46s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1851.	5612.
Dec.	
1	7 Chisleu.
19 25	{ Dedication of the Temple.
24 1	Thebet.
31 8	"

Mohammedan Calendar.

1851.	Hegira, 1268.
Dec.	
1	6 Saphar.
8 13	" {Fortunate Days.
9 14	"
10 15	"
25 1	Rabi' ul I.
31 7	"

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	47.7	34.7	17	51.7	45.2
2	49.8	45.3	18	53.2	43.1
3	44.9	37.6	19	46.5	38.3
4	36.8	29.2	20	40.7	34.0
5	48.1	34.1	21	37.3	30.3
6	52.2	36.3	22	35.3	31.0
7	45.8	29.9	23	36.3	29.0
8	48.5	39.0	24	35.3	26.3
9	44.7	32.9	25	37.1	30.3
10	39.4	31.5	26	41.3	34.0
11	40.9	32.6	27	42.1	33.3
12	39.7	31.0	28	33.0	23.1
13	35.7	29.2	29	36.5	18.8
14	54.7	36.7	30	37.7	30.0
15	56.3	50.0	31	38.0	29.3
16	53.2	47.5			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 8th day, 3h. 27m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 15th day, 5h. 26m. aftern.
 New 22nd day, 3h. 34m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 30th day, 1h. 15m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 3rd, 0°; 10th, 22° N.; 17th, 0°; 23rd, 22° S.; 30th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 8	8 26	5 42	5 56	16' 15"
6	7 58	8 36	5 48	5 54	16 16
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 16
16	7 47	8 47	5 56	5 56	16 17
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 58	16 17
26	7 46	D. in 1	6 1	6 1	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m 7 45	m. s. 10 52	h. m. 3 53	° ' " 21 s 47	8.4	h. m. 1 a 33	h. m. 6 a 56	h. m. morn.	h. m. 7 34	h. m. 8 8	1	
2	7 46	10 30	3 52	21 56	9.4	1 51	7 37	0 29	8 43	9 19	2	
3	7 48	10 6	3 52	22 5	10.4	2 9	8 19	1 35	9 53	10 26	3	
4	7 49	9 42	3 51	22 13	11.4	2 27	9 1	2 41	11 1	11 27	4	
5	7 51	9 18	3 51	22 21	12.4	2 46	9 44	3 47	11 52	— —	5	
6	7 52	8 53	3 50	22 29	13.4	3 8	10 31	4 56	0 14	0 31	6	
7	7 53	8 27	3 50	22 36	14.4	3 35	11 20	6 6	0 49	1 11	7	
8	7 54	8 1	3 49	22 42	○	4 8	morn.	7 17	1 29	1 47	8	
9	7 55	7 35	3 49	22 49	16.4	4 50	0 12	8 25	2 5	2 23	9	
10	7 57	7 8	3 49	22 54	17.4	5 43	1 7	9 28	2 44	3 2	10	
11	7 58	6 40	3 49	23 0	18.4	6 47	2 4	10 23	3 20	3 39	11	
12	7 59	6 12	3 49	23 4	19.4	7 59	3 1	11 7	3 59	4 22	12	
13	8 0	5 44	3 49	23 9	20.4	9 16	3 57	11 42	4 43	5 7	13	
14	8 1	5 16	3 49	23 13	21.4	10 35	4 51	0 a 11	5 31	5 58	14	
15	8 1	4 47	3 49	23 16	☾	11 55	5 44	0 36	6 26	6 53	15	
16	8 2	4 18	3 49	23 19	23.4	morn.	6 34	0 59	7 25	7 59	16	
17	8 3	3 48	3 49	23 22	24.4	1 15	7 25	1 21	8 34	9 10	17	
18	8 4	3 19	3 50	23 24	25.4	2 35	8 15	1 43	9 47	10 19	18	
19	8 5	2 49	3 50	23 25	26.4	3 55	9 7	2 7	10 57	11 26	19	
20	8 5	2 19	3 50	23 27	27.4	5 14	10 0	2 35	11 56	— —	20	
21	8 6	1 49	3 51	23 27	28.4	6 31	10 55	3 11	0 23	0 48	21	
22	8 6	1 19	3 51	23 27	●	7 43	11 50	3 54	1 14	1 37	22	
23	8 6	0 49	3 51	23 27	0.9	8 45	0 a 46	4 46	2 2	2 24	23	
24	8 7	0 19	3 52	23 26	1.9	9 37	1 41	5 45	2 47	3 7	24	
25	8 7	bef. 11	3 53	23 25	2.9	10 18	2 32	6 52	3 27	3 46	25	
26	8 8	0 41	3 54	23 23	3.9	10 50	3 21	7 59	4 7	4 25	26	
27	8 8	1 11	3 54	23 21	4.9	11 16	4 7	9 7	4 46	5 6	27	
28	8 8	1 41	3 55	23 19	5.9	11 38	4 51	10 13	5 26	5 46	28	
29	8 8	2 10	3 56	23 16	6.9	11 56	5 33	11 19	6 7	6 27	29	
30	8 9	2 40	3 57	23 12	☽	0 a 14	6 14	morn.	6 47	7 12	30	
31	8 9	3 9	3 58	23 8	8.9	0 31	6 55	0 24	7 40	8 6	31	

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Ernest Augustus (King of Hanover), Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, to Frederica Carolina Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, George Frederic, born May 27, 1819.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Sec.* Robert Burrell.

Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* E. H. Gibbon.

Lord Steward, Marquess of Westminster—*Treas.* Lord Marcus Hill—*Comp. Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles*—*Master of Household*, Maj.-Gen. G. Bowles—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Hon. Col. Grey.

Ld. Chamberlain, Marquess of Breadalbane
Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Edw. Howard—*Lords in Waiting*, Marquess of Ormonde, Earl of Morley, Earl of Listowel, Lord Waterpark, Lord Byron, Lord Camoys, Lord Elphinstone and Lord Dufferin—*Grooms in Waiting*, Sir H. Seton, Sir F. Stovin, Hon. Capt. A. N. Hood, Hon. Capt. Robt Boyle, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Sir E. Bowater, Hon. Capt. Joseph Denman, R.N.—*Extra Grooms in Waiting*, Gen. Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Hon. Chas. Augustus Murray—*Pages of Honour in Or-*

dinary, Hon. W. F. Forbes, Hon. A. Crofton, G. G. Cameron, G. G. Gordon—*Comptroller of Accounts*, Sir W. Martins—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.—*Master of Ceremonies*, Hon. Col. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureat*, (vacant)—*Examiner of Plays*, J. M. Kemble—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter.

Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Countess of Charlemont, Lady Portman, Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Marchioness of Douro, Countess of Desart, Viscountess Jocelyn—*Extra Lady*, Duchess of Norfolk—*Maids of Honour*, Lady E. F. Lennox, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. M. Paget, Hon. Miss Murray, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. C. M. Dawson, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copiey, Viscountess Forbes, Lady Teresa Digby, Hon. Mrs. Brand, Lady Gardner, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Mrs. G. M. Anson.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Norfolk—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Lord A. Paget—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Col. Hon. C. Grey, Lt.-Col. E. Buckley, Maj.-Gen. W. Wemyss, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy.

Master of Stag Hounds, Earl of Besborough.
Hered. Gr. Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's.
Lord High Almoner, Bishop of Oxford.—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby.

Hered. Grand Almoner, Marq. of Exeter.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Dr. Jelf.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop of Chester—*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. S. Keppell, the Rev. John Vane, M.A., and the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell.

Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean—Dr. Wesley.

Physicians, Sir James Clark, Bt., M.D., W. F. Chambers, M.D.

Serjeant Surgeons, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt., Robt. Keate.

Aurist, W. Maule.

Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Foley.

Captain of Yeomen of Queen's Guard, Marquess of Donegal.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole, Marquess of Abercorn.
Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.
Gentlemen of Bedchamber, Lord Geo. Lennox, Viscount Clifden, and Lord Colville.
Secretary, Dr. E. Pratorius.

Private Secretary, Col. Hon. Chas. Grey.

Chief Equerry, Major-Gen. Wemyss.

Equerries, Lt.-Col. Bouverie, Hon. Capt. Alex. Gordon, and Lieut.-Col. F. Hugh Seymour.

Grooms of Bedchamber, Lieut.-Col. Wyld and Capt. Francis Seymour—*Extra Groom*, Gen. Sir G. Anson.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Treasurer and Cofferer—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.
Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal—Rt. Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh.
Attorney-General—Hon. J. C. Talbot.

DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Col. Sir G. Couper, bart.
Physician, Isaac Wilson, M.D.
Surgeon, Richard Blagden.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council, Marquess of Lansdowne.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Truro.
First Lord of the Treasury (*Prime Minister*), Lord John Russell.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.

Secretaries of State,
 { *Home Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.
 Foreign Affairs, Visc. Palmerston.
 Colonial Affairs, Earl Grey.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir F. T. Baring, bt.
President of the Board of Control, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bt.
President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir W. Somerville, Bt.
Postmaster-General, Marquess of Clanricarde.
Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster, Earl of Carlisle.
Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. Fox Maule.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Marquess of Lansdowne.
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, and Hon. W. L. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.
Patent Clerks on the Regulated Establishment, J. G. Donne, R. Eden.
Clerk, W. Goodwin.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Lord John Russell, Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Earl of Shelburne, Wm. Gibson Craig, Henry Rich, R. M. Bellew.
Joint Secretaries, W. G. Hayter and G. C. Lewis.
Assistant-Sec.—Sir C. E. Trevelyan.
Solicitors, G. Maule, C. Bouchier.
Cashier, E. Saunders.
Accountant, E. W. Cleere.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir Chs. Wood, Bt.
Comptroller, Lord Monteagle.
Assistant Ditto, Arthur Eden.
Chief Clerk, Francis F. Ottey.
First Clerk, George Frederick.

EXCHEQUER BILL OFFICE.

Senior Clerk, H. W. Chisholm.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Superintendent, John Bowen.

SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

Home Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.—*Under Secs.*, Horatio Waddington, Hon. E. Bouverie.
Foreign Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Visc. Palmerston—*Under Secs.*, Lord Stanley of Alderley, H. U. Addington.
Colonial Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Earl Grey—*Under Secs.*, B. Hawes, H. Merivale, and T. F. Elliott.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bt.
Secretaries, Jas. Wilson, Hon. John Elliott.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—*Lords Commissioners*, Sir F. T. Baring, bt., Rear-Adm. J. W. D. Dundas, Rear-Adm. M. F. F. Berkeley, Capt. H. Stewart, Capt. Alex. Milne, Hon. W. F. Cowper.
Secretaries, J. Parker, Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton—*Hydrographer*, Rear-Adm. Sir F. Beaufort—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.
Civil Departments—*Accountant-Gen.*, J. T. Briggs—*Surveyor*, Capt. Sir B. W. Walker—*Storekeeper-Gen.*, Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, James Meek—*Physician-Gen.* Sir Wm. Burnett, M.D.

THE ARMY.

War Office—*Sec.-at-War*, Rt. Hon. Fox Maule—*Deputy*, L. Sullivan—*Paymaster-General*, Earl Granville—*Chief Examiner of Army Accounts*, E. Marshall.
Horse Guards—*Commander of the Forces*, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington—*Military Secretary*, Lt.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset—*Adj.-General* (vacant)—*Quartermaster-Gen.* Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Wilmoughby Gordon, bt.—*Judge-Advocate Gen.* Sir D. Dundas—*Chaplain-Gen.* Rev. Dr. W. Dakins.
Ordnance—*Master-Gen.*, Marquess of Anglesey—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Major-Gen. C. R. Fox—*Clerk of Ordnance*, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Anson—*Sec. to Board*, G. Butler.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.
Vice-President, Earl Granville.
Secretaries, G. R. Porter and James Booth.
Statistical Department—*Director*, A. W. Fonblanque—*Assistants*, W. D. Oswald and R. Valpy.
Corn Department—*Comptroller of Corn Returns*, George Joyce.
Railway Board—*Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere (*Chairman*), Earl Granville, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan—*Inspector of Railways*, Capt. Wynne, R.E.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor, Earl of Carlisle.

OFFICE OF WOODS, FORESTS, &c.

Commissioners, Lord Seymour, Hon. C. A. Gore, Hon. T. F. Kennedy—*Secs.*, S. W. Philipps.

THE MINT.

Master,
Deputy, Capt. H. D. Harness.
Comptroller, John Tekell.

IRISH OFFICE.

Chief Sec., Sir Wm. Somerville, M.P.
BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle,
Bart.—*Dep.*, Right Hon. G. R. Dawson—
H. Richmond, S. G. Lushington, T. P.
Dickenson, F. Goulburn, C. C. Smith,
Hon. E. Spring Rice, E. Saurin.
Secretary, Wm. Maclean.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman, John Wood—*Dep.*, John Thorn-
ton, Charles P. Rushworth, Thomas
Harrison, H. F. Stephenson, Charles
J. Herries, Alfred Montgomery, Charles
Pressly—*Sec.*, J. C. Freeling.

Post Office—*Postmaster-General*, Marq.
of Clanricarde—*Sec. to the Postmaster-
General*, Rowland Hill—*Sec.*, Lieut.-Col.
W. L. Maherley—*Sec. in Edinburgh*,
F. Abbott—*Sec. in Dublin*, G. C. Cornwall

Board of Audit—*Chairman*, Major-Gen. Sir
W. L. Herries—*Sec.*, R. M. Bromley

Poor Law Board—*President*, Matthew Tal-
bot Baines, M.P.—*Lord President of the
Council*, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of
State for the Home Department, and
the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Board of Health—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Lord
Seymour—*Commissioners*, Visct. Ashley,
M.P., E. Chadwick, C.B., T. Southwood
Smith, M.D.—*Sec.*, Henry Austin—
Assistant Secs., T. Taylor, C. Macaulay.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

*** The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.
The family name is not repeated where it is the same as the title.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor... *Chairman of Comm. E. of Shaftesbury*.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	21
Earls	116
Viscounts.....	22
Barons	201
Peers of Scotland (elected 1847)....	16

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.
a ————— Irish Peers.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841, *
Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus, 1799, *
Cambridge, Prince George William Fred.
Chas., 1801.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848
York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847
Dublin, R. Whately, 1831, b

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry Somerset, 1682
Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694
Brandon, A. Hamilton, 1711 (Hamilton, D. *)
Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. Grenville,
1822, o
Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833
Devonshire, W. Spencer Cavendish, 1694
Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675
Leeds, F. G. D'Arcy Osborne, 1694, *
Manchester, George Montagu, 1719
Marlborough, George Churchill, 1702
Newcastle, Henry Pelham Clinton, 1756
Norfolk, Henry Charles Howard, 1483
Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766
Portland, Wm. Henry Cavendish Scott
Bentinck, 1716
Richmond, Charles Lennox, 1675, *
Rutland, John Henry Manners, 1703
St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk,
1683.
Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1547
Sutherland, Geo. Granville Gower, 1833
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUESSSES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, *
Ailesbury, Charles Bruce, 1821
Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. *)

Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life)	28
English Archbishops and Bishops ..	26
Irish representative Archbishops and Bishops	4
Total.....	457

a Marked thus are Scotch Representative Peers.
b ————— Irish Representative Peers.

Anglesey, Henry William Paget, 1815
Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789
Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, *
Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826
Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796, *
Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812
Cholmondeley, George Horatio, 1815
Dalhousie, James A. Ramsay, 1849, *
Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801
Hastings, Pauly Reginald Serlo, 1816, o
Hertford, Rich. Seymour Conway, 1793, o
Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784
Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838, o
Northampton, S. J. A. Compton, 1812
Salisbury, J. B. W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1805
Townshend, George Ferrars, 1787
Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a
Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, b
Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831
Winchester, John Paulett, 1551

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784
Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682
Airlie, D. G. D. Ogilvy, 1639, a
Albemarle, Augustus Fred. Keppel, 1696
Amherst, William Pitt, 1826
Ashburnham, Bertram, 1730
Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714
Bandon, James Bernard, 1800, b
Bathurst, Henry, 1772
Beauchamp, J. R. Pindar, 1815
Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679
Beverley, George Percy, 1790
Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgman, 1815
Brownlow, John Cust, 1815
Buckinghamshire, G. R. Hampden, 1764
Burlington, G. A. H. Cavendish, 1831
Cadogan, George, 1800

Caledon, Jas. Dupre Alexander, 1800, *b*
 Camperdown, R. Dundas Duncan-Hal-
 dane, 1831
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661
 Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661
 Carnarvon, H. H. Molyneux Herbert, 1793
 Cathcart, Charles Murray, 1814, ***
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfield, 1760, *b*
 Charleville, Chas. Wm. Bury, 1806, *b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776
 Cornwallis, James Mann, 1753
 Cottenham, Charles Christ. Pepys, 1850
 Coventry, William George, 1697
 Cowper, George Augustus Frederick, 1718
 Craven, William, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Legge, 1711
 De Grey, Thomas Philip, 1264
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761
 Denbigh, Wm. Basil Percy Feilding, 1622, *o*
 Derby, Edward Stanley, 1485
 Desart, J. O. O'Connor Cuffe, 1753, *b*
 Devon, William Courtenay, 1554
 Digby, Edward, 1790, *o*
 Doncaster, Walter Francis Scott-Douglas,
 1662 (Buceleuch and Queensberry, D. ***)
 Ducie, Hen. G. Francis Moreton, 1837
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833
 Effingham, Henry Howard, 1837
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844
 Ellesmere, Fras. L. Egerton, 1846
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661
 Falmouth, George Henry Boscawen, 1821
 Ferrers, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711
 Fitzhardinge, W. F. Berkeley, 1841
 Fitzwilliam, C. W. Wentworth, 1746, *o*
 Fortescue, Hugh, 1789
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
 Glengall, Richard Butler, 1816, *b*
 Graham, James, 1722 (Montrose, D. ***)
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833
 Grey, Henry George, 1806
 Guilford, Rev. Francis North, 1752
 Harborough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *o*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harewood, Henry Lascelles, 1812
 Harrington, Charles Stanhope, 1742
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill,
 1722 (Downshire, M., *o*)
 Home, Cospatrick Alex. Ramey, 1605, *a*
 Howe, Richard Wm. Penn Curzon, 1821
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529
 Inchester, H. S. Fox-Strangeways, 1756
 Innes, J. H. R. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh, D. ***)
 Jersey, G. G. Child Villiers, 1697, *o*
 Lancsborough, G. J. Danvers Butler, 1756, *b*
 Leven and Melville, D. L. Melville, 1641, *a*
 Leicester and Holkham, T. W. Coke, 1837
 Lichfield, Thomas William Anson, 1831
 Lindsey, Albemarle Bertie, 1626
 Liverpool, C. C. C. Jenkinson, 1796
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807
 Lovelace, William King, 1838
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, T. A. W. Parker, 1721
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1792 ***
 Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1800
 Manvers, Chas. Herbert Pierrepont, 1806

Minto, Gilbert Kynynmound, 1813
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815
 Morton, George Sholto Douglas, 1457, *a*
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount Edgecumbe, E. A. Edgecumbe, 1789
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Bolton, 1805
 Onslow, Arthur George, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. John Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*
 Oxford and Mortimer, Alfred Harley, 1711
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry
 Herbert, 1605
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Portsmouth, John Charles Wallop, 1743
 Poulett, John, 1706
 Powis, Edw. Arthur Herbert Clive, 1804, *o*
 Radnor, William Bouverie, 1765
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Eliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, J. Saville-Lumley Saunderson, 1690, *o*
 Seafield, L. A. G. Grant, 1701, *a*
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Cropley Ashley Cooper, 1672
 Shrewsbury, John Talbot, 1442, *o*
 Somers, John Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, Frederick, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry
 Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry, 1718
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1847
 Strange, G. A. F. Murray, 1786 (Atholl, D. ***)
 Suffolk and Berkshire, Thos. Howard, 1603
 Talbot, Henry John Chetwynd, 1784
 Tankerville, Charles Aug. Bennett, 1714
 Vane, C. W., 1823 (Londonderry, M. *o*)
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, ** o*
 Waldegrave, William, 1729
 Warwick and Brooke, H. R. Greville, 1747
 Westmoreland, John Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Grosvenor Egerton, 1801
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Geo. Wm.
 Hatton, 1628
 Yarborough, C. Worsley Pelham, 1837
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838
 VISCOUNTS.
 Beresford, William Carr, 1823
 Bolingbroke and St. John, H. St. John, 1712
 Canning, C. J., 1827
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835
 Clancarty, Wm. Thos. Trench, 1823, *o*
 Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, 1826
 De Vesci, John Vesey, 1776, *b*
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. ***)
 Gough, Hugh, 1849
 Hardinge, Henry, 1846
 Hawarden, Cornwallis Maude, 1791, *b*
 Hereford, Rev. Hen. C. Devereux, 1550
 Hill, Rowland, 1842
 Hood, Francis Wheler, 1796, *o*
 Hutchinson, John Hely, 1821 (Donough-
 more, E. *o*)
 Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,
 1747, *o* (Leinster, D.)

Lorton, Robert Edward King, 1806, *b*
 Maynard, Henry, 1766
 Melville, Robert S. Dundas, 1802
 O'Neill, J. B. Rich, 1795, *b*
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, John, 1839
 St. Vincent, Edward Jervis, 1801
 Sidmouth, Wm. Leonard Addington, 1805
 Strathallan, James Drummond, 1686, *a*
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethel, 1830
 Bath and Wells, Richard Bagot, 1845
 Carlisle, Hon. Hugh Percy, 1827
 Chester, John Graham, 1848
 Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842
 Cork, J. Wilson, 1848, *b*
 Durham, Edward Maltby, 1836
 Ely, Thomas Turton, 1845
 Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830
 Gloucester and Bristol, J. H. Monk, 1830
 Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1847
 Killaloe, Lord Riversdale, 1839 *b*.
 Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843
 Lincoln, John Kaye, 1827
 London, Chas. James Blomfield, 1828
 Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1847
 Norwich, Sam. Hinds, 1849
 Ossory, J. T. O'Brien, 1842, *b*
 Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845
 Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839
 Ripon, C. T. Longley, 1836
 Rochester, George Murray, 1827
 St. Asaph, T. Vowler Short, 1846
 St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
 Salisbury, Edward Denison, 1837
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
 Worcester, H. Pepys, 1841

BARONS.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 1801
 Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835
 Acheson, Archibald, 1847
 Alvanley, Richard Arden, 1801
 Ardrossan, Archibald Wm. Montgomerie,
 1806 (Eglinton, E. *)
 Arundell of Wardour, Henry Benedict
 Everard, 1605
 Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835
 Auckland, Right Rev. Robt. Eden (Bishop
 of Sodor and Man), 1793
 Audley, George John Tuchet, 1296
 Bagot, William, 1780
 Bateman, Wm. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
 Bayning, Rev. Henry Powlett, 1797
 Beaumont, Miles Thomas Stapleton, 1309
 Berners, Rev. H. Wilson, 1455
 Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1784
 Bexley, Nicholas Vansittart, 1823
 Blantyre, Charles Stuart, 1606, *a*
 Blayney, Cadwallader Davis, 1621, *b*
 Bolton, William Henry P. Powlett, 1797
 Boston, George Irby, 1761
 Boyle, Edm. 1711 (Cork and Orrery, E. o)
 Braybrooke, Richard Griffin, 1788
 Brodrick, Charles, 1796 (Midleton, V. o)
 Brougham and Vaux, Henry, 1830
 Bruce, Geo. W. F. Brudenell Bruce, 1838
 Eyron, George Anson, 1643
 Calthorpe, George Gough, 1796
 Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1344
 Campbell, John, 1841
 Carew, Robert Shapland, 1838, *o*
 Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. o)

Carrington, John Smith, 1797, *o*
 Carteret, John Thynne, 1784
 Carysfort, J. Proby, 1801 (Carysfort, E. o)
 Castlemaine, R. Handcock, 1812, *b*
 Chaworth, J. Chambre Brabazon, 1831
 (Meath, E. o)
 Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815
 Clanbrassill, Robt. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden,
 E. o)
 Claneboy, F. Temble Blackwood, 1850
 (Dufferin, L. o)
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
 william, E. o)
 Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, *b*
 Clements, Nath. 1831 (Leitrim, E. o)
 Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh Charles, 1672
 Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. o)
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
 Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, *b*
 Cloncurry, Valentine Browne-Lawless,
 1831, *o*
 Colborne, N. W. R. Colborne, 1839
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
 Congleton, John Parnell, 1841
 Cowley, Hen. Richard C. Wellesley, 1828
 Crewe, Hungerford, 1806
 Crofton, Edward, 1797, *b*
 Dacre, Thomas Brand, 1321
 Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. o)
 Delamere, Thomas Cholmondeley, 1821
 De Lisle and Dudley, P. C. Sidney, 1835
 De Freyne, Arthur French, 1839
 Denman, Thomas, 1834
 De Mauley, William Francis Spencer Pon-
 sonby, 1838
 De Ros, W. L. Lascelles de Ros, 1264
 De Saumarez, Rev. James, 1831
 De Tabley, George Warren, 1826
 Dinorben, William Lewis Hughes, 1831
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus, 1615
 Douglas of Douglas, Rev. James, 1790
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*
 Dunalley, Henry Prittie, 1800, *b*
 Dunfermline, James Abercromby, 1839
 Dunmore, Charles Adolphus Murray,
 1831 *
 Dunsany, Randall Plunkett, 1461, *b*
 Dynevor, Geo. Talbot Rice, 1780
 Elgin, James Bruce, 1849, *
 Elphinstone, John, 1509, *a*
 Erskine, David Montagu, 1806
 Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, *b*
 Faversham, William Duncombe, 1826
 Fife, James Duff, 1827 (Fife, E. o)
 Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1830 (Fingall, E. o)
 Fisherwick, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790
 (Donegal, M. o)
 Fitzgibbon, John, 1799 (Clare, E. o)
 Foley, Thomas Henry, 1766
 Forester, John George Weld, 1821
 Foxford, W. T. Pery, 1815 (Limerick, E. o)
 Furnival, James Talbot, 1839, *o*
 Gage, Henry Hall, 1790 (Gage, V. o)
 Gardner, Alan Legge, 1806
 Gifford, Robert Francis, 1824
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835
 Glenlyon, G. A. J. Murray (Athol, D. *)
 Godolphin, Geo. Godolphin Osborne, 1832
 Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes,
 1806 (Granard, E. o)
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782
 Gray, John, 1445, *a*

- Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, *o*
(Enniskillen, E. *o*)
Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. ***)
Harris, Geo. Francis Robert, 1815
Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290
Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
Hawke, Edward William, 1776
Hay, Thos. Robert, 1712 (Kinnoul, E. ***)
Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762
Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. ***)
Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles Aug. Ellis, 1597
Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*
Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. ***)
Keane, Edw. Arthur Wellington, 1839
Kenlis, T. Taylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. *o*)
Kenmare, Val. Browne, 1841, *o*
Kenyon, George, 1788
Ker, W. S. R., 1821 (Lothian, M. ***)
Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*
Kilmarnock, William Hay-Carr, 1831 (Erroll, E. ***)
Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. *o*)
Kintore, A. A. Keith Falconer, 1838, ***
Langdale, Henry Bickersteth, 1836
Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland, 1806 (Lauderdale, E. ***)
Leigh, Wm. Henry, 1839
Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powys, 1797
Lismore, Cornelius O'Callaghan, 1833, *o*
Lofthus, John Henry, 1801 (Ely, M. *o*)
Londesborough, Albert D. Denison, 1850
Lovat, Thomas Alexander Frazer, 1837
Love and Holland, George Jas. Perceval, 1762 (Egmont, E. *o*)
Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839
Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
Lytelton, George William, 1794, *o*
Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807
Maryborough, William Pole Tynney Long Wellesley, 1821 (Mornington, E. *o*)
Melbourne, Fred. James Lamb, 1815, *o*
Meldrum, G. Gordon, 1815 (Huntley, M. ***)
Melros, T. Hamilton, 1827 (Haddington, E. ***)
Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis, 1794 (Clifden, V. *o*)
Methuen, Fred. Henry Paul, 1838
Middleton, Digby Willoughby, 1711
Milford, R. B. P. Philipps, 1847
Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 1824 (Conyngham, M. *o*)
Monson, William John, 1728
Monteagle, George John Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. *o*)
Monteagle of Brandon, Thos. Spring Rice, 1839
Moutfort, Henry Bromley, 1741
Moore, H. F. S., 1801 (Drogheda, M. *o*)
Mostyn, Edward Pryce Lloyd, 1831
Northwick, John Rushout, 1797
Oriell, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Ferriard and Massareene, *o*)
Ormonde, John Butler, 1821 (Ormonde, M. *o*)
Overstone, S. Jones Loyd, 1850
Oxenfoord, J. H. Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair, E. ***)
Paget, Henry, 1832 (Uxbridge, E.)
Panmure, Wm. Ramsay Maule, 1831
Penshurst, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, 1824 (Strangford, V. *o*)
Petre, William Barnard, 1603
Plunket, William Conyngham, 1827
Poltimore, G. Warwick Bampfylde, 1831
Polwarth, H. F. H. 1690, *a*
Ponsonby, John Geo. Brabazon, 1749 (Bessborough, E. *o*)
Portman, Edward Berkeley, 1837
Ranfurly, Thomas Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly, E. *o*)
Ravensworth, Thos. Henry Liddell, 1821
Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802
Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
Rivers, George Pitt, 1802
Rodney, Robert Deuham, 1782
Rollo, Wm. 1651, *a*
Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E. ***)
Ross, James Boyle Carr, 1815 (Glasgow, E. ***)
Rossie, George William Fox Kinnaird, 1831 (Kinnaird, L. ***)
Rossmore, H. R. Westeura, 1838, *o*
St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp, 1558
Saltersford, James Thomas Stopford, 1796 (Courtoun, E. *o*)
Saltoun, Alex. George Fraser, 1445, *a*
Sandys, Arthur M. W. Hill, 1802
Saye and Sele, Rev. Frederic Twistleton, 1603
Scarsdale, Nathaniel Curzon, 1761
Seaton, John Colborne, 1839
Sefton, Charles William Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E. *o*)
Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. *o*)
Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
Silechester, E. M. Pakenham (Longford, E. *o*)
Sinclair, Charles, 1449, *a*
Skelmersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828
Somerhill, Ulick John De Burgh, 1826 (Clanricarde, M. *o*)
Sondes, George John Milles Watson, 1760
Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
Stafford, Geo. Wm. S. Jernyngham, 1640
Stanley of Alderley, Edward John, 1839
Stanley, Edw. Geoffrey Smith, 1832
Stewart of Garlies, George, 1796 (Galloway, E. ***)
Stourton, Charles, 1448
Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
Stuart of Castle Stuart, Francis, 1796 (Moray, E. ***)
Sudeley, Charles Hanbury Tracy, 1838
Suffield, Edward Vernon Harbord, 1786
Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. ***)
Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
Teynham, G. H. Roper Curzon, 1616
Thurlow, Edward Thomas H., 1792
Truro, Thos. Wilde, 1850
Tyrone, Henry Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M. *o*)
Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523
Vernon, George John Warren, 1762
Vivian, C. Crespigny, 1811
Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
Ward, William Humble, 1664
Wemyss, Francis, 1821 (Wemyss, E.)
Wenlock, P. B. Thompson, 1839
Wharnccliffe, John Stuart Wortley, 1826
Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Balcarras, E. ***)

Willoughby de Broke, Henry Peyto Verney, 1492
 Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robert Drummond Willoughby, 1313

Wodehouse, John, 1797
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835, 6
 Wrottesley, John, 1838
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Basset, *Baroness*, 1797, Basset
 Braye, *Baroness*, 1509-47, Otway-Cave
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1324, Rawdon-Hastings

Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault
 Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1264, Boscawen
 North, *Baroness*, 1554
 Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham

*** To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hamilton)
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)
 Balcarras, E. (see Wizan)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Bessborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)
 Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Minster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courton, E. (see Saltersford)
 Daruley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinson)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)
 Drogheda, M. (see Moore)

Dufferin, L. (see Clanboye)
 Eglington, E. (see Ardrossan)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Ferrard, V. (see Oriel)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)
 Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)
 Huntley, M. (see Meldrum)
 Kinnaird, L. (see Rossie)
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
 Limerick, E. (see Foxford)

Londonderry, M. (see Vane)
 Longford, E. (see Silchester)
 Lothian, M. (see Ker)
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)
 Midleton, V. (see Brodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stuart)
 Mornington, E. (see Maryborough)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassill)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Sligo, M. (see Montague)
 Stair, E. (see Oxenford)
 Strangford, V. (see Penshurst)
 Talbot de Malahide (see Furnival)
 Uxbridge, E. (see Paget)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Earl of Shaftesbury.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose.
Clerk Assistant, J. G. S. Lefevre.
Additional Clerk Assistant, William Rose.
Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees, Leonard Edmunds.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees, Robert Palk.
Chief Committee Clerk, Peregrine Birch.
Clerk of the Journals, Edw. Parratt.

Chief Clerk, Henry Stone Smith.
Clerk of the Engrossments, W. E. Walmsley.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary.
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus W. Clifford, bart.
Yeoman Usher, James Pulman.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. A. Percival;
Deputy, George Goodbody.
Receiver of Fees, J. Oldrini.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED AUGUST, 1847.

Speaker—Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 *Abingdon*, Sir Frederick Thesiger
- 2 *Albans, St.*, A. Raphael, G. W. J. Repton.
- 3 *Andover*, H. B. Coles, W. Cubitt
- 4 *Anglseyshire*, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.
- 5 *Arundel*, Earl of Arundel and Surrey
- 6 *Ashburton*, Lt.-Col. T. Matheson
- 7 *Ashton-under-Lyme*, Charles Hindley
- 8 *Aylesbury*, Lord Nugent, Quintin Dick
- 9 *Banbury*, Henry William Tancred
- 10 *Barnstaple*, R. Bremridge, Hon. J. W. Fortescue
- 11 *Bassellaw (East Retford)*, Hon. Capt. A. Duncombe, Visc. Galway
- 12 *Bath*, Visc. Duncan, Lord Ashley

- 13 *Beaumaris*, Lord G. A. Fred. Paget
- 14 *Bedfordshire*, Visc. Alford, F. C. Hastings Russell
- 15 *Bedford*, Hen. Stuart, Sir H. Verney, Bt.
- 16 *Berkshire*, R. Palmer, Visc. Barrington, P. Pusey
- 17 *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, M. Forster, J. C. Renton
- 18 *Beverley*, John Townley, W. L. Fox
- 19 *Bewdley*, Viscount Mandeville
- 20 *Birmingham*, G. F. Muntz, W. Scholefield
- 21 *Blackburn*, J. Hornby, J. Pilkington
- 22 *Bodmin*, James Wyld, H. C. Lacy
- 23 *Bolton*, Steph. Blair, Sir J. Walmsley
- 24 *Boston*, B. B. Cabbell, Hon. Capt. D. A. Pelham

- 25 *Brulford*, Wm. Busfield, Colonel P. Thompson
- 26 *Breconshire*, Joseph Bailey
- 27 *Brecon*, Col. J. L. V. Watkin
- 28 *Bridgenorth*, T. C. Whitmore, Sir Robt. Pigot, Bart.
- 29 *Bridgewater*, H. Broadwood, C. J. K. Tynte
- 30 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, A. D. R. W. B. Cochrane
- 31 *Brighton*, Capt. Sir G. R. Pechell, Bart., R.N., Lord A. Hervey
- 32 *Bristol*, P. W. S. Miles, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley
- 33 *Buckinghamshire*, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, C. G. Dupré, B. D'Israeli
- 34 *Buckingham*, Marquess of Chandos, Col. John Hall
- 35 *Bury*, Richard Walker
- 36 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Earl Jermyn, E. H. Bunbury
- 37 *Caermarthenshire*, Hon. G. R. R. Trevor, David A. S. Davies
- 38 *Caermarthen*, &c., D. Morris
- 39 *Caernarvonshire*, Hon. E. G. D. Pennant
- 40 *Caernarvon*, &c., W. B. Hughes
- 41 *Calne*, Earl of Shelburne
- 42 *Cambridgeshire*, Hon. E. T. Yorke, R. G. Townley, Lord G. J. Manners
- 43 *Cambridge*, Hon. W. F. Campbell, R. A. S. Adair
- 44 *Cambridge University*, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, L. T. Wigram
- 45 *Canterbury*, Hon. G. A. P. S. Smythe, Col. F. Romilly
- 46 *Cardiff*, &c., Rt. Hon. Dr. Nicholl
- 47 *Cardiganshire*, Colonel Wm. E. Powell
- 48 *Cardigan*, &c., Pryse Pryse
- 49 *Carlisle*, W. N. Hodgson, P. H. Howard
- 50 *Chatham*, Right Hon. Viscount Enfield
- 51 *Cheltenham*, Hon. C. L. Grenv. Berkeley
- 52 *Cheshire* (South), Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Tollemache
- 53 *Cheshire* (North), W. Tatton Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 54 *Chester*, Earl Grosvenor, Hon. W. O. Stanley
- 55 *Chichester*, Lord G. C. H. G. Lennox, J. A. Smith
- 56 *Chippenham*, Joseph Neeld, Capt. H. G. Boldero
- 57 *Christchurch*, Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris
- 58 *Cirencester*, Visc. Villiers, J. R. Mullings
- 59 *Clytheroe*, M. Wilson
- 60 *Cockermouth*, Henry A. Aglionby, E. Horsman
- 61 *Colchester*, J. A. Hardcastle, Lord John J. R. Manners
- 62 *Cornwall* (West), E. W. W. Pendarves, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.
- 63 *Cornwall* (East), W. H. Pole Carew, Thomas J. Agar Robartes
- 64 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, G. J. Turner
- 65 *Cricklade*, &c., J. Neeld, A. L. Goddard
- 66 *Cumberland* (East), Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 67 *Cumberland* (W.), E. Stanley, H. Lowther
- 68 *Dartmouth*, George Moffatt
- 69 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Hon. W. Bagot
- 70 *Denbigh*, &c., F. R. West
- 71 *Derbyshire* (North), Hon. G. H. Cavendish, W. B. Evans
- 72 *Derbyshire* (South), C. R. Colville, William Mundy
- 73 *Derby*, T. Bass, Lawrence Heyworth
- 74 *Devizes*, G. Heneage Walker Heneage, Lieut.-Col. J. B. B. Estcourt
- 75 *Devonport*, H. Tufnell, Sir J. Romilly
- 76 *Devonshire* (North), Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Lewis William Buck
- 77 *Devonshire* (South), Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart.
- 78 *Dorchester*, Right Hon. Col. G. L. D. Damer, H. G. Sturt
- 79 *Dorsetshire*, Henry Ker Seymer, John Floyer, G. Banks
- 80 *Dover*, Right Hon. Sir G. Clerk, Bart., E. R. Rice
- 81 *Droitwich*, Sir J. Somerset Pakington
- 82 *Dudley*, John Benbow
- 83 *Durham* (North), R. D. Shafto, Visc. Seaham
- 84 *Durham* (South), Lord H. Vane, J. Farrer
- 85 *Durham* (City), T. C. Granger, R. J. Spearman
- 86 *Essex* (North), Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart., Major W. Beresford
- 87 *Essex* (South), T. W. Bramston, Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart.
- 88 *Evesham*, Rt. Hon. Lord A. Marcus C. Hill, Sir H. P. Willoughby
- 89 *Exeter*, E. Divett, Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart.
- 90 *Eye*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.
- 91 *Finsbury*, T. Wakley, Thos. Slingsby Duncombe
- 92 *Flintshire*, Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn
- 93 *Flint*, &c., Sir John Hanmer, Bart.
- 94 *Frome*, Major Hon. R. E. Boyle
- 95 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 96 *Glamorganshire*, Earl of Dunraven, C. R. M. Talbot
- 97 *Gloucestershire* (East), Marq. of Worcester, C. W. Codrington
- 98 *Gloucestershire* (West), Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley, R. Blagden Hale
- 99 *Gloucester*, H. T. Hope, Captain Hon. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, R.N.
- 100 *Grantham*, G. E. Welby, Hon. F. J. Tollemache
- 101 *Great Grimsby*, Edward Heneage
- 102 *Greenwich*, Rear-Adm. J. W. Deans Dundas, E. G. Barnard
- 103 *Guildford*, Capt. R. Donnelly Mangles, H. Currie
- 104 *Halifax*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., Capt. H. Edwards
- 105 *Hampshire* (North), Rt. Hon. C. S. Leffevre (*Speuker*), Melville Portal
- 106 *Hampshire* (South), H. C. Compton, Lord C. Wellesley
- 107 *Harwich*, J. Bagshaw, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.
- 108 *Hastings*, Musgrave Briscoe, R. Hol-
land
- 109 *Haverfordwest*, John Evans
- 110 *Helston*, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.
- 111 *Herefordshire*, G. C. Lewis, F. R. Haggitt, T. W. Booker
- 112 *Hereford*, Sir Robt. Price, Bart., H. M. Clifford
- 113 *Hertfordshire*, Thomas P. Halsey, Sir H. Meux, Bart., T. Brand
- 114 *Hertford*, Visc. Mahon, Hon. W. F. Cowper

- 15 *Honiton*, Jos. Locke, Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.
- 116 *Horsham*, Lord E. Howard
- 117 *Huddersfield*, W. R. C. Stansfield
- 118 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, G. Thornhill
- 119 *Huntingdon*, Col. J. Peel, T. Baring
- 120 *Hythe*, H. D. Brockman
- 121 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbold, H. E. Adair
- 122 *Ives, St.*, Lord Wm. Paulet
- 123 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn
- 124 *Kent (East)*, J. P. Plumpton, William Deedes
- 125 *Kent (West)*, Sir Edmund Filmer, Bt., T. L. Hodges
- 126 *Kidderminster*, John Best
- 127 *King's Lynn*, Viscount Jocelyn, Hon. E. H. Stanley
- 128 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, James Clay, M. T. Baines
- 129 *Knaresborough*, Hon. W. S. Lascelles, J. P. Westhead
- 130 *Lambeth*, Rt. Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Wm. Williams
- 131 *Lancashire (North)*, John W. Patten, James Heywood
- 132 *Lancashire (South)*, Wm. Brown, Alexander Henry
- 133 *Lancaster*, T. Greene, R. B. Armstrong
- 134 *Launceston*, Rear-Adm. Wm. Bowles
- 135 *Leeds*, W. Beckett, J. G. Marshall
- 136 *Leicestershire (North)*, Lord C. Som. Manners, E. B. Farnham
- 137 *Leicestershire (South)*, Sir H. Halford, Bart., C. W. Packe
- 138 *Leicester*, Richard Harris, John Ellis
- 139 *Leominster*, G. Arkwright, Fred. Peel
- 140 *Lewes*, Hon. H. Fitzroy, R. Perfect
- 141 *Lichfield*, Lord A. H. Paget, Viscount Anson
- 142 *Lincolnshire (North)*, Robert A. Christopher, Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart.
- 143 *Lincolnshire (South)*, Sir J. Trollope, Bart., Lord Burghley
- 144 *Lincoln*, Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp, T. B. Hobhouse
- 145 *Liskeard*, R. B. Crowder
- 146 *Liverpool*, Sir T. B. Birch, Bt., E. Cardwell
- 147 *London*, Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, Baron L. N. de Rothschild, John Masterman, Sir James Duke, Bart.
- 148 *Ludlow*, H. B. Clive, Col. Salwey
- 149 *Lyme Regis*, T. N. Abdy
- 150 *Lymington*, W. A. Mackinnon, Edw. John Hutchins
- 151 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, John Williams
- 152 *Maidstone*, Geo. Dodd, (vacant)
- 153 *Maldon*, T. B. Lennard, D. Waddington
- 154 *Malmesbury*, Hon. J. Kenneth Howard
- 155 *Malton*, J. E. Denison, J. W. Childers
- 156 *Manchester*, Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, John Bright
- 157 *Mariborough*, Lord Ernest Bruce, Major H. Bingham Baring
- 158 *Marlow (Great)*, T. P. Williams, Col. B. Knox
- 159 *Marylebone*, Sir B. Hall, Bart., Lord Dudley C. Stuart
- 160 *Merionethshire*, Richard Richards
- 161 *Mérthyr Tydvil*, Sir J. J. Guest, Bt.
- 162 *Middlesex*, Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Ralph B. Osborne
- 163 *Midhurst*, Spencer Horatio Walpole
- 164 *Monmouthshire*, C. O. S. Morgan, Capt. Edward A. Somerset
- 165 *Monmouth, &c.*, R. J. Blewitt
- 166 *Montgomeryshire*, H. W. W. Wynn
- 167 *Montgomery, &c.*, D. Pugh
- 168 *Morpeth*, Capt. Hon. E. G. Granville Howard, R.N.
- 169 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Hon. John H. Manners Sutton, John Stuart
- 170 *Newcastle-under-Line*, S. Christy, W. Jackson
- 171 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, W. Ord, T. E. Headlam
- 172 *Newport*, C. W. Martin, W. H. C. Plowden
- 173 *Norfolk (East)*, H. N. Burroughes, E. Wodehouse
- 174 *Norfolk (West)*, W. Bagge, Hon. E. K. Coke
- 175 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 176 *Northamptonshire (North)*, Col. Thos. P. Maunsell, S. Aug. O'Brien Stafford
- 177 *Northamptonshire (South)*, Sir C. Knightley, Bart., Capt. Richard Henry R. Howard Vyse
- 178 *Northampton*, Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith, Raikes Currie
- 179 *Northumberland (North)*, Lord Ossulston, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bt.
- 180 *Northumberland (South)*, M. Bell, S. Craven H. Ogle
- 181 *Norwich*, Marq. of Douro, S. M. Peto
- 182 *Nottinghamshire (North)*, T. Houldsworth, Lord H. Bentinck
- 183 *Nottinghamshire (South)*, Thos. B. T. Hildyard, Robert Bromley
- 184 *Nottingham*, J. Walter, F. O'Connor
- 185 *Oldham*, W. J. Fox, J. Duncuft
- 186 *Oxfordshire*, Lord Norreys, G. G. V. Harcourt, J. W. Henley
- 187 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, W. P. Wood
- 188 *Oxford University*, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone
- 189 *Pembrokeshire*, Viscount Emlyn
- 190 *Pembroke, &c.*, Sir John Owen, Bart.
- 191 *Penryn and Falmouth*, H. Gwyn, F. Mowatt
- 192 *Peterborough*, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, W. G. Cavendish
- 193 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.
- 194 *Plymouth*, Visc. Ebrington, R. Palmer
- 195 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, S. Martin
- 196 *Poole*, Sir G. R. Phillips, Bt., H. Danby Seymour
- 197 *Portsmouth*, Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.
- 198 *Preston*, C. P. Grenfell, Sir George Strickland, Bart.
- 199 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.
- 200 *Radnor, &c.*, Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart.
- 201 *Reading*, F. Pigott, J. F. Stanford
- 202 *Reigate*, T. S. Cocks
- 203 *Richmond*, H. Rich, M. Wyvil, jun.
- 204 *Ripon*, Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., Hon. E. Lascelles
- 205 *Rochdale*, W. S. Crawford

- 206 *Rochester*, R. Bernal, T. T. Hodges
 207 *Rutlandshire*, G. J. Heathcote, Hon. G. J. Noel
 208 *Rye*, Herbert Mascal Curteis
 209 *Salford*, Joseph Brotherton
 210 *Salisbury*, W. J. Chaplin, C. B. Wall
 211 *Sandwich*, Lord C. E. Paget, C. W. Grenfell
 212 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., Earl of Mulgrave
 213 *Shaftesbury*, Rd. B. Sheridan
 214 *Sheffield*, J. Parker, J. A. Roebuck
 215 *Shoreham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., Lord Alex. Lennox
 216 *Shrewsbury*, E. H. Baldock, R. A. Slaney
 217 *Shropshire* (North), W. Ormsby Gore, J. W. Dod
 218 *Shropshire* (South), Hon. R. H. Clive, Visc. Newport
 219 *Somersetshire* (East), W. Miles, W. Pinney
 220 *Somersetshire* (West), Sir A. Hood, Bart., C. A. Moody
 221 *Southampton*, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, B. M. Wilcox
 222 *South Shilds*, J. Twizell Wawn
 223 *Southwark*, Ald. John Humphery, Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart.
 224 *Staffordshire* (North), C. B. Adderley, Visc. Brackley
 225 *Staffordshire* (South), Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. Anson, Visc. Lewisham
 226 *Stafford*, D. Urquhart, Ald. Sidney
 227 *Stamford*, Right Hon. J. C. I. erries, Marquess of Granby
 228 *Stockport*, J. Heald, Ald. Jas. Kershaw
 229 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Ald. W. T. Copeland
 230 *Stroud*, W. H. Stanton, G. P. Scrope
 231 *Sudbury*, (disfranchised)
 232 *Suffolk* (East), Edw. Sherlock Gooch, Lord Rendlesham
 233 *Suffolk* (West), Capt. P. Bennet, H. S. Waddington
 234 *Sunderland*, G. Hudson, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.
 235 *Surrey* (East), Hon. P. J. L. King, T. Alcock
 236 *Surrey* (West), H. Drummond, Wm. John Evelyn
 237 *Sussex* (East), C. H. Frewen, A. E. Fuller
 238 *Sussex* (West), Earl of March, R. Prime
 239 *Swansea*, &c., John Henry Vivian
 240 *Tamworth*, Capt. J. Townshend, Sir R. Peel, Bt.
 241 *Taunton*, Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Sir Thomas Edw. Colebrooke, Bart.
 242 *Tavistock*, Hon. E. S. Russell, Sir J. S. Trelawny
 243 *Tewkesbury*, J. Martin, H. Brown
 244 *Thetford*, Earl of Euston, F. Baring
 245 *Thirsk*, John Bell
 246 *Tiverton*, John Heathcoat, Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston
 247 *Totnes*, Lord Seymour, C. B. Baldwin
 248 *Tower Hamlets*, Sir Wm. Clay, Bart., George Thompson
 249 *Truro*, J. Ennis Vivian, H. Wilyams
 250 *Tynemouth*, R. W. Grey
 251 *Wakefield*, G. Sandars
 252 *Wallingford*, Wm. S. Blackstone
 253 *Walsall*, Hon. E. R. Littleton
 254 *Wareham*, J. S. W. S. E. Drax
 255 *Warrington*, G. Greenall
 256 *Warwickshire* (North), C. Newdegate
 Newdegate, R. Spooner
 257 *Warwickshire* (South), Lord Brooke, Lord Guernsey
 258 *Warwick*, W. Collins, Sir C. E. Douglas
 259 *Wells*, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, R. Blakemore
 260 *Wenlock*, Capt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester, James Milnes Gaskell
 261 *Westbury*, J. Wilson
 262 *Westminster*, Sir De Lacy Evans, C. Lushington
 263 *Westmorland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Ald. W. Thompson
 264 *Weymouth*, &c., Col. W. L. Freestun, Hon. F. W. C. Villiers
 265 *Whitby*, R. Stephenson
 266 *Whitehaven*, R. C. Hildyard
 267 *Wigan*, R. A. Thicknesse, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. Lindsay
 268 *Wight*, *Isle of*, John Simeon
 269 *Wilton*, Viscount Somerton
 270 *Wiltshire* (North), T. H. S. Sotheron, W. Long
 271 *Wiltshire* (South), Rt. Hon. S. Herbert, J. Benett
 272 *Winchester*, Sir J. B. East, Bt., J. B. Carter
 273 *Windsor*, Col. G. A. Reid, John Hatchell
 274 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Thomas Thorneley
 275 *Woodstock*, Marquess of Blandford
 276 *Worcestershire* (East) Capt. G. Rushout, J. H. H. Foley
 277 *Worcestershire* (West), Maj.-Gen. Hon. H. B. Lygon, F. W. Knight
 278 *Worcester*, O. Ricardo, Francis Rufford
 279 *Wycombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart., M. T. Smith
 280 *Yarmouth*, J. Sandars jun. C. E. Rumbold
 281 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), H. Broadley, Lord Hotham
 282 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), R. Cobden, Edmund Beckett Denison
 283 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley, Hon. O. Duncombe
 284 *York*, J. G. Smyth, W. M. E. Milner

IRELAND.

- 285 *Antrim*, N. Alexander, Sir E. W. Mac-naghten, Bart.
 286 *Armagh County*, Col. J. M. Caulfeild, Sir Wm. Verner, Bart.
 287 *Armagh*, Col. J. D. Rawdon
 288 *Athlone*, W. Keogh
 289 *Bandonbridge*, Viscount Bernard
 290 *Belfast*, R. J. Tennent, Lord J. Ludford Chichester
 291 *Carlow Co.*, Col. H. Bruen, Capt. W. B. M. Bunbury
 292 *Carlow*, J. Sadlier
 293 *Carrickfergus*, Hon. W. H. S. Cotton
 294 *Cashel*, Timothy O'Brien
 295 *Cavan*, Sir J. Young, Bart., Hon. J. P. Maxwell
 296 *Clare*, Major W. N. Macnamara, Sir L. O'Brien, Bart.
 297 *Clonmel*, Hon. Cecil J. Lawless
 298 *Coleraine*, Dr. John Boyd
 299 *Cork County*, E. B. Roche, Dr. Power
 300 *Cork*, Wm. Fagan, Col. J. C. Chatterton
 301 *Donegal*, Sir Edmund S. Hayes, Bart., Thomas Conolly
 302 *Down*, Right Hon. Visc. Castlereagh, Lord A. Edwin Hill

- 303 *Downpatrick*, Richard Ker
 304 *Drogheda*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart.
 305 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col. T. E. Taylor
 306 *Dublin*, E. Grogan, John Reynolds
 307 *Dublin University*, George A. Hamilton, Joseph Napier
 308 *Dundalk*, W. Torrens M'Cullagh
 309 *Dungannon*, Viscount Northland
 310 *Dungarran*,
 311 *Ennis*, J. P. O'Gorman Mahon
 312 *Enniskillen*, Hon. Henry A. Cole
 313 *Fernanagh*, Capt. Mervyn Archdall, Sir A. Brinsley Brooke, Bart.
 314 *Galway Co.* Sir T. Burke, C. St. George
 315 *Galway*, M. J. Blake, A. O'Flaherty
 316 *Kerry*, H. A. Herbert, Morgan J. O'Connell
 317 *Kildare*, Marq. of Kildare, R. S. Bourke
 318 *Kilkenny County*, Pierce S. Butler, Capt. J. Greene
 319 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan
 320 *King's County*, Sir And. Armstrong, Bt., Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. C. Westenra
 321 *Kinsale*, Benjamin Hawes
 322 *Leitrim*, E. K. Tenison, Hon. C. S. Clements
 323 *Limerick County*, William Monsell, (vacant)
 324 *Limerick*, John O'Connell, J. O'Brien
 325 *Lisburn*, Sir H. B. Seymour
 326 *Londonderry County*, Capt. T. Bateson, Capt. Theobald Jones, R.N.
 327 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.
 328 *Longford*, R. M. Fox, Major W. Blackall
 329 *Louth*, R. M. Bellew, C. Fortescue
 330 *Mallow*, Sir D. J. Norreys, Bart.
 331 *Mayo*, G. H. Moore, G. G. O. Higgins
 332 *Meath*, H. Grattan, M. E. Corbally
 333 *Monaghan*, Hon. T. V. Dawson, C. Powell Leslie
 334 *New Ross*, J. H. Talbot
 335 *Newry*, Visc. Newry and Morne
 336 *Portarlington*, Lt.-Col. F. P. Dunne
 337 *Queen's County*, J. W. Fitzpatrick, Hon. T. Vesey
 338 *Roscommon*, Fitz. French, O.D.J. Grace
 339 *Sligo County*, W. R. O. Gore, Sir R. Gore Booth
 340 *Sligo*, J. P. Somers
 341 *Tipperary*, N.V. Maher, F. Scully
 342 *Tralce*, Maurice O'Connell
 343 *Tyrone*, Right Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry, Lord Claude Hamilton
 344 *Waterford County*, N. M. Power, R. Keating
 345 *Waterford*, Thomas Meagher, Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.
 346 *Westmeath*, Sir P. F. Nugent, Bart., W. H. Magan
 347 *Wexford Co.* J. Fagan, H. K. G. Morgan

- 348 *Wexford*, J. T. Devereux
 349 *Wicklow*, Viscount Milton, Sir Ralph Howard, Bart.
 350 *Youghal*, T. C. Anstey

SCOTLAND.

- 351 *Aberdeen County*, Rear-Adm. Hon. W. Gordon
 352 *Aberdeen*, Capt. A. D. Fordyce
 353 *Andrew's, St.*, Edw. Ellice, jun.
 354 *Argyle County*, Duncan McNeill
 355 *Ayr County*, Alexander Oswald
 356 *Ayr, &c.* Lord Patrick James Stuart
 357 *Banff*, James Duff
 358 *Berwick Co.*, Hon. Francis Scott
 359 *Bute*, Rt. Hon. Jas. A. Stuart Wortley
 360 *Caitness*, G. Traill
 361 *Clackmannan and Kinross*, Sir W. Morison
 362 *Dumbarton*, A. Smollett
 363 *Dumfries County*, Visc. Drumlanrig
 364 *Dumfries, &c.*, William Ewart
 365 *Dundee*, George Duncan
 366 *Edinburgh County*, Sir John Hope, Bt.
 367 *Edinburgh*, Sir W. G. Craig, Bart., C. Cowan
 368 *Elgin and Nairn*, C. L. C. Bruce
 369 *Elgin, &c.*, G. S. Duff
 370 *Falkirk, &c.*, Earl of Lincoln
 371 *Fife*, J. Fergus
 372 *Forfar*, Lord J. F. G. Hallyburton
 373 *Glasgow*, J. MacGregor, Alex. Hastie
 374 *Greenock*, Viscount Melgund
 375 *Haddington County*, Hon. F. Charteris
 376 *Haddington, &c.*, Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bt.
 377 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie
 378 *Inverness, &c.*, A. Matheson
 379 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Hon. Edw. Pleydell Bouverie
 380 *Kincardine*, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot
 381 *Kirkcaldy, &c.*, Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson
 382 *Kirkcudbright*, J. Mackie
 383 *Lanark*, Wm. Lockhart
 384 *Leith, &c.*, Right Hon. A. Rutherford
 385 *Lindithgow*, G. Dundas
 386 *Montrose, &c.*, J. Hume
 387 *Orkney and Shetland*, Arthur Anderson
 388 *Paisley*, A. Hastie
 389 *Peebles*, W. F. Mackenzie
 390 *Perth County*, H. H. Drummond
 391 *Perth*, Right Hon. Fox Maule
 392 *Renfrew*, Col. Wm. Mure
 393 *Ross and Cromarty*, Jas. Matheson
 394 *Roxburgh*, Hon. J. E. Elliott
 395 *Selkirk*, Allan Elliott Lockhart
 396 *Stirling County*, W. Forbes
 397 *Stirling, &c.*, J. B. Smith
 398 *Sutherland*, Sir David Dundas
 399 *Wick, &c.*, James Loch
 400 *Wigton, County*, John Dalrymple
 401 *Wigton, &c.*, Sir J. McTaggart, Bart.

English	County Members	144	} 469
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Scotch	County Members	30	} 53
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Total Number of Members . . . 658.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Abdy, T. N.	149	Bromley, Robert	183	Dashwood, Sir	279	Freestun, Col. W. L.	264
Acland, Sir T.	76	Brooke, Sir A. B., Bt.	313	G. H. Bart.	279	French, F.	338
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Armstrong, Sir A. Bt.	320	Burroughes, H. N.	173	Drumlanrig, Vise.	363	Graham, Rt. Hon.	204
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<i>Second Clerk Assistant</i> , Henry Ley	<i>Shorthand-writer</i> , Wm. B. Gurney.
<i>Clerk of Fees</i> , J. E. Dorington.	<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Lord C. J. Fox Russell
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<i>First Clerk in Private Bill Office</i> , W. Hawes.	T. Garnier
<i>Examiner of Petitions on Private Bills</i> —	<i>Secretary to the Speaker</i> , C. E. Lefroy
S. Smith	<i>Printer of Journals, &c.</i> , H. Hansard.
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ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Secs.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D., <i>Primate of all England</i> ..	Canterbury..	1848	Howley, <i>dec.</i> ..	W. R. Lyall, M.A.
1837	Thos. Musgrave, D.D., <i>Primate of England</i> ..		York	1847	Harcourt, <i>dec.</i>..	W. Cockburn, D.D.
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D. ..	London	1828	Howley, <i>tr.</i> ..	{ H.H. Milman, M.A. <i>St. Paul's [Westminster</i> W. Buckland, D.D., G. Waddington, D.D.
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D. ...	Durham	1836	Van Mildert, <i>d.</i>	Thos. Garnier, B.C.L.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	Winchester..	1827	Tomline, <i>dec.</i> ..	R. Stevens, D.D.
1813	George Murray, D.D. ..	Rochester ...	1827	Percy, <i>tr.</i>	J. G. Ward, M.A.
1820	John Kaye, D.D.	Lincoln	1827	Pelham, <i>dec.</i> ..	J. H. Cotton, B.C.L.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	Bangor	1830	Majendie, <i>d.</i> ..	A. C. Tait, D.C.L.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.	Carlisle . .	1827	Goodenough, <i>d.</i>	R. Jenkyns, D.D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D. ...	Bath & Wells	1845	Law, <i>dec.</i>	E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i> G. Elliott, M.A., <i>Br.</i>
1830	Jas. Henry Monk, D.D.	Glouc. & Brist.	1830	Bethell, <i>tr.</i> ..	T. H. Lowe, M.A.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	Exeter	1830	Carey, <i>tr.</i>	Hon. H. D. Erskine, M.A.
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D.	Ripon	<i>See created in 1836.</i>		
1837	Edward Denison, D.D. ..	Salisbury....	1837	Burgess, <i>dec.</i> ...	H. P. Hamilton, M.A.
1839	G. Davys, D.D.	Peterborough	1839	Marsh, <i>dec.</i>	G. Butler, D.D.
1839	H. Pepys, D.D.	Worcester ...	1841	Carr, <i>dec.</i>	John Peel, D.D.
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.	St. David's ..	1840	Jenkinson, <i>d.</i> .	P. Llewellyn, D.C.L.
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D. ...	St. Asaph	1846	Carey, <i>dec.</i>	C. S. Luxmoore, M.A.
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.	Chichester ...	1842	Shuttleworth, <i>d.</i>	G. Chandler, D.C.L.
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D. ...	Lichfield	1843	Bowstead, <i>d.</i> .	H. Howard, D.D.
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D. ...	Ely	1845	Allen, <i>dec.</i>	G. Peacock, D.D.
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	Oxford	1845	Bagot, <i>tr.</i>	T. Gaisford, D.D.
1847	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D. ..	Manche. ter .	<i>See created in 1847.</i>		
1847	R. D. Hampden, D.D. ...	Hercford....	1847	Musgrave, <i>tr.</i> ..	G. H. Bowers.
1848	John Graham, D.D.	Chester.	1848	Sumner, <i>tr.</i>	R. Dawes, M.A.
1849	Samuel Hinds, D.D.	Norwich	1849	Stanley, <i>dec.</i> ..	F. Anson, D.D.
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D. ...	Llandaff....	1849	Copleston, <i>dec.</i>	G. Pellew, D.D.
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	Sodor & Man	1846	Vowler Short, <i>tr.</i>	A. Conybeare, M.A.

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Llandaff is without a seat in the House of Lords, at present; the Bishop of Sodor and Man always.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Truro.
Chief Sec., Charles Romilly.—*Sec. of Bank-
rupts*, Wm. Vizard.
Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale—
Chief Sec., G. W. Sanders—*Under Sec.*,
J. A. Murray.
Vice-Chancellors, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir R. M. Rolfe.
Accountant-General, Wm. Russell.
Masters in Chancery, J. E. Dowdeswell,
J. W. Farrer, William Brougham, N. W.
Senior, Sir W. Horne, Sir Geo. Rose,
Richard Richards, W. H. Tinney, R. T.
Kindersley, J. E. Blunt.

COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench—*Lord Chief Justice*, Lord
Campbell—*Judges*, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J.
T. Coleridge, Sir Wm. Wightman, and
Sir Wm. Erle
Common Pleas—*Lord Chief Justice*, Right
Hon. Sir John Jervis — *Judges*, Sir
W. H. Maule, Sir C. Creswell, Sir E.
Vaughan Williams, Sir Thos. N. Talfourd
Exchequer—*Lord Chief Baron*, Right Hon.
Sir Fred. Pollock—*Barons*, Rtt. Hon. Sir
James Parke, Sir E. H. Alderson, Sir
T. J. Platt, S. Martin—*Cursitor Baron*,
G. Banks—*Queen's Remembrancer*, H.
W. Vincent

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir John Romilly
Solicitor-General, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General's Office—*Vicar-General*, S. B. Burnaby—*Dean of Peculiars*, Sir H. Jenner Fust—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke
Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner Fust—*Registrar*, Wm. Townsend.
Prerogative Court—*Master*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner Fust—*Registrar*, Rev. G. Moore—*Deputy Registrars*, C. Dyneley, John Iggulden, and W. F. Gostling.
Faculty Office—*Master*, Sir John Dodson, D.C.L.—*Registrar*, Viscount Canterbury—*Deputies*, Edwd. Chas. Currey, Joseph Sharpe.
Consistory Court—*Judge*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Rev. Richard Watson—*Deputy Registrar*, J. Shephard.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. Dodson—*Admiralty Advocate*, J. Phillimore—*Counsel to Admiralty and Navy*, R. B. Crowder, M.P.—*Registrar*, H. B. Swabey—*Marshal*,

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Chief Judge, Vice-Chancellor Bruce—*Chief Registrar*, —*Commissioners*, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serjeant Goulburn.
Country Commissioners.—*Birmingham*, J. Balguy, Q.C., and E. R. Daniell—*Bristol*, Mr. Serjeant Stephen, and Mr. Serjeant Ludlow—*Exeter*, Montagu B. Bere—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm. S. Ayrton—*Liverpool*, R. Stevenson and H. J. Perry—*Manchester*, Walter Skirrow, Q.C. and W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, H. R. Reynolds—*Commissioners*, Wm. J. Law and C. Phillips—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis.
Chief Clerk, J. Massey—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

City of London—(Sheriffs' Court).

Mr. Russell Gurney.

NEW COUNTY COURTS.

District Towns and Judges.

Circuit, No. 1: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—G. Hutton Wilkinson.
 No. 2: Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Darlington, Durham, Hartlepool, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.
 No. 3: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Ulverstone, Whitehaven, Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.

No. 4: Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—John Addison.
 No. 5: Bolton, Chorley, Leigh, Ormskirk, St. Helens, Wigan—W. A. Hulton.
 No. 6: Liverpool—W. Ramshay.
 No. 7: Altringham, Birkenhead, Chester, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Salford, Warrington—John Wm. Harden.
 No. 8: Manchester—Robert Brandt.
 No. 9: Ashton, Congleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—Joseph St. John Yates.
 No. 10: Bury, Haslingden, Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth—J. S. T. Greene.
 No. 11: Bradford, Keighley, Otley, Settle, Skipton—C. H. Elsley.
 No. 12: Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Todmorden—James Stansfeld.
 No. 13: Barnsley, Doncaster, Goole, Rotherham, Sheffield, Thorne—W. Walker.
 No. 14: Dewsbury, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horneastle Marshall.
 No. 15: Boston, Easingwold, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Selby, Stokesley, Thirsk, Whitby, York—Mr. Serj. Dowling.
 No. 16: Barton-on-Humber, Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Helmsley, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough—W. Raines.
 No. 17: Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.
 No. 18: Bingham, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Worksop—R. Wildman.
 No. 19: Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.
 No. 20: Ashby de la Zouch, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Market Poshworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Grantham, Oakham, Uppingham—J. Hildyard.
 No. 21: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth—Leigh Trafford.
 No. 22: Leicester, Banbury, Coventry, Daventry, Lutterworth, Nuneaton, Rugby, Shipston, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—F. Trotter Dinsdale.
 No. 23: Bromyard, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Eresham, Kidderminster, Leobury, Pershore, Stourbridge, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—B. Parham.
 No. 24: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Hereford, Kingston, Leominster, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Presteign, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.
 No. 25: Dudley, Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Mr. Serjeant Clarke.
 No. 26: Cheadle, Henley Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stone, Uttoxeter—R. G. Temple.
 No. 27: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Cleobury, Drayton, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wem, Whitechurch—U. Corbet.
 No. 28: Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Denbigh, Holywell, Llangefni, Llannerst,

Mold, Portmadoc, Pwllheli, Ruthin, St. Asaph—A. J. Johnes.

No. 29: Aberystwith, Bala, Corwen, Dolgelly, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Mackynlleth, Newtown, Oswestry, Ruabon, Welshpool, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.

No. 30: Brecknock, Bridgend, Builth, Cardiff, Crickhowell, Hay, Merthyr Tydvil, Neath, Rhayader, Swansea—Jno. Wilson.

No. 31: Aberayron, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llandeilo-fawr, Llandovery, Llanelly, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Narberth, Pembroke—John Johnes.

No. 32: Attleborough, Aylsham, East Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Wymondham—T. J. Birch.

No. 33: Beccles, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—Francis King Eagle.

No. 34: Bourne, Downham Market, Ely, Holbeach, King's Lynn, March, Peterborough, Soham, Spalding, Stamford, Swaffham, Wisbeach—J. D. Burnaby.

No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Haverhill, Huntingdon, Kettering, Newmarket, Oundle, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Thrapstone—John Collyer.

No. 36: Amptill, Aylesbury, Bicester, Brackley, Buckingham, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Thame, Towcester, Wellingborough—John W. Wing.

No. 37: Abingdon, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Hungerford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.

No. 38: Barnet, Bishop's Stortford, Chesham, Edmonton, Hertford, High Wycombe, Hitchin, Luton, St. Albans, Uxbridge, Waltham, Watford—John Herbert Koe.

No. 39: Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury—Wm. Gurdon.

No. 40: Whitechapel (Court, Osborne-st.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.

No. 41: Shoreditch (Court, Charles-square, Illoxton), Bow (Office near the Baptist Chapel)—Mr. Serjeant Storks.

No. 42: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncanterrace, City-road)—Serj. H. G. Jones.

No. 43: Bloomsbury (Court, Berners-street, Oxford-street)—D. D. Heath.

No. 44: Brentford, Brompton, St. Marylebone (Court, 112, Edgware-road)—Andrew Amos.

No. 45: Westminster (Court, St. Martin's-lane)—Francis Bayley.

No. 46: Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, Wandsworth—F. Frazer.

No. 47: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Newington)—G. Clive.

No. 48: Greenwich (Court, Church-street), Lambeth (Court, Denmark-hill, Camberwell)—G. Chilton.

No. 49: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheer-

ness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.

No. 50: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Feversham, Folkstone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sittingbourne, Ten-terden—Charles Harwood.

No. 51: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Worthing—Wm. Furner.

No. 52: Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.

No. 53: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—J. G. Smith.

No. 54: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Stow, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe—James Francillon.

No. 55: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury—Arthur Palmer, jun.

No. 56: Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster—Edw. Everett.

No. 57: Bridgewater, Chard, Clutton, Crewkerne, Langport, Tamton, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Wincanton, Yeovil—J. Monson Carrow.

No. 58: Axminster, Barnstaple, Bideford, Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.

No. 59: Camelford, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Plymouth, Tavistock, Totness—W. M. Praed.

No. 60: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Colomb Major, Truro—G. G. Kekewich.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
Guildhall—An Alderman.

Pow-street—T. J. Hall, D. Jardine, and T. Henry.

Westminster—J. P. Burrell and W. J. Broderip.

Marlborough-street—P. Bingham and J. Hardwick.

Marylebone—George Long and R. E. Broughton.

Clerkenwell—Boyce Combe and R. P. Tyrwhitt.

Worship-street—T. J. Arnold and John Hammill.

Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton, and G. P. Elliott.

Southwark—Gilbert A. A'Beckett.

Thames Police—Edw. Yardley and J. T. Ingham.

Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and Isaac O. Seeker.

Wandsworth and Hammersmith—T. Paynter and W. F. Beadon.

N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey; and the Metropolitan Police under that of the Commissioners, Richard Mayne and Captain W. Hay, whose office is in Scotland-yard, Charing-cross.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Earl De Grey
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Lord Carrington
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Chester, Marquess of Westminster
Cornwall, Sir William Trelawney—*Lord*
Warden, H. R. H. Prince Albert
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
Derby, Duke of Devonshire
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl Digby
Durham, Marquess of Londonderry
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Earl Fitzhardinge
Hereford, Earl Somers
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich
Kent, Earl Cowper.
Lancashire, Earl of Derby
Leicester, Duke of Rutland
Lincoln, Earl Brownlow
Middlesex, Marquess of Salisbury
Monmouth, C. H. Leigh
Norfolk, Earl of Leicester
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northumberland, Earl Grey
Nottingham, Earl of Scarborough
Oxford, Duke of Marlborough

Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
Shropshire, Viscount Hill
Somerset, Lord Portman
Southampton, Duke of Wellington
Stafford, Marquess of Anglesey
Suffolk, Earl of Stradbroke
Surrey, Earl of Lovelace
Sussex, Duke of Richmond
Tower-Hamlets, Duke of Wellington
Warwick, Earl Brooke and of Warwick
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
Wills, Marquess of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
 — *West-Riding*, Earl of Harewood
 — *North-Riding*, Earl of Zetland

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquess of Anglesey
Brecon, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins
Cardigan, Wm. E. Powell, M.P.
Cardarthen, Lord Dynevor
Carnarvon, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby
Denbigh, Middleton Biddulph
Flint, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne
Glamorgan, C. R. M. Talbot
Merioneth, Edward Lloyd Mostyn
Montgomery, Lord Sudeley
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
Radnor, Lord Rodney

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	{ Abbott Lawrence, Min. Plen. J. C. B. Davis, Sec. of Leg.	{ Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. J. F. Crampton, Sec. of Leg.
Austria.....	{ Baron Koller, Ch. d'Aff.	{ Lord Cowley, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. C. Magenis, Sec. of Leg.
Bavaria	{ Baron de Cetto, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium	{ S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. C. Drouet, Ch. d'Aff.	{ Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. T. W. Waller, Sec. of Leg.
Bolivia	Gen. Santa Cruz, Min. Plen.	
Brazil.....	{ Marquess de Lisboa, Min. Plen. A. de Paiva, Sec. of Leg.	{ James Hudson, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. W. S. Jerningham, Sec. Leg.
Chili.....	Antonio da Costa, Consul Gen.....	S. H. Sullivan, Ch. d'Aff.
Costa Rica	Senor F. Molina	
Denmark	{ Count de Reventlow, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. F. H. R. de Bielke, Sec. of Leg.	{ Rt. Hon. H. W. W. Wynn, Env. Ext. Peter Browne, Sec. of Leg.
France	{ M. Drouin de Lhuys, Amb. Ext. M. de Marescalchi, Secretary of Leg.	{ Marq. of Normanby, Amb. Ext. Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Sec. of Emb. , Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.
German Empire		{ Hon. F. G. Molyneux, Sec. of Leg. Sir Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen. P. Griffith, Sec. of Leg.
Greece ..	P. Ralli, Con. Gen.	F. Chatfield, Consul-Gen.
Guatemala	E. Wallerstein, Con. Gen.	
Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh .	{ James Colquhoun, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	{ Geo. L. Hodges, Ch. d'Affaires.
Hanover.....	{ Count von Kielmansegge, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. J. D. Bligh, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. G. Edgcumbe, Sec. of Leg. Chas. Bankhead, Min. Plen. P. W. Doyle, Sec. of Leg.
Mexico		

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at
Morocco		J. H. Drummond Hay, Ch. d'Aff.
Netherlands	{ Count Schimmelpenninck, Amb. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
New Granada	Baron Stratens, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. H. Elliot, Sec. of Leg.
Nicaragua	Don M. M. Mosquera, Env. Ext.	D. F. O'Leary, Ch. d'Aff.
	Senor Marcoleta, Ch. d'Aff.	F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
Persia		Justin Shiel, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		Fras. Farrant, Sec. of Leg.
Peru	Senor J. J. de Osma, Min. Plen.	H. W. Pitt Adams, Ch. d'Aff.
Portugal	{ Viscount de Moncorvo, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	J. Ribeiro, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. H. G. Howard, Sec. Leg.
Prussia	{ Chev. Bunsen, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	Earl of Westmorland, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Count Pereponcher, Sec. of Leg.	H. F. Howard, Sec. of Leg.
Rio de la Plata	Don M. Moreno, Min. Plen.	Hen. Southern, Min. Plen.
Russia	{ Baron de Brunnow, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	F. Leeson Ball, Sec. of Leg.
	Count de Berg, Ist Sec. to Em.	Lord Bloomfield, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Sardinia	Count Louis Corti, Ch. d'Aff.	Andrew Buchanan, Sec.
Saxony		Hon. Ralph Abercromby, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Sicilies (Two)	{ Prince di Castelcicala, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Hon. R. Bingham, Sec. of Leg.
	M. G. Canofari, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen.
Spain	{ Don F. J. de Isturitz	C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg.
	Don Juan Coming, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. W. Temple, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Sweden	{ Baron Rehausen, Amb. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Lord Napier, Sec. of Leg.
	G. C. Sibbern, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Howden, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Switzerland	J. L. Prevôt, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	L. C. Otway, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey	Mehmed Pacha, Amb. Ext.	(vacant), Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.
Tuscany	{ Prince J. Poniatowski, Min. Plen.	G. J. R. Gordon, Sec. of Leg.
		Sir E. Lyons, Bart., Min. Plen.
Venezuela	M. Ayala, Min. Plen.	— Herries, Sec. of Leg.
Württemberg	B. Hebelcr, Con. Gen.	Sir Stratford Canning, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		Rt. Hon. R. L. Shiel, Min. Plen.
		Hon. P. C. Scarlett, Sec. of Leg.
		— Riddcl, Con. Gen.
		Sir Alex. Malet, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		Augustus Craven, Sec. Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

<i>Lord Mayor</i> , Right Hon. John Musgrove, Broad Street, 1842	Bassishaw	1841 Thos. Farncomb
Bridge Without 1804 Sir C. S. Hunter, bt., Father of the City†	Recorder, Rt. Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, M.P.	
Cheap	Coleman Street	1843* Wm. Hunter
1821 W. Thompson, M.P.	Cripplegate	1843* T. Challis
Langbourn	Billingsgate	1844* T. Sidney, M.P.
1823 Sir J. Key, bt.	Portoken	1844* F. G. Moon
Aldersgate	Cordwainer	1847* David Salomons
1826 Sir P. Laurie	Tower	1848* T. Q. Finnis
Lime Street	Bread Street	1848* Wm. Lawrence
1826 C. Farebrother	Dowgate	1849 R. W. Carden
Bishopsgate ...		
1829 W. T. Copeland, M.P.		
Farringdon {		
Within ..		
1830 T. Kelly		
Castle Baynard 1831 Samuel Wilson		
Bridge Within . 1832 Sir Chapman Marshall		
Cornhill		
1834 Sir J. Pirie, bt.		
Aldgate		
1835 J. Humphery, M.P.		
Vintry		
1838 Sir W. Magnay, bt.		
Walbrook		
1838 M. Gibbs		
Candlewick		
1839 Sir G. Carroll		
Queenhithe		
1840 J. K. Hooper		
Farringdon {		
Without ..		
1841 Sir J. Duke, bt., M.P.		

*** All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus*, have served the office of Sheriff; and thus†, Colonel of the City Militia.

Sheriffs, Alderman Carden and Geo. Edmund Hodgkinson.

Chamberlain, Anthony Brown
Town Clerk, Mr. Serj. Merewether
Common Serjeant, E. Bullock.

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll—*Knight Marischal*, Marquess of Douglas—*Herced. Royal Standard Bearer*, F. L. S. Wedderburn—*Lord Privy Seal*, Visc. Melville—*Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Stair—*Lord Clerk Register*, Marq. of Dalhousie—*Lord Justice Clerk*, Right Hon. John Hope—*Lord Advocate*, Andrew Rutherford—*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll—*Herced.*

Standard Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale—*Herced. Armour Bearer*, Lady Seton-Steuart of Touch-Seton—*Herced. Usher of White Rod*, Heirs of the late Sir P. Walker, Kt.—*Physicians in Ordinary*, W. P. Alison, M.D., Robert Christison, M.D., John Scott, M.D.—*Deans of Chapel Royal*, John Lee, D.D., Norman M'Leod, D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D.—*Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D.—*Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch—*Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. Henry James Riddell.

PEERS.

Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon*
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy, a
Arbuthnott, *Visc.* 1641
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1647, Hamilton*
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stuart, a
Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1663, and } Dou-
Queensberry, 1684 } glas-
Buchan, *E. of*, 1469, Erskine
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1455, Sinclair
Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell
Cassilis, *Earl of*, 1511, Kennedy*
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville of Culross, *L.* 1604
Cranstoun, *L.* 1609
Crawford, 1398, & Balcarres, 1651, *Earl of*, Lindsay*
Dalhousie, *Earl of*, 1633, Ramsay*
Dumfries, *E.* } Crichton-
of 1633, and } Bute, *E.* 1703 } Stuart*
Dunblane, *V.* 1673, Osborne*
Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686,
Dysart, *E. of*, 1643, Falmash
Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomerie*

Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, and Kin-
cardine, 1647, Bruce*
Elibank, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509 a
Erroll, *E. of*, 1452, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Visc.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Ld.* 1412
Forrester, *Ld.* 1633, Grim-
ston* [Stewart*
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623,
Glasgow, *Earl of*, 1703, Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton*
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643, Douglas*
Home, *E. of*, 1665, a
Hopetoun, *Earl of*, 1703, Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gordon*
Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-
Falconer*
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624, Maitland*
Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641 } Leslie-
& Melville, 1690 } Melville, a
Lothian, *Mar. of*, 1701, Ker*
Loudon, *Earl of*, 1633, Raw-
don-Hastings*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and } Er-
Kellie, *E. of*, 1619 } skine
Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707, Graham*
Moray, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *Earl of*, 1458, Douglas, a

Napier, *Lord*, 1627
Newburgh, *Earl of*, 1660, Livingstone
Northesk, *E.* 1647, Carnegie
Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott, a
Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682, Douglas
Reay, *Lord*, 1623, Mackay
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651 a
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose*
Rothes, *E. of*, 1457, Leslie
Roxburghe, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *L.* 1651
Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser, a
Seafield, *E. of*, 1701, Grant
Ogilvie, a
Selkirk, *Earl of*, 1646, Douglas, a
Sempill, *Baroness*, 1489
Sinclair, *L.* 1489, a
Somerville, *L.* 1424
Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple*
Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray*
Strathallan, *V.* 1686, Drummond, a
Strathmore, *Earl of*, 1606, Bowes
Sutherland, *Earl of*, 1228, Gower*
Torphichen, *Ld.* 1564, Sandilands
Traquair, *Earl of*, 1633, Stuart
Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694, Hay, a
Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. *o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

Inner House—First Division.

†The Lord President—Rt. Hon. Dav. Boyle.
†J. H. Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie; J. Fullerton, Lord Fullerton; J. Cuninghame, Lord Cuninghame.

Principal Clerks, James Walker and J. M. Lindsay.

Second Division.

†The Lord Justice Clerk—Rt. Hon. John Hope.
J. H. Forbes, Lord Medwyn; †Sir J. W. Moncreiff, Bart., Lord Moncreiff; †H. Cockburn, Lord Cockburn.

Older House—Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court—Sir J. A. Murray, Lord Murray; †James Ivory, Lord Ivory; †Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; Patrick Robertson, Lord Robertson; Thos. Maitland, Lord Dundrennan.

Principal Clerks, Thomas Thomson, John Russell.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Judges from 12th Aug. 1850, to 12th Aug. 1851—Lords Medwyn and Murray; from 12th Aug. 1851, to 12th Aug. 1852—Lords Cuninghame and Dundrennan.

Queen's Remembrancer—J. Henderson

LAW OFFICERS.

*Lord Advocate, Andrew Rutherford.
Solicitor-General, James Moncreiff.*

Advocates-Depute, John M. Bell, E. F. Maitland, G. Young, Thos. Cleghorn.

Crown Agent, J. C. Brodie.

Clerk of Justiciary, Patrick Boyle.

Scotland is divided into three Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn, and an additional West Circuit at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 83 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, *Lord High Commissioner*; J. Graham, D.D., *Moderator*; Robt. Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church.*

Agent in Edinburgh, William Young.

Agent in London, John Spottiswoode.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen	Archibald Davidson
Argyll	Marquess of Breadalbane	Robert Bruce
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton	Archibald Bell
Banff	Earl of Fife	Alex. Currie
Berwick	Earl of Lauderdale	Robert Bell
Bute	Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart	Robert Hunter
Caithness	Earl of Caithness	Robert Thomson
Clackmannan	Lord Abercromby	John Tait
Cromarty	Roderick McLeod	George Deas
Dumbarton	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart....	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfries	Viscount Drumlanrig	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray ...	Hon. Sir Alex. Duff	Cosmo Innes
Fife	Rear-Admiral J. E. Wemyss ..	Alexander Earle Monteith
Forfar	Rt. Hon. Fox Maule	James L'Amey
Haddington	Marquess of Tweeddale	William Horne
Inverness	Earl of Seafield	W. F. Tytler
Kincardine	Sir James Carnegie, Bart.	John Cowan
Kinross	Sir Charles Adam	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry }	Earl of Selkirk	Erskine Douglas Sandford
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton	Archibald Alison
Linlithgow	Earl of Rosebery	John Cay
Nairn	William Brodie, of Brodie	Cosmo Innes
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas	Charles Neaves
Peebles	Earl of Wemyss and March ..	George Napier
Perth	Earl of Kinnoull	James Crawford
Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	Hercules J. Robertson
Ross	Col. Hugh Duncan Baillie	George Deas
Roxburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk	Lord Polwarth	George Dundas
Stirling	Duke of Montrose	Robert Handyside
Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland	Hugh Lumsden
Wigton	Earl of Galloway	Adam Urquhart

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL COURT.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Clarendon.

Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.

Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal, Sir Wm. Somerville, Bart.

Under Sec., Sir T. N. Redington.

Private Secretaries, Hon. Gerald Ponsonby and Major H. Ponsonby.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh.

State Steward, Earl of Mountcharles.

Comptroller, Capt. Williams.

Chamberlain, Matthew Fortescue
Gentleman Usher, Fred. Willis
Keeper of Records and Ulster King at Arms, Sir W. Betham
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. H. U. Tighe
Master of the Horse, Sir Wm. Russell

Commander of the Forces, Rt. Hon. Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Greaves
Commander of the Artillery, Col. Turner
Commander of the Engineers, Col. Varsour.

PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777, Stratford
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Macdonnell
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799, King of Hanover *
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-Walker
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden *
 Avonmore, *Vis.*, 1800, Yelverton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Bernard *
 Bangor, *Vis.* 1781, Ward
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White
 Barrington, *Vis.* 1720
 Bellew, *Lord*, 1848
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730, Ponsonby *
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621 *
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *Vis.* 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800, Alexander * [Freke
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans-Carew, *Ld.* 1834 *
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796, Smith *
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842, Robt. Daly
 Castlemaine, *L.*, 1822, Handcock *
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800, Stuart
 Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambart
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763, Caulfield * *
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806, Bury * [wynd
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661 *
 Clancarty, *E. of*, 1803, Trench *
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800, Bingham
 Clancarde, *Mar. of*, 1825, De Burgh *
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776, Meade * [gibbon *
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey *
 Clifden, *Vis.* 1781, Ellis *

Clive, *Lord*, 1762 *
 Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon *
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless *
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Conway, *Lord*, 1703, Seymour *
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 *
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*, 1620, Boyle *
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *B. of*, 1830, Jas. Wilson, *
 Courtoun, *E. of*, 1762, Stopford *
 Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson *
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 *
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh *
 De Blaquier, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry and Raphoe, *B. of*, 1831, Hon. R. Ponsonby
 Desart, *E. of*, 1793, Cuffe *
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622, Fielding
 De Vesci, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey *
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 *
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791, Chichester *
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St. Leger *
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800, Hutchinson *
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849, R. Knox
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh *
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789, Hill *
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791, Moore *
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R. Whately *
 Dufferin, *Lord*, 1800, Blackwood *
 Dunally, *L.* 1800, Prittie *
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Trevor [Quin
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822, Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plunkett *
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, *Lord*, 1845, Daly
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Percival *
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus *
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789, Cole *
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton *
 Farnham, *L.*, 1756, Max-Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798 [well *
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff *
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett *

Fitzgerald & Vesey, *L.* 1826
 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 *
 Frankfort De Montmorency, *V.* 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720 *
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Arundel Moncton
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 *
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler *
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478, Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Acheson *
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes *
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers *
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 *
 Guilleamore, *Viscount*, 1831, O'Grady
 Harberton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hawarden, *V.* 1793, Maude *
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Taylor *
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Henniker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 *
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.* 1819, Caradoc *
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St. Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796, Keith, *L.* 1797, Elphinstone-Flahault *
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne *
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Edwardes
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-Maurice Petty *
 Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, *Bp. of*, 1839, Ludlow-Tonson, Lord Riversdale *
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne *
 Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, *B. of*, 1819, J. Leslie
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822, Needham
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King *
 Kinsale, *L.* 1181, De Courcy
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756, Butler *
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766, Fitzgerald *
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements *
 Lifford, *Vis.* 1781, Hewitt
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849, Wm. Higgin

Limerick, <i>E. of</i> , 1803, Pery*	Mountmorres, <i>Vis.</i> 1763, De Montmorency	Shannon, <i>E. of</i> , 1756, Boyle*
Lisburne, <i>Earl of</i> , 1776, Vaughan	Mulgrave, <i>L.</i> 1768, Phipps*	Sheffield, <i>Earl of</i> , 1816, Holroyd*
Lisle, <i>Ld.</i> 1758, Lysaght	Muncaster, <i>Lord</i> , 1783, Pennington	Sherard, <i>Lord</i> , 1627*
Lismore, <i>Viscount</i> , 1806, O'Callaghan*	Muskerry, <i>L.</i> 1781, Deane	Sligo, <i>Marquess of</i> , 1800, Browne*
Listowel, <i>E. of</i> , 1822, Hare	Netterville, <i>V.</i> 1622, Netterville	Strabane, <i>V.</i> 1701, Hamilton*
Londonderry, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1816, Stewart*	Newborough, <i>L.</i> 1776, Wynn	Southwell, <i>V.</i> 1776, Southwell
Longford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1785, Pakenham*	Norbury, <i>E. of</i> , 1827, Toler	Strangford, <i>V.</i> 1628, Smythe*
Lorton, <i>Vis.</i> , 1806, King <i>b</i>	Normanton, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Agar	Taafe, <i>Vis.</i> 1628
Louth, <i>Lord</i> , 1541, Plunkett	Nugent, <i>E.</i> 1776, Grenville*	Talbot de Malahide, <i>L.</i> 1831, Talbot
Lucan, <i>E. of</i> , 1795, Bingham <i>b</i>	Nugent Temple, <i>L.</i> 1800, Grenville	Teignmouth, <i>L.</i> 1797, Shore
Lumley, <i>Vis.</i> 1628, Lumley-Saunders*	O'Neill, <i>Vis.</i> 1795, O'Neill <i>b</i>	Templetown, <i>V.</i> 1806, Upton
Macdonald, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Ongley, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Thomond, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1800, O'Bryen [wall]
Massareene and Ferrard, <i>Vis.</i> , 1660, Skeffington-Foster*	Oranmore, <i>L.</i> 1836, Browne	Trimlestown, 1641, Barne-
Massy, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Ormonde, <i>Mof</i> , 1825, Butler*	Tuam, &c., <i>Bp. of</i> , Hon.
Mayo, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Bourke <i>b</i>	Ossory, &c., <i>Bp. of</i> , J. T. O'Brien, 1842 <i>b</i>	Thos. Plunket, 1839
Meath, <i>E. of</i> , 1627, Brabazon* [end, 1850]	Palmerston, <i>V.</i> 1722, Temple	Tyrconnell, <i>Earl of</i> , 1761, Carpenter
Meath, <i>Bp. of</i> , T. S. Towns-	Portarlinton, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Dawson Damer	Valentia, <i>V.</i> 1662, Annesley
Melbourne, <i>V.</i> 1781, Lamb*	Powercourt, <i>V.</i> 1743, Wingfield	Ventry, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Mullins
Mexborough, <i>E. of</i> , 1766, Saville	Radstock, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Waldegrave	Walls court, <i>L.</i> 1800, Blake
Middleton, <i>V.</i> 1717, Brodrick*	Ranelagh, <i>V.</i> 1628, Jones	Waterford and Wexford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1446, Talbot*
Milltown, <i>E. of</i> , 1763, Leeson	Ranfurly, <i>E.</i> 1831, Knox*	Waterford, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1789, Beresford*
Moir, <i>E. of</i> , 1761, Hastings*	Rendlesham, <i>Lord</i> , 1806, Thellusson	Waterpark, <i>Lord</i> , 1792, Cavendish
Molesworth, <i>Viscount</i> , 1716	Riversdale, <i>L.</i> 1783, Tonson	Westcote, <i>Lord</i> , 1776, Lyt-
Monck, <i>Viscount</i> , 1800	Roden, <i>E. of</i> , 1771, Jocelyn*	telton*
Mornington, <i>E. of</i> , 1760, Wellesley*	Rokeby, <i>L.</i> 1777, Montagu	Westmeath, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1822, Nugent <i>b</i>
Mountcashel, <i>Earl of</i> , 1781, Moore <i>b</i>	Rosse, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Parsons <i>b</i>	Wicklow, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793, Howard <i>b</i>
Mountgarrett, <i>Vis.</i> 1550, Butler	Rossmore, <i>Lord</i> , 1796, Westenra*	Winterton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1766, Turnour
	Sefton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1771, Molyneux*	

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. *b* Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.
Secretary, F. W. Brady
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith
Deputy, Robert Wogan
Masters in Chancery, W. Henn, Edward Litton, Wm. Brooke, J. J. Murphy, and Acheson Lyle
Accountant-Gen., Samuel Barrington
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, C. Fitzsimon

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne.—*Judges*, P. C. Crampton, Rt. Hon. Louis Perrin, Rt. Hon. Richard Moore
Clerk of the Crown, Pierce Mahoney

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Jas. H. Monahan.—*Judges*, Robert Torrens, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball, J. D. Jackson

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot
Barons, R. Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John Richards, Rt. Hon. Thos. Lefroy

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-Gen. of the Consistorial Courts, Jos. Radcliffe, LL.D.
Judge of the Prerogative Court, Rt. Hon. R. Keatinge, LL.D.
Registrar of the Consistorial Court, Rev. C. C. Beresford, A.M.
Registrar of the Prerogative Court, W. Stuart

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Joseph Stock, LL.D.
Surrogate, Joseph Radcliffe, LL.D.
Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, bart.
Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Commissioners, W. H. Curran and H. J. Baldwin, Q.C.—*Chief Clerk*, J. T. Lloyd

BANKRUPT COURT.

Commissioners, John Macan, Q.C., and Hon. P. Plunket.—*Registrars*, Barry Collins and Thomas Batley

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen., John Hatchell, M.P.
Solicitor-Gen., H. G. Hughes
Serjeants, Joseph Stock, LL.D., John Howley, and James O'Brien

CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquess of Donegal
Armagh, Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild, M.P.
Carlow, Earl of Bessborough
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bt.
Cork, Earl of Bandon
Donegal, Earl of Leitrim
Down, Marquess of Londonderry
Dublin, Sir Compton Domville, Bt.
Fermanagh, Earl of Erne
Galway, Marquess of Clanricarde
Kerry, Earl of Kenmare
Kildare, Duke of Leinster
Kilkenny, Rt. Hon. Wm. F. Fownes Tighe
King's County, Earl of Rosse
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim
Limerick, Earl of Clare
Londonderry, Marquess of Londonderry
Longford, Luke White
Louth, Earl of Roden
Mayo, Earl of Lucan
Meath, Earl of Fingall
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore
Queen's Co., Viscount de Vesci
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton
Sligo, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Hon. F. A. Prittie
Tyrone, Earl of Charlemont
Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Earl Courtoun
Wicklow, Earl of Meath

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

Antrim, Marquess of Donegal
Armagh, Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild, M.P.
Carlow, Earl of Bessborough
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bt.
Cork, Earl of Bandon
Donegal, Marquess of Abercorn
Down, Viscount Castlereagh, M.P.
Dublin, Earl of Meath
Fermanagh, Earl of Erne
Galway, Marquess of Clanricarde
Kerry, Earl of Kenmare
Kildare, Duke of Leinster
Kilkenny, Rt. Hon. Wm. F. Fownes Tighe
King's County, Earl of Rosse
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim
Limerick, Earl of Clare
Londonderry, Sir R.A. Ferguson, Bt.
Longford, Henry White
Louth, Lord Bellew
Mayo, Earl of Lucan
Meath, Earl of Fingall
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore
Queen's County, Viscount de Vesci
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton
Sligo, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Earl of Donoughmore
Tyrone, Earl of Charlemont
Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Lord Carew
Wicklow, Earl of Wicklow

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Anno.	In room of.	Deans.
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., <i>Primate of all Ireland</i>	<i>Armagh</i> & <i>Clogher</i> . . }	1822	Stuart . .	E. G. Hudson, A.M., <i>Arm.</i> Hon. R. W. H. Maude, M.A., <i>Cl.</i> Hon. H. Pakenham, <i>St. Patrick's and Christ Church.</i> James Gregory, A.M., <i>Kildare.</i>
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., <i>Primate of Ireland.</i>	<i>Dublin and</i> <i>Kildare</i> . . }	1831	Magee . .	
<i>Bishops.</i>					
	T. S. Townsend, D.D. . . .	<i>Meath</i> . .	1850	Stopford . .	Rich. Butler, <i>Clonmagnoise.</i> W. Warburton, M.A., <i>Elphin.</i> R. Murray, D.D., <i>Ardagh.</i> Lord Fitzgerald, LL.D., <i>Kilmore.</i>
1812	John Leslie, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Kilmore, Ar-</i> <i>dagh, and</i> <i>Elphin</i> }	1819	French . .	{ T. B. Gough, M.A., <i>Derry.</i> Lord E. Chichester, <i>Raphoe.</i> J. Head, D.D., <i>Kiltalee.</i> J. Armstrong, M.A., <i>Kilfenora</i> R. M. Kennedy, <i>Clonfert.</i> J. A. Bermingham, <i>Kilmacduagh.</i>
1828	Hon. Richard Ponsonby, D.D.	{ <i>Derry and</i> <i>Raphoe</i> }	1831	Knox . .	{ Hon. R. Plunket, <i>Tuam.</i> J. Collins, D.D., <i>Kiltala.</i> Lord Mountmorres, <i>Achonry.</i> H. U. Tighe, D.D., <i>Leighlin.</i> H. Newland, D.D., <i>Ferns.</i> Charles Vignoles, D.D., <i>Ossory.</i>
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D. . .	{ <i>Killaloe, Kil-</i> <i>fenora, Clon-</i> <i>fert, and Kil-</i> <i>macduagh</i> }	1839	Sandes . .	{ S. Adams, M.A., <i>Cashel.</i> Edw. N. Hoare, <i>Waterford.</i> Brabazon W. Disney, <i>Enly.</i> Hon. H. Browne, <i>Lismore.</i> H. T. Newman, <i>Cork.</i> J. Stannus, M.A., <i>Ross.</i> J. Howie, <i>Cloyne.</i>
1839	Hon. Thos. Plunket, D.D. .	{ <i>Tuam, Kil-</i> <i>lala, and</i> <i>Achonry</i> }	1839	Trench . .	{ Theo. Blakeley, M.A., <i>Down.</i> John Chaine, M.A., <i>Connor.</i> Dan. Bagot, B.D., <i>Dromore.</i> A. L. Kirwan, <i>Limerick.</i> A. Irwin, A.M., <i>Ardfert and</i> <i>Aghadoe.</i>
1842	James T. O'Brien, D.D. . .	{ <i>Ossory,</i> <i>Ferns, and</i> <i>Leighlin</i> }	1842	Fowler . .	
1842	Robert Daly, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Cashel,</i> <i>Enly, Wa-</i> <i>terford, and</i> <i>Lismore</i> }	1842	Sandes . .	
1848	J. Wilson, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Cork, Cloyne</i> <i>and Ross</i> }	1848	Kyle . .	
1849	R. Knox, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Down, Con-</i> <i>nor, and</i> <i>Dromore</i> }	1848	Maut . .	
1849	Wm. Higgin, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Limerick,</i> <i>Ardfert, &</i> <i>Aghadoe</i> }	1849	Knox . .	

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his See; the rest take precedence according to priority of Consecration.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PRELATES FOR 1851.

Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Cork, Killaloe, and Ossory.

Since the passing of the Act 3rd and 4th of his late Majesty, cap. 37, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the law relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland," ten Sees, in compliance with the 32nd section of that act, have been united to others, viz.:—Waterford and Lismore to Cashel and Emy; Killala and Clonliff to Tuam; Clonfert and Kilmaedagh to Killaloe; Killybegs and Killybegs to Derry; Leighlin and Ferns to Ossory; Cloyne to Cork and Ross; Kilmore to Elphin and Ardagh; Drogheda to Down and Connor; Kildare to Dublin; and Clogher to Armagh.

BRITISH COLONIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
D. Wilson, D.D.	<i>Calcutta</i>	1832	Turner, <i>dec.</i>
Thomas Carr, D.D.	<i>Bombay</i>	1836	<i>See created.</i>
T. Dealtry, D.D.	<i>Madras</i>	1849	Spencer, <i>res.</i>
James Chapman, D.D. ..	<i>Ceylon</i>	1845	<i>See created.</i>
Ernest Hawkins	<i>Mauritius</i>	1850	<i>Do.</i>
W. G. Broughton, D.D. ..	<i>Sydney, Metrop.</i>	1836	<i>Do.</i>
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	<i>Tasmania</i>	1842	<i>Do.</i>
William Tyrrell, D.D. ..	<i>Newcastle</i>	1847	<i>Do.</i>
Aug. Short, D.D.	<i>Adelaide</i>	1847	<i>Do.</i>
Charles Perry, D.D. . . .	<i>Melbourne</i>	1847	<i>Do.</i>
James Harris, D.D.	<i>Western Australia</i>	1850	<i>Do.</i>
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	<i>New Zealand</i>	1841	<i>Do.</i>
Thomas Jackson, D.D. ..	<i>Lyttelton, New Zealand</i> ..	1850	<i>Do.</i>
Aubrey Geo. Spencer, D.D.	<i>Jamaica, &c.</i>	1843	Lipsecomb, <i>dec.</i>
Thomas Parry, D.D.	<i>Barbados & Leeward Isles</i> ..	1842	Coleridge, <i>res.</i>
D. G. Davis, D.D.	<i>Antigua</i>	1842	<i>See created.</i>
W. P. Austen, D.D.	<i>Guiana</i>	1842	<i>Do.</i>
G. J. Mountain, D.D.	<i>Quebec</i>	1836	Stewart, <i>dec.</i>
Francis Fulford, D.D. ..	<i>Montreal</i>	1850	<i>See created.</i>
John Strachan, D.D.	<i>Toronto</i>	1839	<i>Do.</i>
(vacant)	<i>New Scotia</i> ..	1850	Inglis, <i>dec.</i>
John Medley, D.D.	<i>Fredericton</i>	1845	<i>See created.</i>
Edw. Feild, D.D.	<i>Newfoundland</i>	1844	A. G. Spencer, <i>tr.</i>
George Tomlinson, D.D.	<i>Gibraltar</i>	1842	<i>See created.</i>
Robert Gray, D.D.	<i>Cape Town</i>	1847	<i>Do.</i>
T. W. Weeks, D.D.	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	1850	<i>Do.</i>
George Smith, D.D.	<i>Victoria (Hong Kong)</i> ..	1849	<i>Do.</i>
David Anderson, D.D. ..	<i>Prince Rupert's Land</i> ..	1849	<i>Do.</i>

GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, Governor.

Malta.—Richard More O'Ferrall, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

Ionian Islands.—Sir H. G. Ward, Lord High Commissioner.

Heligoland.—Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., Lieut.-Gov.

America.

Eastern and Western Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Earl of Elgin, Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.

Nova Scotia.—Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey, Lieut.-Governor.

New Brunswick.—Sir E. W. Head, Bart., Lieut.-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.— — Daly, Lieut.-Governor.

Newfoundland.—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant, Gov., and Com.-in-Chief.

Falkland Islands.—G. Rennie, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

Auckland Islands.—C. Enderby, Lieut.-Gov.

Vancouver Island.—Rich. Blanshard, Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—Sir Charles Edw. Grey, Bart., Capt.-Gen. and Gov.

Bahama Islands.—J. Gregory, Governor.

Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, &c.

—Col. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, Governor.

St. Vincent.—Lieut.-Col. Sir John Campbell, bart., Lieut.-Governor.

Grenada.—Ker Baillie Hamilton, Lieut.-Governor.

Tobago.—Major Lawrence Graeme, Lieut.-Governor.

Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, the Virgin Isles, and Dominica.—R. J. Mackintosh, Governor.

St. Christopher's.—E. H. Drummond Hay, Lieut.-Governor.

St. Lucia.—C. H. Darling, Lieut.-Governor.

Dominica.—Lieut.-Colonel G. McDonald, Lieut.-Governor.

Trinidad.—Lord Harris, Governor.

Bermuda.—Capt. Chas. Elliott, R.N., Gov.

British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice).—Henry Barkly, Governor.

Honduras.—Col. Fancourt, Superintendent

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Major-Gen. Sir Henry G. W. Smith, bart., Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

Eastern Division of Cape of Good Hope.—H. E. F. Young, Lieut.-Governor.

Natal, South Africa.—B. C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor.

Mauritius.—Jas. Macaulay Higginson, Gov.

Sierra Leone.—Norman Wm. Macdonald, Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.
Gambia.—R. Graves M'Donnel, Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.
Gold Coast (settlements on the).—Sir W. Wini-
 nielt, Com. R. N., Gov. and Com-in-Chief.
St. Helena.—(vacant), Governor.

Asia.

Bengal.—Lieut.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Earl of Dal-
 housie, Com.-in-Chief, Gov.-Gen. of India.
Madras.—Sir Henry Pottinger, bart. Gov.
Bombay.—Viscount Falkland, Gov.
Ceylon.—Sir G. W. Anderson, Gov.
Hong-Kong.—Samuel George Bonham,
 Governor and Superintendent of Trade.
Aden.—Capt. Haines.
Labuan.—Sir James Brooke, Governor.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Sir Chas. Augustus
 Fitzroy, Governor.
Van Diemen's Land.—Wm. T. Dennison,
 Lieut.-Governor.
Western Australia (Swan River).—Comm.
 Charles Fitzgerald, R.N., Governor.
Southern Australia.—Sir H. F. Young,
 Lieut.-Governor.
North Australia.—G. Barney, Lieut.-Gov.
New Zealand.—Geo. Gray, Gov.-in-Chief.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.*

Governor.—Henry James Prescott.

Deputy.—Thomson Hankey, Jun.

Directors.—Henry Hulse Berens, Arthur
 Edward Campbell, Edward Henry Chap-
 man, Robt. Wigram Crawford, William
 Cotton, Bonamy Dobree, B. Buck Greene,
 Chas. P. Grenfell, John O. Hanson, John
 Benj. Heath, Kirkman Daniel Hodgson,
 Henry L. Holland, John Gellibrand Hub-
 bard, Thomas N. Hunt, Charles Fred.
 Huth, Alfred Latham, Jas. Malcolmson,
 Jas. Morris, Sheffield Neave, Geo. Warde
 Norman, John Horsley Palmer, Sir John
 H. Pelly, Bart., Ald. Wm. Thompson,
 Thomas Tooke, jun.

Secretary.—John Knight.

Deputy-Secretary.—John Bentley.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham — Bristol — Hull — Leeds —
 Leicester — Liverpool — Manchester —
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Norwich — Ply-
 mouth — Portsmouth — Swansea.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.*

Six Directors go out by rotation every year. The
 figure prefixed denotes the number of years
 they have each to serve.

Directors.

Chairman.—2 John Shepherd.

Dep. Chairman.—3 Sir J. W. Hogg, Bt., M.P.

2 Henry Alexander, 1 Wm. Butterworth
 Bayley, 3 Sir Robt. Campbell, Bt., 2 Maj.-
 Gen. James Caulfeild, 2 Wm. Joseph
 Eastwick, 1 Russell Ellice, 1 Sir Richard

Jenkins, 4 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jas. L. Lush-
 ington, 4 George Lyall, 4 Elliot Mac-
 naghten, 1 Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P.,
 1 John Masterman, M.P., 2 Hon. Wm.
 Henry Leslie Melville, 1 Major John A.
 Moore, 4 John Petty Muspratt, 2 Major
 Jas. Oliphant, 2 Henry Thoby Prinsep,
 4 Martin Tucker Smith, M.P., 3 Lieut.-
 Col. Wm. Henry Sykes, 3 John Clarmont
 Whiteman, 4 Wm. Wigram, 3 Sir Hen.
 Willock.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

Agra and United Service Bank, Old Jewry
 Bank of Australasia, 8, Austin Friars
 Bank of British North America, 7, St.
 Helen's-place
 Bank of Ceylon, 32, New Broad-street
 Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54,
 Lombard-street
 Barnard, Barnard, and Dimsdale, 50, Corn-
 hill
 Barnett, Hoare, & Co., 62, Lombard-st.
 Bauer (A.) and Co., 113, Leadenhall-st.
 Biggerstaff, W. and J. 8, West Smithfield
 Bosanquet, Franks, and Whatman, 73,
 Lombard-street
 Bonverie, Norman, and Murdoch, 11,
 Haymarket
 Brown, Janson, & Co., 32, Abchurch-lane
 Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten and Co.,
 25, Old Bond-street
 Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street
 Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing
 Cross
 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within
 Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury,
 and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.
 Coutts and Co., 59, Strand
 Cunliffe, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co., 24,
 Lombard-street
 Cunliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury
 Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill
 Davies, R. and Co., 187, Shoreditch
 Denison, Heywood, Kennard, and Co., 4,
 Lombard-street [lane
 Dixon, Brooks, and Dixon, 25, Chancery-
 Drewett and Fowler, 4, Princes-st., Bank
 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross
 Feltham, John and Co., 42, Lombard-st.
 Fullers and Co., 65, Moorgate-street
 Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., 67, Lom-
 bard-street
 Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street
 Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyd, 60, Lom-
 bard-street
 Hankey and Co., 7, Fenchurch-street
 Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-
 street
 Hill, Chas., and Sons, 17, West Smithfield
 Hoare, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street
 Hopkinson, Chas., and Co., 3, Regent-st.
 Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street
 Johnston, H., J. and Co., 15, Gt. Bush-lane
 Jones, Loyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury
 Kirkpatrick and Co., 29, Gracechurch-
 street
 London and County Bank, 71, Lombard-st.
 London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury;
 1, St. James-sq.; 3, Wellington-st., Bo-

* The alterations in the Bank Direction, and in that of the East India Company, take place in April.

rough; 214, High Holborn; 87, High-st., Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-pl., Oxford-st.

London Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank, and 69, Pall Mall

Lubbock (*Sir J. W., Bart.*), Forster, and Co., 41, Mansion House-street

Martins, Stone, & Martins, 68, Lombard-street

Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st.

National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within

National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-st.

North-Western Bank of India, 62, Moor-gate-street

Oriental Bank, 7, Walbrook

Pocklington and Lacy, 60, West Smithfield

Praed, Fane, Praed, and Johnston, 189, Fleet-street

Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., 62, Thread-needle-street

Price (*Sir C.*), Marryat, and Co., 3, King William-street, City

Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street

Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard

Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East

Roberts, Curtis, and Co., 15, Lombard-street

Rogers, Olding, and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street

Royal British Bank, Tokenhouse-yard

Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street

Scott (*Sir Samuel, Bart.*), and Co., 1, Cavendish-square

Shank, *John*, 76, West Smithfield

Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-st.

Smithfield Agency, and Banking Company, 59, West Smithfield

South Australian, 54, Old Broad-st.

Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street

Stevenson, Salt, and Sons, 20, Lombard-st.

Strahan, Paul (*Sir J. D. Bart.*), Paul (*J. D.*), and Bates, 217, Strand

Stride, *J. and W. S.*, 41, West Smithfield

Tisdall, T. G. 15, West Smithfield

Twining, Richard, and Co., 215, Strand

Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-st.

Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank; Argyll-place, Regent-street; and 4, Pall Mall East

Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 30, Birch-in-lane

Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-st.

ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin

Barron and Smith, 4, Upper Charles-st., Westminster

Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin

Cane, Rich. & Co., Dawson-st., Dublin

Codd, Messrs., 15, Fludyer-street

Collyer, Geo., 9, Park-place, St. James's

Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross

Downes, Charles, 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross

Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place

Kirkland, Sir John, 80, Pall Mall

Lawrie, John, 10, Charles-street, St. James's-square

Price and Son, 34, Craven-st., Strand

Stoddart and M'Grigor, 17, Charles-street, St. James's-square

Watson, W. F., Charlotte-st., Portland-pl.

NAVY AGENTS.

Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street

Burnett and Wynne., 22, Surrey-st., Strand

Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi

Chard, W. & E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-st.

Chippendale, John, 10, John-street, Adelphi

Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand

Cox and Son, (*for Royal Marines*), 44, Hatton-garden

Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand

Gode and Lawrance, 15, Surrey-street, Strand

Halford and Co., 41, Norfolk-st., Strand

Hallet, Robinson, & Co., 14, Great George-st.

Hinxman, J., 34, Soho-square

Holmes and Folkard, 3, Lyon's Inn, Strand

Muspratt, John P., 23, Abchurch-lane

Onmanney, Son, & Co., 39, Charing Cross

Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand

Smith, Jos., 12, Marshall-st., Golden-sq.

Stilwell, J. G. & T., Arundel-st., Strand

Woodhead, Joseph, 1, James-st., Adelphi

* * * There are also Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected.

Chancellor—The Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington, D.C.L., &c. 1834

High Steward—Right Hon. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon..... 1838

Vice-Chancellor—Rev. Fred. Chas. Plumtre, D.D., Master of University College 1848

Pro-Vice-Chancellors—The Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's College. The Rev. Benj. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College. The Rev. Jos. Loscombe

Richards, D.D., Rector of Exeter College. The Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester Coll.

Burgesses of the University—Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt., D.C.L., Ch. Ch. 1829

Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E. 1847

Deputy High Steward—Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, M.A.

Curators of the Theatre—Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College. Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's Col.

Curators of the University Galleries—Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of

St. Alban Hall, Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A., Warden of All Souls Coll., Rev. H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall

Curators of the Taylor Institution.—The Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the Regius Professor of Modern History; Benj. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham; R. B. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden of Merton; Rev. F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke; R. Hussey, B.D., Reg. Prof. of Ecclesiastical History, Christ's Church; J. Smith, B.D., Fellow of Trinity.

Assessor.—John Robert Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls College..... 1841

Colleges and Halls, and present

Heads of Colleges.

Elected.

University, Frederick Charles Plumptre, D.D., Master..... 1836
Balliol, R. Jenkyns, D.D., Master .. 1819
Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden 1826
Exeter, J. L. Richards, D.D., Rector 1838
Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost 1828
Queen's, John Fox, D.D., Provost .. 1827
New College, David Williams, D.C.L., Warden 1840
Lincoln Coll., J. Radford, D.D., Rector 1834
All Souls, L. Sneyd, M.A., Warden 1827
Magdalen, M. J. Routh, D.D., Pres. . 1791
Brasenose, R. Harington, D.D., Principal 1842
Corpus Christi, James Norris, D.D., President 1843
Christ Church, Thos. Gaisford, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek, Dean . 1831
Trinity, J. Wilson, D.D., President . 1850
St. John's, Philip Wynter, D.D., President 1828
Jesus, Hen. Foulkes, D.D., Principal 1817
Wadham, B.P., Symons, D.D., Vice-Chancellor 1831
Pembroke, Francis Jeune, D.C.L. .. 1843
Worcester, Rich. Lynch Cotton, D.D., Provost 1839
St. Mary Hall, Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., Principal 1848
Magdalene Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal 1813
New-Inn Hall, H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal 1847
St. Alban Hall, Edward Cardwell, D.D. 1831
St. Edmund Hall, Willm. Thompson, D.D., Principal 1843
Sen. Proctor.—Rev. G. Marshall, M.A., Student & Censor of Christ Church. 1850
Junior Proctor.—Rev. W. G. Henderson, M.A., Fellow of Mag. Coll. 1850
Examiners in Literis Humanioribus.—Rev. H. B. Wilson, B.D., Fellow of St. John's Coll.; Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College; Rev. J. M. Wilson, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College; Rev. W. Linwood, M.A., Student of Ch. Ch.
Examiners in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.—Rev. Robt. Walker, M.A., Wadham College; Rev. S. G. Wayte, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College; Rev. G. H. Saheverell Johnson, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College.

Elected.

PROFESSORS.

Regius Divinity.—Rev. Wm. Jacobson, D.D. 1848
Reg. Past. Theol.—C. A. Ogilvie, D.D. 1842
Regius Hebreu.—Rev. E. Bouverie Pusey, D.D. 1828
Regius Greek.—Rev. T. Gaisford, D.D. 1811
Reg. Civil Law.—J. Phillimore, D.C.L. 1809
Reg. Med.—J. Kidd, M.D. 1822
Reg. Eccl. Hist.—Robt. Hussey, B.D. 1812
Reg. Mod. Hist.—H. H. Vaughan, M.A. 1848
Reg. Bot.—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. 1831
Margaret Divinity.—G. Faussett, D.D. 1827
Saville's Astron.—William Fishburn Donkin, M.A., University Col. .. 1842
Radcliffe Observer.—Manuel John Johnson, M.A., Magdalen Hall .. 1839
Saville's Geom.—B. Powell, M.A. .. 1827
Natural Philosophy.—Rev. G. Leigh Cooke, B.D., Corpus Christi Col. .. 1810
Moral Philosophy.—Rev. J. Matthias Wilson, M.A., Corpus Christi Col. 1846
Camden's Hist.—Edw. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall 1825
Laud's Arabic.—Stephen Reay, B.D., St. Alban Hall 1840
Lord Almoner's Arabic.—J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. 1813
Experimental Philosophy.—Rev. R. Walker, M.A., Wadham College. 1839
Lee's Anatomy.—Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., Christ Church 1844
Poetry.—Rev. J. Garbett, M.A., Brasenose 1842
Finer's Common Law.—John R. Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls Col. 1843
Lord Lichfield's Clinical Medicine.—J. A. Ogle, M.D. 1824
Anglo-Saxon.—J. Earle, M.A., Oriel 1849
Aldrich's Anatomy.—John Kidd, M.D., Christ Church 1822
Aldrich's Medicine.—J. A. Ogle, M.D. 1824
Aldrich's Chemistry.—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. 1822
Mineralogy. } Rev. W. Buckland, { 1813
Geology. } D.D. { 1818
Political Economy.—N. W. Senior, M.A., Magdalen College 1847
Rural Economy.—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. 1840
Boden Professor of Sanscrit.—Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A., Exeter .. 1832
Reader in Logic.—Rev. Hen. Wall, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall 1849
Professor of Music.—Sir H. R. Bishop, Knt., B. Mus. 1848
Choragus.—S. Elvey, D. Mus. 1848
Dean Ireland's Exegesis of Holy Scripture.—Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel College 1847
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
Pub. Orator.—Rev. Richd. Michell, B.D., Vice-Principal Magd. Hall .. 1848
Keeper of Bodleian Library.—Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D. 1813
Under Librarians.—S. Reay, B.D., 1832
Rev. Henry Octavius Coxe, M.A., Corpus Christi College 1839
Keeper of the Archives.—P. Bliss, D.C.L. 1826
Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.—P. B. Duncan, M.A. 1823

Radcliffe Lib.—J. Kidd, M.D., F.L.S. 1834
University Counsel.—Richard Bethell, M.A., Q.C.
Solicitor.—Baker Morrell.
Coroner.—G. V. Cox, M.A., Superior Bedel of Medicine and Arts
Proctors of the University Court.—Rev. L. E. Judge, M.A., Merton College, Wm. Scoltock, M.A., Christ Church.
Organist.—S. Elvey, D. Mus.
Divinity Clerk.—John Pater
Bailiff.—William Perkins
Marshal.—Thos. Blakeman Brown
Registrar.—P. Bliss, D.C.L., Princ. of St. Mary's Hall 1824
Esquire Bedels.—H. Forster, M.A., G.V. Cox, M.A., and W. W. Harrison, B.A.
Yeomen Bedels.—Hen. Smith Harper, Jas. Philip Shepperd, and John Pillinger.
Clerk of the Schools.—W. Sims; *Verger,* Moses Holliday.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Elected.

Chancellor.—H. R. H. Prince Albert 1847
High Steward.—Lord Lyndhurst, LL.D. Trinity 1840
Vice-Chancellor.—Geo. Elwes Corrie, B.D., Jesus 1850
Burgesses of the University.—Right Hon. H. Goulburn and L. T. Wigram.
Counsel.—John Cowling, M.A., Esq. John's
Commissary.—John Hildyard, M.A., St. John's 1849
Assessor.—W. Hunt, M.A., King's 1805
Keepers of the University Chest.—H. Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., St. Peter's; John Gibson, M.A., Jesus; John Hayes, M.A., Christ's.

Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.

St. Peter's, Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master 1847
 Clare-Hall, W. Webb, D.D., F.L.S. Master 1815
 Pembroke, G. Ainslie, D.D., Master 1828
 Gonville and Caius, Benedict Chapman, M.A., Master 1839
 Trin. Hall, Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, LL.D., Master 1843
 Corpus Christi, J. Pulling, B.D., Master 1850
 King's, R. Okes, D.D., Provost 1850
 Queen's, Jos. King, LL.D., President 1832
 Catherine Hall, H. Philpott, D.D., Master 1846
 Jesus, Geo. E. Corrie, B.D., Master 1849
 Christ's, James Cartmell, D.D., Master 1849
 St. John's, Ralph Tatnam, D.D. 1839
 Magdalene, Hon. G. N. Grenville, M.A., Master 1813
 Trinity, Wm. Whewell, B.D., Master 1841
 Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D. 1835
 Sidney Sussex, R. Phelps, D.D., Master 1843
 Downing, Thomas Worsley, M.A. 1836
Senior Proctor.—Arthur Thacker, M.A., Trinity
Jun. Proctor.—John Fenwick, M.A., Corpus Christi

Pro-Proctors.—Hugh A. J. Munro, M.A., Trinity; Wm. Emery, M.A., Corpus Christi
Sen. Scrutator.—Wm. Haughton Stokes, M.A., Caius College
Jun. Scrutator.—John Newton Peill, B.D., Queen's
Sen. Tutor.—Hen. Geo. Hand, M.A., King's
Jun. Tutor.—William Marsh, M.A., Trin. Hall
Sen. Moderator.—Arthur Cayley, M.A., Trinity
Jun. Moderator.—Thomas Gaskin, M.A., Jesus.

CAPUT.

[Every University-Grace must pass the *Caput* before it can be introduced into the Senate.]

The Vice-Chancellor for the time being, by virtue of his office.
Divinity.—Hen. Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., St. Peter's
Law.—Chas. B. Broadley, LL.D., Trinity
Physic.—Frederick Thackeray, M.D., Emmanuel
Sen. Non-Regent.—Charles Style Drake, M.A., Jesus
Sen. Regent.—Fred. Gell, M.A., Christ's.

PROFESSORS.

Elected.

Regius Divinity.—J. Amiraux Jermie, D.D., Trinity.
Regius Civil Law.—J. S. Maine, LL.D. 1847
Regius Physic.—J. Haviland, M.D., St. John's 1817
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PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSES.

Alfred, 23, Albemarle-street
Army and Navy, 13, St. James's-square
Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street
Athenæum, 114, Pall Mall
Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street
Brookes's, 60, St. James's-street
Carlton, 94, Pall Mall
City of London, 19, Old Broad-street
Cocoa Tree (Old), 64, St. James's-street
Conservative, 74, St. James's-street
Erectheum, 8, York-street, St. James's-
square
Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street
Garrick, 33, King-street, Covent-garden
Gresham, corner of St. Swithin's-lane
Guards', 49, St. James's-street
Junior United Service, 11, Charles-street,
St. James's-square

Law Club, Bell-yard, Temple Bar
Military, Naval, and County Service, St.
James's-street
Oriental, 18, Hanover-square
Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 and
72, Pall Mall
Parthenon, 16, Regent-street
Portland, 1, Stratford-place, Oxford-street
Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall
Royal Naval, 160, New Bond-street
Travellers', 106, Pall Mall
Union, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross
United Service, 116, Pall Mall
United University, Pall Mall East
West India, 60, St. James's-street
White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street
Whittington, 185, Strand
Windham, 11, St. James's-square

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1087 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 March 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 March 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)*	1660 May 29
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. alone	1694 Dec. 28
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	Anne	1702 March 8
Richard II.	1377 June 22	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461 March 4	William IV.	1830 June 26
Edward V.	1483 April 9	Victoria	1837 June 20
Richard III.	1483 June 26		
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer
Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.
Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.
Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.
Surrey—{ Kingston, L.—Guildford & Croydon, alternate, S.
OXFORD.—*Berks*—{ Reading, L. Abingdon, S.
Oxon—Oxford, L. and S.
Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.
Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.
Salop—Shrewsbury, L. and S.
Hercford—Hercford, L. and S.
Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.
Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.
MIDLAND—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.
Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.
Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. and S.
Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.
Derby—Derby, L. and S.
Leicester & Boro'—Leicester, L. & S.
Warwickshire—Coventry and Warwickshire, L. and S.
NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.
Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.
Hunt ngdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.
Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.
Norfolk—Norwich, L. and S.
Suffolk—{ Ipswich, L. Bury St. Edmunds, S.
NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.
Durham—Durham, L. and S.
Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L.
Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.
Westmorland—Appleby, L. and S.
Lancaster—{ Lancaster, L. and S. Liverpool, L. and S.
WESTERN.—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.
Wills—{ New Sarum, L. Devizes, S.
Dors-t—Dorchester, L. and S.
Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.
Cornwall—Bodmin, L. and S.

Somerset—{ Taunton, L.—Bridgewater & Wells, alternate, S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.
Carmarthen and Borough—Carmarthen, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough } Haverford-
of Haverfordwest— } west, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.

Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.

Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.

*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER

Montgomery—Welshpool

Merioneth—{ Bala (Spring)
Dolgelley (Summer)

Carnarvon—Carnarvon

Anglesey—Beaumaris

Denbigh—Ruthin

Flint—Mold

Chester—Chester

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

By an Act of 4 William the Fourth, cap. 36, a Central Criminal Court is constituted for London and Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, the Sessions of which are to be holden in London or the suburbs at least twelve times in every year. The Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Serjeant of London, and such others as her Majesty may appoint. The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours, including all places within ten miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. By this Act, also, offences committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England are to be tried in this court.—The following are the sittings for 1850-51: 1850, Nov. 25, Dec. 16; 1851, Jan. 6, Feb. 3, March 3, April 7, May 12, June 16, July 7, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 27. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. John Clark is Clerk of the Court.

* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; and for delivery of Drafts, 11 to 2
 Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
 Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 5
 Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, 11 to 7
 Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-st., Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, 10 to 3; Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to 4
 Admiralty Naval Depart., Whitehall, 10 to 5
 Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Affidavit Office (Chancery), Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1
 Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4
 Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-place, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2
 Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3
 Appeals for Prizes, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 3 and 4
 Appearance Office (Q. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple. Hours as Writ Office
 Archdeacon of London's Office, Great Knight-riders-street, 9 to 7
 Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 4
 Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 3, Paul's Chain, 10 to 4
 Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Benet's-hill, 9½ to 5
 Arches' Registry, 20, Great Knight-riders-street, 10 to 4
 Army Pay Office, see Paymaster-General's Office
 Attorney-General's Office, 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, 10 to 4, and 6 to 10
 Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2
 Auditor's Office for Land Revenue, 11, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4
 Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-st., 10 to 4
 Bankrupts, Sec. of, 2, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4, and 6 to 8; during long vacation, 11 to 3
 Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 4
 Bishop of London, Commissary Registry for Middlesex and Barking, 16, Great Knight-riders-street, 10 to 5
 Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey, 12, Great Knight-riders-street, 10 to 5
 Board of Control for East India Affairs, Cannon-row, Westminster, 10 to 4
 Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Booking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, 9 to 7
 Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 2
 Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
 Church Building Commission, &c., 13, Great George-street, Westminster
 City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, 10 to 1

City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, 9 to 5
 City Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall-yard, 9 to 8
 City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, 9 to 7
 Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of Lords 5 to 7; at other times 10 to 2
 Clerk of the Essoigns Office, (C. P.) Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 4 to 6 in vacation
 Clerk of the Juries and Hab. Cor. Office, 11 to 2, and 6 to 8 in Term. Executed at Chief Justice C. P.'s Chambers, Rolls Gardens, Chancery-lane
 Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions House, Old Bailey, 10 to 5
 Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, 10 to 4
 Ditto, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkewell, 10 to 3, and 5 to 8
 Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 12 to ½ past 2
 Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 10, Park-street, Queen-square
 Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street
 Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 5
 Commissary of London's Office, 16, Great Knight-riders-street, 9 to 4
 Commissary of Surrey's Office, 12, Great Knight-riders-street, 10 to 5
 Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight-riders-street, 9 to 4
 Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
 Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard, 10 to 4
 Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolis (exclusive of the City of London) 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, 9 to 4
 Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.
 Copyhold Commission, Somerset House, 9 to 6
 Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 to 3
 Court of Review, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 vacation, 11 to 3
 Council Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; in Rule Department, in Term, 6 to 8
 Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard, 10 to 4, and at House of Lords when sitting, 4 to 6.
 Cursor's Office, Rolls-yard, 10 to 6, in long vacation 11 to 2
 Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, Indoor Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 28th Feb. 9 to 4
 Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 5, Dean's-court, 9½ to 5
 Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 19, Benet's-hill, 9½ to 5
 Declaration Office, Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple; hours same as Writ Office.

- Doctors' Commons, south side of St. Paul's Churchyard
- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
- Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, 10 to 4
- East India House, Leadenhall-street, Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 9 to 4
- Ecclesiastical Commission, 5, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- Education, Commissioners for, Whitehall
- Enclosure Commission Office
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript (Q.B. and C.P.), Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term; 12 to 2 vacation
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yd., Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-buildings, Old-square, 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only
- Exchequer Bill Loan Office, S. Sea House, 10 to 4
- Exchequer Rule Office, 7, Stone-bdgs., Lincoln's Inn, in Term, 11 to 3, and 6 to 8; in vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Excise Office, Broad-street, 9 to 3
- Excise Export Office, 49, Great Tower-street, 9 to 3
- Factories Inspectors' Office, 15, Duke-st., Westminster, 10 to 4
- Faculty Office, 10, Great Knight-riding-st., 9 to 7
- First Fruits' Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster, consolidated with Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 10 to 4
- Foreign Office, 15 and 16, Downing-street
- Gazette-office, St. Martin's-lane
- General Board of Health, Gwydyr House, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 7 & 8, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
- Great Seal, Patent Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4
- Greenwich Out-pension Office, Tower-hill, 10 to 4
- Half-pay Office. See Paymaster-General's Office
- Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Heralds' College Office, St. Benet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
- Home Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Inrolment Office, 2, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; vacation 10 to 2
- Insolvent Debtors' Ct., Portugal-st. 10 to 4
- Invalid Office, 4, Northumberland-street, Strand, 10 to 4
- Irish Office, 18, Great Queen-street, Westminster, 11 to 5
- Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, 10 to 5
- Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, Westminster, 10 to 4
- Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple; hours the same as the Writ Office
- Land Revenue Office. See Woods and Forests
- Land Tax Office for London, Guildhall-buildings, 10 to 4
- Land Tax Office for Middlesex, 24, Red Lion-square, 10 to 4
- Land Tax Register Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's, 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, 10 to 4
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, 7, Old Jewry, 10 to 4
- Lunatic Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4, in vacation, 11 to 1
- Lunacy Master's Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 10 to 4; in vacation, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 to 3
- Marshal and Associate's Office, (Q.B. and C.P.) Rolls'-gardens, term and sittings after 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Ditto (Exchequer), 5, Child's-place, as Queen's Bench
- Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 2; long vacation, 11 to 1
- Masters' Office, Q.B., Mitre-court-buildings, Temple; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane; Exch. Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Buildings, 3, Trafalgar-sq., 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, New-street, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, 10 to 5
- Metropolitan Police and Public Carriages Office, Scotland-yard, 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, 10 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for leaving deeds
- Navy Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Office of Coroners for Middlesex, 35, Bedford-square
- Office for taking Affidavits in Chancery, Q.B., C.P., and Excheq., Ireland, and Irish Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4
- Ordnance Office, 86, Pall Mall, 10 to 6; and Tower, 10 to 4
- Patent Bill Office, 13, Serle-st., Lincoln's-inn, 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, Quality-court, 10 to 4
- Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 7
- Pell Office, Westminster Hall, 10 to 1
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls'-yard (C.), 10 to 4; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 to 3
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Somerset H., 10 to 4
- Post-horse Tax Office, at the Excise Office
- Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
- Prerogative Court, College-sq., Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
- Prerogative Will Office, 6, Great Knight-riding-street, 9 to 4, and 9 to 3 in winter
- Presentation Office, Quality-court, 10 to 3

Prevention of Cruelty Society, 12, Pall Mall, 10 to 4
 Privy Seal and Signet Office, 28, Abingdon-street, 10 to 3
 Property-Tax Department, Stamp Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Public Accounts Office.—See Audit Office
 Public Office in Chancery, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1; no attendance on Saturdays
 Public Record Office.—Head Office, Rolls' House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls' Chapel, Tower, Chapter House, Poets' Corner, and Carlton Ride, 10 to 4
 Public Works Loan Office, S. Sea House
 Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths Department, 10 to 4
 Queen's Bench Office, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple; hours as the Writ Office
 Queen's Remembrancer Office, 22, Duke-street, Westminster, 10 to 4
 Railway Board, 22, Great George-street
 Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital, Tower Hill, 10 to 4
 Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 1
 Register of Bankrupts, 2, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; during the long vacation, 11 to 3
 Register Office of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, 5, Dean's-court, Doctors'-commons, 9½ to 5
 Registrar Office, Chancery-lane (C.) 10 to 2
 Registrar of Metropolitan Surveys, 3, Trafalgar-square
 Registry of Designs, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields
 Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, 9 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
 Royal Marine Office, 22, New-st., Spring-gardens, 10 to 5
 Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office
 Rule Office (C.P.), 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office
 School of Design, Somerset House

Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, 10 to 4
 Secondary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., 10 to 7
 Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; Rolls, Chancery-lane, 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
 Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq. Hours as Writ Office
 Sheriff's Court Office, Whitecross-street
 Prison, 11 to 3 and 5 to 7
 Signet Office. See Privy Seal
 Solicitor-General's Office, 3, Harcourt-buildings, Temple
 Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square
 Stage Coach Duty Office, at Excise Office
 Stamp Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4. No money received after 3
 State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, 11 to 4
 Stationery Office, James-street, Buckingham-gate, 10 to 4.
 Stock Exchange, Capel-court, Bank, 10 to 4
 Subpœna Office, Rolls-yard, 11 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 1 in vacation only
 Surveyor of Crown Lands, 8, Richmond-terrace. See Board of Works
 Tax Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
 Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
 Tenths Office, consolidated with Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 10 to 2
 Tithe Commissioners' Office, 9, Somerset-place, 9 to 6
 Transport Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sess.-house, 10 to 3
 Treasury Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Vicars General and Peculiars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 7
 Victualling Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 War Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 4
 Wine Licence Office, Excise Office, Broad-street, City, 10 to 3
 Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Public Works and Buildings Office, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
 Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 4, vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2'

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1851.

Walsall	Tuesday	January 7	April 8	July 8	October 7
Wolverhampton ...	Wednesday..	— 8	— 9	— 9	— 8
Birmingham	Thursday....	— 9	— 10	— 10	— 9
Stourbridge	Friday	— 10	— 11	— 11	— 10
Dudley	Saturday	— 11	— 12	— 12	— 11

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within five miles of the General Post Office, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares according to Distance.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any distance not exceeding one mile, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional half-mile or fractional part of half a mile.

Fares according to Time.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any

time not exceeding half an hour, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional quarter of an hour, or fractional part thereof.

CABRIOLETS.

For every hackney-carriage drawn by one horse only, two-thirds of the rates and fares above-mentioned.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

<i>For Attendance and Expenses.</i>		<i>per day.</i>
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	.	2 2 0
Merchants	.	1 1 0
Tradesmen	.	0 15 0
Journeyman Mechanics	.	0 7 0
<i>For Travelling.</i>		<i>1s. 0d. a mile.</i>
The Attorney in the cause		1 3

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-st., Westminster
 East London—16, St. Helen's-place
 Grand Junction—7, Brooke-st., Grosvenor-square
 Hampstead—43, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road
 Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford

Lambeth—139, Blackfriar's-road
 New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells
 Southwark and Vauxhall—Sumner-street, Southwark
 West Middlesex—20, Nottingham-place, New-road

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Alliance—39, Finsbury-circus
 Bow—Old Ford
 British—11, George-yard, Lombard-street, and 105, Broad-street, Ratcliff
 Chartered—19, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 City of London—Dorset-street, Salisbury-square
 Deptford—Creek-street, Deptford
 Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi, and Thames-bank, Westminster
 European—39, Finsbury-circus

Great Central Gas Consumers', 28, Coleman-street
 Imperial—33, John-street, Bedford-row
 Independent—Haggerston
 London—26, Southampton-street, Strand
 Phoenix—64, Bankside
 Poplar—King-street, Poplar
 Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street
 South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road
 United General—6, Austin Friars
 Western—33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-st.

LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliffe—Wellclose-square
 Chapside—68, Watling-street
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn
 Oxford-street—Wells-street
 Portman-square—King-st., Baker-street
 Southwark Bridge-road
 Westminster—Horseferry-road
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffries-square
 Finsbury—Whitecross-street

Blackfriars—Farrington-street
 Covent Garden—Chandos-street
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-street
 Golden-square—King-street
 Tooley-street, 147
 Waterloo Bridge-road
 Shadwell—Broad-street
 The Floating Engines lie off King's Stairs, Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge

Superintendent—Mr. J. Braidwood, 68, Watling-street.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

EVENING MAILS.

THE Receiving Houses are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters be pre-paid by stamps, and bear an additional 1d. stamp as a fee; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Branch Offices, at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, Stones' End, Southwark, and Lombard-street, till six without fee; at the first three Branch Offices till a quarter to seven; at Lombard-street and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, till seven, with an additional 1d. stamp; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand till half-past seven P.M., with a fee of 6d. The extra penny on all inland letters to be paid by a stamp, but upon foreign, colonial, or ship letters the penny must be paid in money.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., one postage
Do.	1 oz., two postages
Do.	2 oz., four postages
Do.	3 oz., six postages;

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; but parliamentary papers are an exception. The price of a postage is 1d., which must be pre-paid by a stamp, or it will be charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double: thus, a letter weighing more than half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce, if bearing 1d. stamp only, will be charged an additional 2d. on delivery. Shilling stamps and tenpenny stamps are also now issued.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the branch offices they must be put in before half-past 5, and at the Receiving Houses before 5. They must be sent in covers, open at the sides, and, to go free, no words or communication shall be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent; but, by affixing a stamp conspicuously on the cover, the paper itself may be written on, but this exemption does not apply to papers sent abroad. If addressed to persons who have removed, they may be re-directed, and sent free of extra charge. Failure in these conditions subjects the paper to the same rate of postage as an unpaid letter. Single books may also be sent by post, open at the ends, at the rate of 6d. per pound, which must be pre-paid by stamps, every fraction being reckoned as a pound.

British newspapers sent to foreign countries (where they are permitted to go free through the foreign post) go free: but if otherwise, they are charged a British postage of 2d. each; or a rate equivalent to the foreign rate. French and Belgium newspapers are subject to a postage in England of one halfpenny. English papers pay in France a postage of 5 centimes.

Newspapers to and from the Colonies are transmitted free (unless sent by private ships), and must be posted within a week of their publication.

MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till seven A.M. for newspapers, and 7.45 A.M. for letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until half-past seven A.M., and for letters until eight A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at a quarter before eight A.M., and for letters at half-past eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M. Letters and newspapers for Ireland, posted at any receiving office before two or any branch office before three, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand by half-past three, are despatched at five, and reach Dublin early on the following morning.

No person will be permitted hereafter to send or receive letters free of postage. Members however of either House of Parliament will be entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of thirty-two ounces. Addresses to Her Majesty will likewise go free of postage.

The rates on newspapers and letters of soldiers and sailors will remain unaltered, with the exception, however, that the privilege now given to soldiers' and sailors' letters will be restricted to the cases in which they shall not exceed half an ounce in weight.

Letters exceeding 4 oz. in weight, *must* be pre-paid in money or in stamps. With this restriction, any weight may be sent by post; but the packet must not exceed two feet in length, and nothing should be posted which will not bear the crush in the letter bags.

The rate of postage for Parliamentary Papers is 1d. for every 4 oz. They may be also sent to Hamburg, Bremen, or Lubeck, via Hamburg, open at the ends and pre-paid, if not exceeding 2 oz. for 1d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz. for 6d.; above 3 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz. for 8d.; and 2d. per oz. extra up to 16 oz.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered. Such letters and any others may be registered at any of the receiving-houses in London till five o'clock for the evening mail, and at any post-office in the country until within half an hour of the closing of the bag to the place for which they are directed. The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6d. and the postage, and to France 6d. and double the French postage. Such letters bearing a sufficient number of stamps will pass as paid letters, but the registration fee must in every case be paid in money.

Money orders for sums under 5l. are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the me-

ropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3d. for Two Pounds, and 6d. for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all. Post Office Orders are recommended for small sums; and, if neither that nor registration be adopted, that all bills, notes, &c., be cut in halves, and sent by different posts; the numbers, dates, &c., should also be carefully taken. No money orders are issued or paid on a Sunday.

The following is a List of Receiving Houses within the limits of the London District Post appointed for the issue and payment of money orders:—

Within the Three Mile Circle.

General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Branch Offices—Borough, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish Street, Lombard Street (for issuing orders only)

Battle Bridge, No. 1, Pleasant Row
Bloomsbury, No. 1, Broad Street
Brompton, No. 5, Brompton Place
Camberwell Green, No. 1, New Terrace
Camden Town, No. 98, High Street
Chelsea, No. 79, Paradise Row
City Road, No. 36, near Old Street
Clerkenwell Green, No. 41
Coventry Street, Soho, No. 1
Dockhead, No. 9
East India Road, No. 3
Gray's Inn Lane, No. 43, Up. North Place
Great Surrey Street, No. 231
Great Tower Street, No. 36
Hackney, No. 8, Church Street
High Holborn, No. 62
Islington, No. 86, Upper Street
Kennington Cross, No. 2
Kensington, High Street, opp. to Church
Kingsland Road, No. 4, Orchard Place
Lambeth, No. 33, Mount Street
Limehouse, No. 54, Three Colt Street
Mile End, No. 6, Ireland Row
Old Kent Road, No. 9, Northampton Place
Oxford Street, No. 210
Paddington, No. 116, Edgware Road
Piccadilly, No. 65
Pimlico, No. 28, Queen's Row
Ratcliffe, No. 77, Broad Street
Shoreditch, No. 211
Strand, No. 180, corner of Norfolk Street
Tottenham Court Road, No. 103
Upper Baker Street, No. 54
Walworth, No. 15, Crosby Row
Westminster, No. 8, Broadway
Whitechapel Road, No. 1

Beyond the Three Mile Circle.

Barking	Dulwich	Harrow
Barnet	Edgware	Hendon
Bexley	Edmonton	Highgate
Bromford	Eltham	Hounslow
Bromley,	Enfield	Kingston
Kent	Foot's Cray	Lewisham
Charshalton	Greenwich	Norwood
Chislehurst	Hammer-	Putney
Clapham	smith	Richmond
Croydon	Hampstead	Romford
Deptford	Hampton	Southall

Shooter's-hill	Stratford	Waltham-cross
Stanmore	Sydenham	Woodford
Stoke Newington	Tooting	Woolwich
	Turnham-grn.	

A money order granted upon London, without specifying any particular office in London, can only be paid at the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Where personal attendance is inconvenient, payment may be obtained by receipting the order and giving the bearer information as to the Christian name, surname, and occupation of the person who obtained the order.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Foreign letters, when transmitted by packet, will be liable to the single rates of packet postage given in the Table below.

By Packets from Southampton.

Between the United Kingdom and	Single Rate.
*Lisbon	Is. 9d.
*Spain (by Southampton packet)	2 2
*Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	1 6
Alexandria	1 6
*Chili, Peru, and Western Coast of America	2 0
*Hayti and Foreign West India Islands (Cuba excepted)	1 5
*New Granada and Venezuela	1 0
*Mexico and Cuba	2 3
Gibraltar	
Malta	
Ionian Islands	
Honduras	
British West Indies (Jamaica and Barbice excepted)	1 0
Kingston, Jamaica	
Aden, Ceylon, India, and Hong Kong, via Southampton	
*Madeira, via Lisbon	1 9
Jamaica, the Packet (This includes the Port of Kingston excepted)	Internal Colonial rate of 2d. per half ounce)
Barbice	1 2

By Packets from Falmouth.

	Packet Rate.	Inland Postage.†	Single Rate.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.
*Madeira	1 8	2 ..	1 10
*Brazil	2 7	2 ..	2 9
*Buenos Ayres	2 5	2 ..	2 7

By Packets from Liverpool.

United States	Uniform Brit. and For. Rate, not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Bermuda	Uniform Rate	1 0
Newfoundland	Uniform Rate	1 0
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, & Prince Edward Island	Uniform Rate	1 0

By Packets from Dover.

Belgium	Brit. and For. (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	0 6
*Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Belgium	Uniform British rate (not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	0 8
France and Algeria	Brit. and For. (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	0 10
Prussia, via France, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		0 11
Russia		1 4
*Poland		1 4
*Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Lucca, via France		0 10
Holland, Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena, Palma, Placentia, Greece, Archipelago and Ionian Islands, via France	Unif. Brit. rate, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 5

Bavaria, via France	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 10
Austrian Dominions and Cities of Cracow and Belgrade, via France	Unif. Brit. & Foreign rate, (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	1 5
Baden	do.	0 9
Wurtemberg	do.	0 10
Switzerland	do.	0 11
Belgium	do.	0 6
Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do.	1 8
Certain States of Germany, served by the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do.	1 3
Wallachia and Moldavia, via France	do.	1 9
Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scutari in Asia, via France	do.	1 11
Constantinople, Scutari, Seres, and Salonica, via Belgium, Prussia, or Hamburg	do.	2 3
Galatz and Ibraila	do.	2 2
Jassy and Bucharest	do.	2 1
Botuschany	do.	1 11
*Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia (except the places above-mentioned)	do.	1 5
Alexandria, Beyrout, and Smyrna, by French Packet via Marseilles	do.	1 3
Tuscany and Naples	do.	1 0
*Sardinia and Sicily	do.	1 3
Roman States	do.	do.
Greece	do.	1 5
Malta	do.	1 1
Malta by the monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles	do.	1 3
Alexandria	do.	1 8
*India	do.	1 10
*Hong Kong	do.	1 10
*Ionian Islands	do.	1 8

By Packets from London.

Prussia, via Hamburg	Unif. Brit. and Holland	For rate, not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Ditto, via Belgium	do. under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		1 0
Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxony	do.		1 3
German States (except Wurtemberg) served by the Post Office of Tour and Taxis	do.		1 4
Poland	do.		2 1
Russia	do.		1 7
Sweden	do.		1 10
Austrian States (by route of Belgium and Holland	do.		1 8
Austrian Silesia and Galicia, (do. of Hamburg)	do.		1 3
All other parts of the Austrian States	do.		1 7
Holland	do. not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		1 0
Hanover and Brunswick	do.		0 9
Denmark	do.		0 10
Lubeck	do.		0 9
Hamburg	do.		0 8
Bremen	do.		0 8
Oldenburg	do.		0 9
Mecklenburgh Schwerin	do.		0 10
*Heligoland	Uniform rate of		0 6
*Copenhagen	do.		0 6

*Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Holland	do.	0 8
*Java, do.	do.	1 0
*Sweden, Norway, and Mecklenburgh Strelitz if addressed via Hamburg and not intended to be forwarded through Prussia	Packet Inland Single Rate. Postage, Rate.	1 8 0 2 1 10

The single uniform rate on letters between the United Kingdom and places beyond sea (Hamburg and Lubeck excepted, to which the postage is 6d. only), when conveyed by private ship will be 8d., Holland 1s., in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted or delivered. The rate of 8d. must be taken on letters

The Postage to all the places marked * must be paid in advance.

† If not posted or delivered at the Port.

‡ These Rates include the Internal Colonial Rate of 2d. per half ounce.

between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, &c., when conveyed by private ship.

It is clearly to be understood that the single rates of postage given in the above instructions are applicable only to letters not exceeding *half* an ounce in weight. Letters exceeding half an ounce advance in proportion to their weight.

It must, however, be borne in mind that this Scale does not apply to *French* and *Belgium* rates on letters to and from France, Belgium, and through France, as the present system of charging *French* rates on such letters must continue in force, viz., a single French rate for each quarter of an ounce exclusive. Letters to and from warm climates are recommended to be sealed with wafers instead of wax.

Mails made up in London as follows:—
Via London—France, twice daily: till 7 p.m. Belgium, daily. Holland every Wednesday and Saturday: Letters received till 8½ a.m. Germany and the North of Europe on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday: *Via Southampton*—Channel Islands, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: Portugal, Madeira (via Lisbon), Spain, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month. Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Egypt, Ceylon, and India, the 20th of every month. British West Indies (except Honduras and Bermuda), Foreign West Indies (except Havana), Venezuela, and Jacmel (Hayti), 2nd and 17th of every month. Nassau, Havana, Honduras, 17th, Vera Cruz, Tampico, 2nd, and St. Juan (Porto Rico), 2nd and 17th of every month. Madeira, Grey Town (St. Juan de Nicaragua), 2nd and 17th, New Granada, Chili, and Peru, on the 17th of every month only. *Via Falmouth*—Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, 4th of every month. *Via*

Liverpool—British N. America, and United States. There are now two lines of packets, one British and one American, and letters are sent by the first that starts; Saturday is the usual day, but there is occasionally an extra one on a Wednesday. One of the United States packets that communicates with Hamburg calls at Southampton in and out.

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

The principal office is at the General Post-Office.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another, if put into the

Receiving } at ¼ bef. 8, 10, 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, , 5,
Offices } 6, 8 p.m., or
Chief } at 9 11 a.m., ½ bef. 1 2 3 4 5 6, and
Office } at 7 and 9 p.m.

Will be } at 10 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 p.m.,
sent out } and at 8 a.m. following morn.

The above deliveries are confined to London; and in the environs, within a circle of three miles, including Camberwell, Camden Town, Dalston, Hackney, Holloway, Islington, Kent Road (Old), Kennington, Kentish Town, Kingsland, Newington Butts, Pentonville, Shacklewell, South Lambeth, Somers Town, Vauxhall, and Walworth, there are six deliveries a day, and letters posted in London before six are delivered the same evening. All places within six miles of the General Post Office have letters delivered the same evening if posted before five o'clock at a receiving-house, or before a quarter to six at the chief office. The district extends twelve miles round London, but includes Hampton Court, Hampton, and Sunbury, though beyond the limits; and the number of deliveries vary from five to two.

MAIL ROUTES DIRECT FROM LONDON.

The following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail-Coach Superintendent's Department at the Post-Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements, and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the intermediate places. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post-Office; the third is the time of the mail's passing *from*, and the last its time passing *to*, London. The mails leave the Post-Office, London, every evening at 8. The time mentioned is London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831.

BATH, BRISTOL, EXETER, and DEVONPORT.

Miles.	Night Mail.	leaves	arrives
	From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
4	Paddington	8 55a	4 15m
17	West Drayton	9 20a	3 47m
22	Slough	9 30a	3 35m
26	M Maidenhead	9 42a	3 25m
39	Reading	10 10a	2 55m
51	Wallingford	10 35a	2 31m
56	Didcot	10 48a	2 14m
67	Faringdon	11 12a	1 50m
81	Swindon	11 40a	1 25m
95	Tetbury	12 15m	12 40m
107	Gloucester	1 2m	11 40a
97	Chippenham	12 20m	12 40m
110	Bath	12 50m	12 10m
122	Bristol	1 15m	11 50a
154	Bridgewater	2 35m	10 30a
166	Taunton	3 0m	10 5a

173	Wellington	3 15m	9 48a
182	Tiverton Station ...	3 35m	9 26a
206	Southmolton	7 5m	5 55a
217	Barnstaple	8 24m	4 35a
227	Ilfracombe	10 14m	2 45a
184	Collompton	3 40m	9 22a
197	Exeter	4 5m	9 0a
205	Crediton	5 40m	7 25a
206	Starcross	4 25m	8 27a
209	Dawlish	4 34m	8 17a
212	Teignmouth	4 43m	8 7a
217	Newton	4 57m	7 55a
226	Totnes	5 20m	7 30a
238	Ivybridge	5 50m	7 3a
248	Plymouth	6 25m	6 25a
250	Devonport	6 45m	6 5a

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

6 times from London.
 5 times from Brighton.

BRISTOL and EXETER.

Day Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	9 30m	1 50a
4 Paddington	10 15m	1 10a
22 Slough	10 53m	12 30a
26 Maidenhead	11 3m	12 20a
39 Reading	11 35m	11 53m
56 Didcot	12 12a	11 10m
66 Oxford	12 36a	10 45m
81 Swindon	1 5a	10 13m
107 Gloucester	2 50a	8 27m
116 Cheltenham	3 5a	8 20m
97 Chippenham	1 45a	9 35m
110 Bath	2 10a	9 0m
122 Bristol	2 40a	8 35m
154 Bridgewater	4 32a	. .
166 Taunton	4 52a	. .
173 Wellington	5 6a	. .
197 Exeter	6 5a	. .

CAMBRIDGE Day Mail by Railway—*See*
Yarmouth.

CHESTER and HOLYHEAD.

Express.

From Gen. Post Office	4 30a	1 28a
Euston Square	5 0a	1 0a
179 Chester	10 25a	6 30m
263 Holyhead	1 5m	2 0m

CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CAR-
LISLE, and GLASGOW.*Night Mail.*

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 18m
2 Euston Square	8 45a	4 50m
34 Tring	9 45a	3 4m
54 Wolverton	10 24a	2 50m
71 Weedon	11 4a	2 13m
84 Rugby	11 31a	1 43m
114 Birmingham	1 50m	11 20a
111 Tamworth	12 25m	12 42m
117 Lichfield	12 40m	12 25m
134 Stafford	1 12m	11 40a
148 Whitmore	1 42m	11 17a
158 Crewe	2 3m	10 47a
179 Chester	3 6m	9 50a
260 Holyhead	5 49m	7 0a
189 Manchester	3 39m	9 12a
181 Warrington	2 57m	9 43a
200 Liverpool	3 54m	8 52a
185 Newton	3 13m	9 26a
207 Preston	4 5m	8 33a
226 Lancaster	4 57m	7 25a
245 Kendal	5 44m	6 35a
277 Penrith	7 9m	5 14a
294 Carlisle	7 55m	4 33a
303 Gretna	8 37m	4 2a
326 Dumfries	9 50m	2 30a
334 Beattock Bridge	9 54m	2 48a
390 Glasgow	12 40a	11 50m
414 Stirling	1 23a	11 0m
450 Perth	2 58a	9 25m

CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CAR-
LISLE, and GLASGOW.*Day Mail.*

From Gen. Post Office	9 30m	1 28a
2 Euston Square	10 0m	1 0a
34 Tring	10 55m	11 55m
54 Wolverton	11 34m	11 7m
68 Northampton	12 50a	10 10m
111 Peterborough	2 25a	8 15m
71 Weedon	12 9a	10 32m
84 Rugby	12 34a	10 5m
96 Coventry	12 58a	9 43m
114 Birmingham	1 40a	9 15m
128 Wolverhampton ...	1 22a	8 55m
111 Tamworth	1 28a	9 3m

117 Lichfield	1 43a	8 53m
131 Stafford	2 12a	8 20m
148 Whitmore	2 45a	7 58m
158 Crewe	3 8a	7 28m
179 Chester	4 15a	6 30m
189 Manchester	4 45a	6 15m
181 Warrington	3 58a	6 43m
200 Liverpool	4 45a	6 0m
185 Newton	4 18a	6 9m
207 Preston	5 6a	4 59m
226 Lancaster	6 0a	4 7m
245 Kendal	7 0a	3 18m
277 Penrith	8 12a	2 5m
294 Carlisle	9 1a	1 27m
303 Gretna	9 36a	12 57m
334 Beattock Bridge	10 49a	11 50a
390 Glasgow	1 30m	9 5a
414 Stirling	2 8m	8 33a
450 Perth	3 43m	6 55a

DERBY, LINCOLN, LEEDS, HULL, YORK,
SCARBOROUGH, NEWCASTLE, and EDIN-
BURGH.*Night Mail.*

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	4 53m
2 Euston Square	9 0a	4 30m
54 Wolverton	10 45a	2 20m
84 Rugby	12 5m	1 0m
104 Leicester	12 45m	12 12m
133 Derby	2 15m	11 7a
148 Nottingham	2 55m	9 50a
170 Lincoln	4 55m	8 30a
156 Chesterfield	3 7m	9 47a
172 Masbrough	3 44m	9 14a
185 Barnsley	4 11m	8 43a
192 Wakefield	4 27m	8 28a
195 Normanton	4 40m	8 20a
204 Leeds	5 20m	7 45a
240 Hull	6 50m	6 0a
218 York	5 55m	7 20a
260 Scarborough	9 0m	4 5a
240 Thirsk	6 45m	6 10a
247 Northallerton	7 0m	5 55a
261 Darlington	7 33m	5 25a
273 Stockton	8 30m	4 40a
281 Belmont	8 20m	4 39a
298 Gateshead	9 0m	4 0a
314 Morpeth	10 5m	2 55a
332 Alnwick	10 45m	2 15a
349 Belford	11 15a	1 43a
363 Berwick	12 5a	1 15a
391 Dunbar	1 10a	11 55m
426 Edinburgh	2 20a	11 0m

DOVER.—*Night Mail.*

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
Station	8 30a	4 30m
21 Reigate	9 4a	3 50m
41 Tunbridge	9 36a	3 20m
53 Staplehurst	10 1a	2 57m
67 Ashford	10 23a	2 35m
81 Folkstone	10 50a	2 10m
88 Dover Station	11 0a	2 0m
Post Office	11 15a	1 45m

DOVER.—*Day Mail.*

	To Dover	From Dover
From Gen. Post Office	9 40m	10 50m 2 20a
London Bridge	10 0m	10 30m 2 0a
21 Reigate ...	11 26m	9 55m 1 3a
41 Tunbridge ...	12 24a	9 20m 12 3a
53 Staplehurst .	1 1a	8 57m 11 27m
67 Asntord ...	1 39a	8 35m 10 50m
81 Folkstone ..	2 20a	8 5m 10 10m
88 Dover	2 30a	8 0m 10 0m
Dover Post Of.	2 40a	7 45m 9 45m

ELY AND HULL.

72 Ely	12 18m	12 8m
103 Peterborough	1 33m	10 58a
120 Spalding	2 16m	10 16a
134 Boston	2 44m	9 48a
167 Louth ..	3 52m	8 42a
181 Grimsby	4 23m	8 18a
194 Hull	5 35m	7 3a

IPSWICH AND BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Night Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	10 30m	1 20a
12 Romford	11 28m	12 13m
18 Brentwood	11 45m	11 58m
30 Chelmsford	12 10a	11 30m
38 Witham	12 30a	11 7m
51 Colchester	1 10a	10 25m
68 Ipswich	1 50a	9 30m
80 Stowmarket	2 20a	8 55m
95 Bury St. Edmunds ..	3 10a	8 10m

LONDON, by Railway, to IPSWICH.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
11 Romford	8 54a	3 53m
17 Brentwood	9 11a	3 38m
29 Chelmsford	9 48a	3 7m
38 Witham	10 13a	2 45m
41 Kelvedon	10 23a	2 35m
51 Colchester	10 49a	2 11m
68 IPSWICH	11 39a	1 20m

PETERBOROUGH, by BLISWORTH.

Day Mail.

64 Blisworth	12 33a	10 25m
71 Northampton	12 50a	10 10m
82 Wellingborough ..	1 15a	9 36m
86 Higham Ferrars ..	1 25a	9 22m
92 Thrapstone	1 37a	9 10m
100 Oundle	1 55a	8 48m
106 Wansford	2 10a	8 30m
112 Peterborough	2 25a	8 15m

PORTSMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, and SALISBURY.

From Gen. Post Office	5 30a	
31 Farnborough	3 45a	
49 Basingstoke	3 11a	
59 Andover Road	2 50a	
67 Winchester	2 30a	
74 Bishopstoke	2 11a	
79 Fareham	1 37a	
90 Gosport	1 25a	
92 Portsmouth	1 15a	
79 Romsey	1 43a	
94 Salisbury	1 0a	
80 Southampton	2 0a	

RUGBY, DERBY, LEEDS, YORK, NEWCASTLE, and EDINBURGH.

From Gen. Post Office	9 30m	1 28a
2 Euston Square	10 0m	1 0a
84 Rugby	1 30a	7 55m
104 Leicester	2 18a	7 5m
106 Loughborough	2 45a	6 32m
133 Derby	3 50a	5 50m
156 Chesterfield	4 45a	4 27m
172 Masbrough	5 20a	3 57m
185 Barnsley	5 50a	3 30m
192 Wakefield	6 8a	3 16m
195 Normanton	6 20a	3 10m
204 Leeds	6 50a	2 35m
218 York	7 30a	2 10m
240 Thirsk	8 40a	..
247 Northallerton	8 57a	..
261 Darlington	9 25a	12 30m
281 Belmont	10 15a	11 40a

298 Newcastle	11 30a	11 5a
314 Morpeth	12 5m	10 10a
332 Alnwick	12 51m	9 32a
349 Belford	1 35m	9 2a
363 Berwick	2 0m	8 35a
391 Dunbar	3 34m	7 5a
426 Edinburgh	4 55m	6 0a

SOUTHAMPTON and DORCHESTER.

From Gen. Post Office	10 30m	11 50m
34 Farnborough	12 9a	10 26m
49 Basingstoke	12 45a	9 58m
59 Andover Road	1 11a	9 40m
67 Winchester	1 29a	9 23m
74 Bishopstoke	1 45a	9 8m
79 Fareham	2 17a	8 42m
90 Gosport	2 30a	8 20m
92 Portsmouth	2 45a	8 20m
79 Romsey	2 14a	1 43a
94 Salisbury	2 50a	1 0a
80 Southampton	2 0a	9 0m
100 Christchurch	3 16a	12 27a
105 Ringwood	3 29a	12 11a
114 Wimborne	3 51a	11 46m
120 Poole	4 5a	11 25m
124 Wareham	4 17a	11 14m
140 Dorchester	5 0a	10 40m

SOUTHAMPTON, DORCHESTER, and EXETER.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
34 Farnborough	9 48a	3 13m
49 Basingstoke	10 18a	2 41m
59 Andover Road	10 44a	2 20m
67 Winchester	10 58a	2 0m
74 Bishopstoke	11 15a	1 41m
92 Portsmouth	12 25m	12 45m
80 Southampton	11 30a	1 30m
105 Ringwood	1 19m	11 51a
114 Wimborne	1 45m	11 25a
120 Poole	2 5m	11 5a
124 Wareham	2 19m	10 50a
140 Dorchester	3 0m	10 15a
148 Weymouth	4 45m	8 0a
154 Bridport	5 55m	7 15a
160 Charmouth	6 45m	6 15a
165 Axminster	7 50m	5 20a
176 Honiton	9 10m	4 0a
195 Exeter	11 30m	1 40a

STAFFORD AND SHREWSBURY.

134 Stafford	1 22m	11 56a
147 Newport	1 57m	11 21a
154 Wellington	2 22m	10 56a
161 Shrewsbury	2 57m	10 21a

STROOD.

From Gen. Post Office	9 40m	2 50a
Station	10 0m	2 30a
17 Dartford	10 47m	1 38a
24 Gravesend	11 5m	1 20a
31 Strood	11 30m	1 0a
Rochester Post Office	12 0a	12 30a

YARMOUTH, by Railway.

Night Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
Shoreditch	8 45a	4 15m
14 Waltham	9 35a	3 15m
19 Broxbourne	9 45a	3 4m
26 Harlow	10 0a	2 44m
28 Sawbridgeworth ..	10 6a	2 38m
32 Bishop Stortford ..	10 15a	2 28m
41 Newport	10 38a	2 3m
47 Chesterford	10 53a	1 45m
57 Cambridge	11 13a	1 10m

72 Ely	12 0a	12 0m
79 Mildenhall Road ..	12 37a	11 47a
88 Brandon	1 0m	11 30m
95 Thetford	1 17m	11 15m
110 Attleborough	1 50m	10 42a
115 Wymondham	2 3m	10 30a
125 Norwich	2 28m	10 10a
146 Yarmouth	3 30m	9 10a
Post Office	3 45m	9 0a

Day Mail.

From Gen. Post Office 11 0m 2 0a

Shoreditch	11 30m	1 35a
19 Broxbourne	12 10a	12 50a
32 Bishop Stortford ..	12 37a	12 6m
57 Cambridge	1 38a	10 33m
72 Ely	2 18a	9 59m
88 Brandon	3 0a	9 15m
95 Thetford	3 17a	8 57m
110 Attleborough	3 53a	8 19m
115 Wymondham	4 7a	8 5m
125 Norwich	4 35a	7 30m
146 Yarmouth	5 50a	6 30m
Post Office	6 0a	6 15m

<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>	RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.		<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>
9 30 a	1 50 a	London and	Bristol	8 20 m	2 55 a
10 30 m	1 20 a	Do.	Bury St. Edmunds ..	7 55 m	3 25 a
9 30 m	1 28 a	Do.	Carlisle	1 27 m	9 0 a
8 0 a	5 18 m	Do.	Do.	4 33 a	7 55 m
9 30 m	1 50 a	Do.	Cheltenham	8 10 m	3 15 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Devonport	6 5 a	6 45 m
9 40 m	2 20 a	Do.	Dover	9 45 m	2 45 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Do.	1 45 m	11 15 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Dorchester	10 0 a	3 15 m
9 30 m	1 28 a	Do.	Edinburgh	5 45 a	5 10 m
8 0 a	5 18 m	Do.	Do.	10 45 m	2 35 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Gloucester	11 40 a	1 2 m
5 0 a	1 28 a	Do.	Holyhead	2 0 m	1 5 m
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Hull	7 3 a	5 35 m
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Ipswich	1 10 m	11 49 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Peterborough ..	10 58 a	1 33 m
9 30 m	1 28 a	Do.	Do.	8 0 m	2 25 a
9 30 m	1 28 a	Do.	Perth	6 40 a	3 58 m
8 0 a	5 18 m	Do.	Do.	9 10 m	3 13 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Portsmouth	12 30 m	12 40 m
10 30 m	11 50 m	Do.	Southampton ..	8 40 m	2 15 a
	5 20 a	Do.	Do.	1 40 a	
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Yarmouth	9 0 a	3 45 m
11 0 m	2 0 a	Do.	Do.	6 15 m	6 5 a
5 5 a	7 40 m	Bath	Birmingham ..	1 40 m	11 10 a
10 55 m	3 15 a	Birmingham	Bristol	10 45 m	3 5 a
11 5 a	2 5 m	Do.	Lincoln	8 20 a	5 5 m
9 45 m	3 45 a	Do.	Liverpool	11 0 m	2 30 a
12 45 a	9 40 m	Do.	Stafford	8 20 m	2 5 a
7 30 m	5 35 a	Bristol	Devonport	11 40 m	1 40 a
3 15 a		Do.	Exeter		6 20 a
2 0 m	11 0 a	Do.	Swansea	5 15 m	8 0 a
9 15 m	3 30 a	Do.	Do.	9 50 m	3 30 a
12 5 m	1 10 a	Carlisle	Newcastle	9 45 m	3 25 a
8 30 m	4 23 a	Do.	Whitehaven ..	2 20 a	10 18 m
6 0 m	8 45 a	Do.	Do.	6 10 a	8 2 m
2 25 m	10 37 a	Crewe	Holyhead	7 0 a	5 49 m
3 23 a	7 15 m	Do.	Chester	6 30 m	4 15 a
10 30 m	5 10 a	Dorchester	Southampton ..	2 15 a	1 40 a
5 40 m	10 10 m	Dundee	Ladybank	8 32 m	7 15 m
3 20 a	7 35 a	Do.	Do.	5 58 a	4 45 a
Four times daily		Edinburgh	Glasgow	Four times a day.	
11 50 m	12 45 a	Do.	Carstairs	11 21 m	1 22 a
9 0 a	1 30 m	Do.	Do.	12 11 m	10 32 a
6 20 m	7 0 a	Do.	Perth	3 50 a	9 30 m
3 50 a	9 35 m	Do.	Do.	6 20 m	7 0 a
12 18 m	12 8 m	Ely	Hull	7 3 a	5 35 m
11 30 a	1 0 a	Glasgow	Motherwell	12 0 a	12 37 a
8 45 m	1 50 m	Do.	Do.	12 48 m	9 50 m
4 15 a	1 25 a	Do.	Ayr	10 55 m	6 45 a
8 40 m	4 20 a	Gretna	Dumfries	3 10 a	9 55 m
4 15 m	8 35 a	Leeds	Hull	5 55 a	6 56 m
8 0 a		Do.	Manchester		11 25 a
8 5 m	3 10 a	Liverpool	Chester	1 50 m	9 25 m
8 35 a	6 0 m	Do.	Holyhead	2 0 m	1 5 m
3 55 a	6 20 m	Do.	Preston	5 15 m	5 0 a
5 50 m	4 50 a	Do.	Warrington ...	3 48 a	6 43 m

<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>	RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.		<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>
8 42 a	3 51 m	Liverpool	Warrington....	3 2m	9 43 a
6 5 m	4 50 a	Manchester.....	Crewe	3 20 a	7 24 m
11 25 m	2 0 a	Manchester.....	Crewe	12 35 a	12 55 a
9 2 a	3 49 m	Do.	Do.	2 21 m	10 41 a
Five times daily		Do.	Liverpool.....	Five times daily.	
9 30 a	6 30 a	Do.	Ilull	9 20 a	6 56 m
10 0 m	1 55 a	Do.	Leeds	10 40 m	1 15 a
4 45 m	8 10 a	Normanton.....	Do.	7 35 a	5 30 m
10 30 m	12 48 a	Oxford.....	Didcot	12 12 a	11 0 m
3 35 m	6 43 a	Perth	Aberdeen	1 57 a	8 41 m
2 50 a	9 25 m	Do.	Do.	5 55 m	6 28 a
2 50 a	9 20 m	Do.	Dundee	8 5 m	4 18 a
8 5 m	3 0 a	Portsmouth	Bishopstoke....	1 50 a	9 3 m
12 30 m	12 40 m	Do.	Do.	11 15 a	1 36 m
12 34 a	10 0 m	Rugby	Birmingham ..	9 15 m	1 40 a
12 40 a	2 55 m	Salisbury.....	Bishopstoke....	1 45 m	2 3 a
1 22 m	11 37 a	Stafford	Shrewsbury	10 2 a	2 57 m
12 0 m	5 52 a	Sheffield	Manchester	3 30 a	2 29 a
4 35 a	8 30 m	Stockton	Darlington	7 40 m	5 25 a
1 17 a	10 13 m	Swindon	Gloucester	8 27 m	2 50 a
11 52 a	1 15 m	Do.	Do.	11 40 a	1 2 m
6 45 m	6 15 a	York.....	Scarborough ..	3 50 a	9 15 m

CROSS-ROAD MAILS.

9 20 m	1 15 a	Aberdeen	Ballater	7 40 m	2 55 a
9 20 m	1 18 a	Do.	Peterhead	9 15 m	1 23 a
7 13 a	5 10 m	Do.	Inverness.....	5 44 a	6 43 m
7 10 m	5 20 a	Abergavenny.....	Merthyr	2 20 a	10 10 m
8 44 m	4 15 a	Barnstaple	Ilfracombe	2 45 a	10 14 m
5 45 m	6 25 a	Bewdley	Stourport	6 0 a	6 10 m
2 30 m	10 0 a	Birmingham	Ludlow	6 30 a	5 43 m
2 30 a	3 0 a	Do.	Do.	8 45 m	8 45 a
10 30 m	7 25 a	Boston	Wisbeach.....	4 0 a	1 55 a
2 30 a	9 35 m	Caermarthen	Cardigan	4 35 m	7 0 a
2 10 a	10 15 m	Do.	Pembroke	5 56 m	6 29 a
9 0 m	4 58 m	Caernarvon	Tanybwllch	1 0 a	12 58 a
8 20 m	6 40 a	Derby	Manchester	10 30 m	4 30 a
3 45 m	9 0 a	Dorchester	Weymouth	8 0 a	4 45 m
3 50 m	9 20 a	Do.	Exeter	1 40 a	11 30 m
3 45 m	9 0 a	Do.	Yeovil	6 0 a	6 45 m
4 35 m	8 33 a	Exeter.....	Falmouth.....	10 6 m	3 2 a
4 35 m	8 30 a	Do.	Bude	12 45 a	12 25 a
2 20 a	12 40 a	Do.	Bideford	7 15 m	7 35 a
4 0 m	9 0 a	Do. (coach).....	Bideford	3 10 a	10 0 m
10 25 m	1 55 a	Dumfries	Stranraer.....	4 45 m	7 35 a
7 50 m	2 50 a	Fraserburgh	Burnes	11 50 m	10 50 m
2 0 m	10 28 a	Gloucester	Aberystwith ...	9 15 m	3 18 a
1 45 m	10 40 a	Do.	Caermarthen...	10 48 m	1 37 a
5 15 m	5 8 a	Do.	Do.	4 0 m	6 16 a
3 10 a	5 0 a	Do.	Hereford	1 20 a	6 50 a
8 15 m	5 29 a	Grantham	Melton	3 30 a	10 14 a
6 30 m	5 35 a	Hereford.....	Brecon	12 40 a	11 25 m
8 17 m	4 44 a	Hull.....	Hornsea	2 4 a	10 57 m
8 17 m	4 44 a	Do.	Pattrington	2 29 a	10 42 m
6 15 m	5 33 a	Inverness	Thurso	9 21 a	2 27 m
2 15 a	9 30 m	Ipswich	Saxmundham ..	7 0 m	4 45 a
2 15 a	10 15 m	Newport	Abergavenny ..	7 0m	5 30 a
1 10 a	2 25 a	Oxford	Worcester	7 15 m	8 20 a
3 18 a	9 0 m	Perth	Inverness.....	7 3 m	5 15 m
1 45 a	11 15 m	Plymouth	Falmouth	3 11 m	9 59 a
5 0 a	9 36 m	Do.	Launceston	6 0 m	8 36 a
4 9 a	8 16 m	Red Rose	Haverfordwest .	6 4 m	6 21 a
6 48 m	6 12 a	Rhuabon (coach) ..	Barmouth	11 0 m	2 0 m
3 57 m	9 2 a	Shrewsbury	Aberystwith ...	11 22 m	1 47 a
1 30 m	8 30 a	Do. (coach).....	Ludlow	4 52 a	8 8 m
8 5 m	4 55 a	Swansea	Caermarthen ..	12 52 a	12 8 a
9 25 m	3 10 a	Do.	Merthyr	10 40 m	1 55 a
1 30 m	11 5 a	Swindon	Salisbury	4 50 a	7 45 m
6 0 m	8 20 m	Tenby	Begelly.....	7 30 m	6 50 m

<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>	CROSS-ROAD MAILS.		<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>
3 40 a	5 50 a	Tenby	Begelly	5 5 a	4 30 a
3 50 m	9 5 a	Tiverton	Barnstaple ...	4 35 a	8 24 m
12 44 a	2 5 a	Do.	Do.	9 30 m	4 59 a
2 10 a	10 40 m	Truro	Penzance	7 20 m	5 10 a
6 22 m	6 37 a	Welchpool	Newtown	5 2 a	7 57 m
10 15 m	7 0 m	Worcester ...	Hereford	3 0 a	2 15 a

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

<i>Duty paid for the Year 1849.</i>		<i>Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1849.</i>	<i>Duty paid for the Year 1849.</i>		<i>Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1849.</i>
£	OFFICES.	£	£	OFFICES.	£
36,125..	Alliance	2,409,659	6,460..	Legal and Commercial	33,480
2,029 {	Architects', Engineers' ..	10,300	11,076..	Licensed Victuallers' ..	59,765
	and Builders' ..		20,447..	London	322,257
33,174..	Atlas	942,021	1,920..	National Mercantile ..	—
1,380..	British Empire	—	120,195..	Phoenix	4,779,852
3,162..	Church of England	57,523	33..	Preserver	—
51,065..	County	7,073,214	74,299..	Royal Exchange	4,570,098
4,940..	Defender	43,000	12,519..	Royal Farmers'	5,238,519
10,554..	General	147,589	4,613..	Star	133,370
30,917..	Globe	1,017,590	180,804..	Sun	8,075,123
31,030..	Guardian	382,048	22,650..	Union	292,720
9,740..	Hand-in-Hand	16,750	23,080..	Westminster	31,775
44,217..	Imperial	740,421			
17,597..	Law	126,920	753,926	Total London	36,403,994

COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES.		SCOTCH OFFICES.	
£		£	
12,227..	Birmingham	4,152..	Aberdeen
6,420..	District Birmingham ..	177..	Bon Accord
3,841..	Essex Economic	7,776..	Caledonian
5,989..	Essex and Suffolk	2,167 {	Forfarshire & Perth- shire
3,892 {	Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley	1,991..	Hercules
2,670 {	Hants, Sussex, and Dorset	136..	Morayshire
12,702..	Kent	4,194..	National
1,815..	Kent Mutual	16,084..	North British
13,559..	Leeds and Yorkshire ..	5,300..	Northern
12,898..	Liverpool	22,991..	Scottish Union
18,403..	Manchester		
6,203..	Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	64,268	Total Scotch..
3,385 {	North of England (late Sheffield, &c.)		
2,497..	Norwich Equitable ..		
72,242..	Norwich Union		
3,081 {	Nottingham and Der- byshire		
11,667 {	Royal Insurance, Li- verpool		
3,596..	Salop		
2,349..	Sheffield		
1,674 {	Shropshire and North Wales		
8,286..	Suffolk Amicable *		
43,883..	West of England		
16,903..	Yorkshire		
270,188	Total Country..		

IRISH OFFICES.	
£	
5,847..	National
2,856..	Patriotic
40,635 {	Various English or Scotch Offices which have Branches or Agents in Ireland .
49,338	Total Irish ..
753,926..	Total London
270,188..	Country ..
64,268..	Scotch
49,338..	Irish
1,137,700	

396,666	13,970	582,847	199,675	309,926	47,181	311,449	805,630	278,110	1,124,482
4,069,936	42,690	35,590	432,573	510,583	36,403,994	28,888,245	4,069,936	510,853	69,873,028

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

* Discontinued.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Companies in which the Assured do not participate in the Profits.

Argus—39, Throgmorton-street
Asylum—72, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-
place, Pall Mall
Farmers' and General—346, Strand
General Reversionary—5, Whitehall

Globe—89, Pall Mall, and 5 & 6, Cornhill
Mentor—2, Old Broad-street
Mitre—23, Pall Mall
Railway Passengers—63, Old Broad-street
Yorkshire—30, Exchange

Companies in which the Assured and the Proprietary participate in the Profits.

Albert—11, Waterloo-place
Atlas—92, Cheapside, corner of King-st.
Consolidated Investment and Assurance—
45, Cheapside
Crown—33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Eagle—3, Crescent, Bridge-st., Blackfriars
English and Cambrian—9, New Bridge-st.
European—10, Chatham-place, Bridge-st.
Guardian—11, Lombard-street
Hope—1, Furnival's-inn, Holborn
Law Life Assurance—187, Fleet-street
London and Provincial Law—23, New
Bridge-street, Blackfriars
London and Provincial Joint Stock—39,
Nicholas-lane

Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st.,
Blackfriars
Professional—76, Cheapside
Rock—14, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Royal—29, Lombard-street
Royal Exchange—29, Pall Mall, and 8,
Royal Exchange
Sun—Corner of Threadneedle-st., Craig's-
court, Charing-cross, and 65, Welbeck-st.
Times—32, Ludgate-hill
United—36, Old Jewry
Universal—1, King William-street
University—24, Suffolk-st., Pall Mall East
Westminster—429, Strand
West of England—20, Bridge-st., Blackfrs.

Companies in which participation or non-participation in the Profits is optional with the Assured.

Egis—41, Moorgate-street
Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane, Bank
Alliance—42, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Alfred—7, Lothbury
Amicable—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street
Anchor—67, Cheapside, and 30, Saville-
street, Piccadilly
Architects', Builders', and General—69,
Lombard-street
Australasian—1, Leadenhall-street
Britannia—1, Princes-street, Bank
British Commercial—35, Cornhill
Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street
Catholic Law and General—8, New Co-
ventry-street, Leicester-square
Church of England—Lothbury. (One-
tenth of profits set aside for benefit of
Clergy assuring.)
City of Glasgow—120, Pall Mall.
City of London—13, St. Swithin's-lane
Clerical, Medical, &c.—99, Great Russell-
street, Bloomsbury
Commercial and General—112, Cheapside
Defender—34, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars
Edinburgh—11, King William-street, City
Engineers', Masonic, and Mutual—345,
Strand
English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-pl.
English Widows' and General—67, Fleet-st.
Equity and Law—26, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Etonian and General—16, Hanover-street,
Hanover-square
Experience—58, King William-street
Family Endowment—12, Chatham-place,
Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Freemasons'—11, Waterloo-pl., Pall Mall
Friendly Societies and Tradesmen's—26,
Cornhill
General—62, King William-street
Gresham—37, Old Jewry
Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-st., Blackfr.
Imperial—Sun-et. Cornhill, & 16, Pall Mall
Independent—50, King William-st. City
India and London—17, Cornhill
Law Property—30, Essex-street, Strand
Legal and General—10, Fleet-street
Legal and Commercial—68, Cheapside

Liverpool and London—3, Charlotte-row,
Mansion House, and 28, Regent-street
London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange,
and 10, Regent-street
London, Edinburgh, and Dublin—3, Char-
lotte-row, Poultry, & 18, Chancery-lane
Medical, Legal, and General—126, Strand
Medical, Invalid, & General—25, Pall Mall
Metropolitan Counties' and General—30,
Regent-street, Waterloo-place
Minerva—84, King William-street
Monarch—4, Adelaide-pl., London-bridge
National—2, King William-street
National Loan Fund—26, Cornhill
National Mercantile—1, Charlotte-row,
Mansion-house
National, of Scotland—7, Old Jewry
North British—4, New Bank Buildings,
and 10, Pall Mall East
North of England—11, Cheapside
Northern—1, Moorgate-street
Palladium—7, Waterloo-place, Regent-st.
Pelican—70, Lombard-st., and 57, Charing-
cross
Preceptors and General Mutual—28,
Bloomsbury-square
Promoter—9, Chatham-place, Bridge-st.,
Blackfriars
Protector—35, Old Jewry
Provident—50, Regent-street
Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13,
Waterloo-place, Pall Mall
Scottish Union—37, Cornhill
Scottish Widows' Fund—7, Pall Mall West
Solicitors' and General—57, Chancery-lane
Sovereign—5, St. James's-street
Standard—82, King William-street
Star—44, Moorgate-street
Tontine—20, Pall Mall
Union—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street
Portman-square
United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place
United Traders'—77, King William-street
Victoria—18, King William-street
Western—3, Parliament-st. Westminster
Westminster and General—27, King-street,
Covent-garden

Companies in which the Contributors are mutual Assurers.

British Empire Mutual—37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 British Mutual—17, New Bridge-st. Blkfrs.
 Christian Mutual Provident—29, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Clergy Mutual—41, Parliament-street
 Economic—6, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars
 Equitable—26 & 27, Bridge-st., Blackfriars
 General Annuity Endowment—10, King William-street
 General Benefit—4, Farringdon-street
 Great Britain Mutual and India and London—17, Cornhill, and 14, Waterloo-pl.*
 London Life Association—81, King William-street*

London Indisputable—72, Lombard-street
 Merchant Tradesmen's and General Mutual—5, Chatham-place
 Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, Bank*
 Mutual—37, Old Jewry
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st.
 Provident Clerks—42, Moorgate-street
 Prudential Mutual—4, Chatham-place
 Reliance—71, King William-street, City
 Scottish Equitable—61 A, Moorgate-st.*
 Scottish Provident Institution—12, Moorgate-street
 Temperance Provident—39, Moorgate-st.
 Widows' National and General—3, Adelaide-place, London Bridge

* In these the mutual assurers also assure other parties who do not participate in the profits.

EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, from 10 till 4; from May to September, 10 to 7; closed the first week in January, May, and September, and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.—Children under 8 not admitted.

National Gallery—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, from 10 till 5; closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in Sept., and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Gresham College—Lectures during term on Divinity, Astronomy, Law, Rhetoric, and Physic, at 1 o'clock p.m.; on Music and Geometry at 7 p.m.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service. At other times 2d.

Westminster Abbey—Every day in the week, from 9 till dusk, on Sundays during divine service.

East India House Museum—Saturday, from 11 to 3; all the year except in Sept.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent 1 y post.

Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi—

Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4.

Kew Botanical Gardens—Every day except Sunday, from 1 to 6.

Woolwich Model & Rocket Rooms—Daily.

Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets to be had gratis of most of the respectable printsellers in London.

Windsor Castle—State Apartments at—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March, 11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Moon, Threadneedle-st., Ackermann, Strand, and Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

London Missionary Museum, Blomfield-street, Finsbury—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with orders from a director.

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

Entomological Society's Museum, 17, Old Bond-street—Every Tuesday, from 3 to 8.

College of Surgeons' Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's Court, Charing Cross—Daily, from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF STAMPS AND TAXES, SOMERSET HOUSE.			
Appraisers	2 0 0	Medicine Vendors, London	2 0 0
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post)....	12 0 0	„ any other corporate town	0 10 0
„ elsewhere.....	8 0 0	„ „ elsewhere	0 5 0
Bankers	30 0 0	Pawnbrokers, London	15 0 0
Conveyancers, London	12 0 0	„ elsewhere	7 10 0
„ elsewhere	8 0 0	Plate Dealers, selling above 20oz. gold and 30oz. silver	5 1 10
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot... 4 0 0		„ under the above weight	2 6 0
„ and for each horse, &c. used	4 0 0	To kill Game in England and Scotland	3 13 6*
„ in Ireland, on foot	2 2 0	For Marriages, special	5 0 0
„ ditto, for each horse used	2 2 0	„ not special.....	0 10 0
Horse Dealers—London, £25;		To hold a perpetual curacy	3 10 0
„ elsewhere	12 12 0*	To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Conductors, and Watermen	0 5 0
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice	0 5 0		

* Ten per cent. additional on each of the rates marked thus *.

LICENSES PAID TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

	£	s.	d.
Auctioneers	10	0	0
Brewers of Table Beer only, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
" 50	1	1	0
" 100	1	11	6
" exceeding 100	2	2	0
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 barrels.....	0	10	6
" 50	1	1	0
" 100	1	11	6
" 1,000	2	2	0
" 2,000	3	3	0
" 5,000	7	17	6
" 7,500	11	16	3
" 10,000	15	15	0
" 20,000	31	10	0
" 30,000	47	5	0
" 40,000	63	0	0
" exceeding 40,000	78	15	0
Brewers for sale by retail, not to be consumed on the premises	5	10	3
Sellers of Beer only, not being brewers	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per annum	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" at £20 or upwards	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, to be drunk on the pre- mises (England only)	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
" not to be drunk on the premises	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Retailers of Cider and Perry only	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper..	0	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maltsters, making not exceeding 50 quarters.....	0	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 100	0	15	9
" 150	1	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 200	1	11	6
" 250	1	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 300	2	7	3
" 350	2	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 400	3	3	0
" 450	3	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 500	3	18	9
" 550	4	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" exceeding 550	4	14	6
Beginners (and a surcharge)..	0	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" not exceeding 5 qrs...	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt Roasters	20	0	0
Dealers in Roasted Malt	10	0	0
Paper, every maker of Paper or Pasteboard	4	4	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors or tobacco are sold .. (Great Britain)	1	1	0
Postmasters (Ireland)	2	2	0
" (England)	0	7	6
" and 1s. in the £			
To kill Game	3	3	0
Soap—every maker	4	4	0
Spirits—Distillers	10	10	0
Rectifiers	10	10	0
Dealers, not retailers..	10	10	0
Makers of Stills (Scotland and Ireland)	0	10	6
Chemist or any other trade requir- ing the use of a still (England)	0	10	0
" (Scotland and Ireland)..	0	10	6

	£	s.	d.
Retailers of Spirits whose pre- mises are rated under £10 per ann. (United Kingdom)..	2	4	1
" At £10 and under £20 ..	4	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 20	25	6	12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 25	30	7	14 4
" 30	40	8	16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 40	50	9	18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 50 or upwards.....	11	0	6
Retailers of Spirits in Ireland, being duly licensed to sell Coffee, Tea, &c., whose pre- mises are rated under £25 per annum	9	18	5
" At £25 and under £30	11	0	6
" 30	40	12	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 40	50	13	4 7
" 50 or upwards ..	14	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweets Retailers (United King- dom)	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco and Snuff, Manufactu- rers of Tobacco and Snuff, not exceeding 20,000lbs.	5	5	0
" exc'dg. 20,000, not ex. 40,000	10	10	0
" 40,000	15	15	0
" 60,000	21	0	0
" 80,000	26	5	0
" 100,000	31	10	0
" exceeding 100,000			
Beginners (and a surcharge on the quantity made)	0	5	5
Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff..	5	5	0
Vinegar Makers.....	5	5	0
Wine, Dealers in Foreign Wine, not having licenses for retail- ing Spirits and Beer	10	10	0
" having a license for retail- ing Beer, but not for retailing Spirits	4	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" having licenses to retail Beer and Spirits.....	2	4	1
Stage Carriage, license to run (Great Britain)	3	3	0
" Supplementary license	0	5	0
Hackney Carriage, license to keep (England)	5	0	0
For selling Game (granted by Magistrates)	2	10	0

STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.

Not exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.	Exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 day after sight.
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	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1f 40s.	5l.	5s.	0	1	0	0
above				0	1	6
5l. 5s.	20l.	0	1	6	0	2
£20	30	0	2	0	0	2
30	50	0	2	6	0	3
50	100	0	3	6	0	4
100	200	0	4	6	0	5
200	300	0	5	0	0	6
300	500	0	6	0	0	8
500	1000	0	8	6	0	12
1000	2000	0	12	6	0	15
2000	3000	0	15	0	1	5
3000	—	1	5	0	1	10

Penalty for post-dating bills, 100l.

Bills of Lading 6l.

Foreign Bills of Exchange, in Sets.

For every Bill of each set, not exceeding	£100	s.	d.
Above £100 and not exceeding 200	3	0	
200	500	4	0
500	1000	5	0
1000	2000	7	6
2000	3000	10	0
3000		15	0

Receipts.

If £5 and under £10.....	0	3	
10 20.....	0	6	
20 50.....	1	0	
50 100.....	1	6	
100 200....	2	6	
200 300.....	4	0	
300 500.....	5	0	
500 1000.....	7	6	
1000 or upwards	10	0	

For any sum expressed "in full of all demands" 10 0
 Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, 10*l.* under 100*l.*; and 20*l.* above that sum.

Bonds given as a Security for any definite Sum of Money.

Not exceeding £50.....	£0	1	3
For every £50, or fractional part thereof, to £300	0	1	3
For every £100 or fractional part thereof where above £300	0	2	6
Progressive duty on words, for every entire 1,080 words, above the first 1,080.....			

*Mortgages the same as Bonds.**Conveyances.*

When the purchase or consideration shall not exceed 25 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
For every 25 <i>l.</i> , or fractional part thereof above the first 25 <i>l.</i> , to 300 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
„ 50 <i>l.</i> , or fractional part thereof where above 300 <i>l.</i> , to 600 <i>l.</i>	0	5	0
„ 100 <i>l.</i> , or fractional part thereof, where above 600 <i>l.</i>	0	10	0
And progressive duty on words..			

Leases or Tucks of Lands or Tenements.

Without rent, or at a rent under 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, in consideration of premium, the same duty as on conveyance for a like amount			
At a yearly rent, without fine, not exceeding 5 <i>l.</i>	0	0	6
Above 5 <i>l.</i> , for every 5 <i>l.</i> and fraction to 25 <i>l.</i>	0	0	6
Above 25 <i>l.</i> , for every 25 <i>l.</i> and fraction to 100 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
Above 100 <i>l.</i> , for every 50 <i>l.</i> and fraction	0	5	0
And progressive duty on words..			
For rents paid in kind, and for rents and premiums combined, regulations are also made.			

Schedule, Inventory, or Catalogue, referred to in, but distinct and separate from, lease, deed, or bond, same duty as on the original, but not to exceed 10*s.* exclusive of progressive duty.

*Memorials of Deeds, 2*s.* 6*d.** *Warrants of Attorney*, given as security, same duty as on bonds, unless given as collateral security or by persons under arrest, then not exceeding 5*s.*

Progressive Duty.—The same stamp as on the first skin or paper, but not to exceed 10*s.* Du-

plicates and counterparts the same as the originals, but not to exceed 5*s.*

Apprentices' Indentures.

When the premium is	£	s.	d.
under £30	1	0	0
If 30 and under £50	2	0	0
50	100	3	0
100	200	6	0
200	300	12	0
300	400	20	0
400	500	25	0
500	600	30	0
600	800	40	0
800	1000	50	0
1000 and upwards	60	0	0

If no premium 1*l.*, or 1*l.* 15*s.* if more than 1080 words.

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.

Above the value of		and under		WILL.	
£	£	£	s.	£	s.
20	50	..		0	10
50	100	..		1	
20	100	0	10	—	
100	200	2		3	
200	300	5		8	
300	450	8		11	
450	600	11		15	
600	800	15		22	
800	1,000	22		30	
1,000	1,500	30		45	
1,500	2,000	40		60	
2,000	3,000	50		75	
3,000	4,000	60		90	
4,000	5,000	80		120	
5,000	6,000	100		150	
6,000	7,000	120		180	
7,000	8,000	140		210	
8,000	9,000	160		240	
9,000	10,000	180		270	

Continuing to increase up to £1,000,000.

Agreements.—For an amount of 20*l.* or upwards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for every entire 1080 words beyond the first 1080, 2*s.* 6*d.* additional.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES.

*Of the Value of 20*l.* or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1*l.* per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3*l.* per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

If the Deceased died prior to the 5th April, 1805, the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock. If parties reside within ten miles of London, application must be made within six calendar months from the time the stamps became spoiled, when not upon executed instruments; and when upon such instruments,

within six months from their date. If parties reside beyond the said limit of ten miles, the application must also be made within six months from the date, when the stamps are upon executed instruments; but in all other cases, within twelve months from the date of the stamps becoming spoiled. The affidavit in support of the application, when not made before a Commissioner at Somerset-house, or a Distributor of Stamps in the Country, when such Distributor is authorized to administer the same, must be upon a stamp of 2s. 6d., and made before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

ASSESSED TAXES.

In 1840 (3 and 4 Vic. c. 17), 10 per cent. additional was imposed on all the assessed taxes, which is charged separately.

DUTIES ON WINDOWS.

No. of Win.	Duty per House per year. £ s. d.	No. of Windows.	Duty per House per year. £ s. d.
8	0 16 6	35	11 18 3
9	1 1 0	36	12 6 9
10	1 8 0	37	12 15 3
11	1 16 3	38	12 3 6
12	2 4 9	39	13 12 0
13	2 13 3	40 to 44	14 8 9
14	3 1 9	45 .. 49	15 16 9
15	3 10 0	50 .. 54	17 5 0
16	3 18 6	55 .. 59	18 13 0
17	4 7 0	60 .. 64	19 17 9
18	4 15 3	65 .. 69	21 3 3
19	5 3 9	70 .. 74	22 2 6
20	5 12 3	75 .. 79	23 5 0
21	6 0 6	80 .. 84	24 7 6
22	6 9 0	85 .. 89	25 10 0
23	6 17 6	90 .. 94	26 12 3
24	7 5 9	95 .. 99	27 14 9
25	7 14 3	100 .. 109	29 8 6
26	8 2 9	110 .. 119	31 13 3
27	8 11 0	120 .. 129	33 18 3
28	8 19 6	130 .. 139	36 3 0
29	9 8 0	140 .. 149	38 8 0
30	9 16 3	150 .. 159	40 12 9
31	10 4 9	160 .. 169	42 17 9
32	10 13 3	170 .. 179	45 2 6
33	11 1 6	180 ..	46 11 3
34	11 10 0		

(And every house having more than 180 windows is chargeable with 1s. 4d. for each window above that number, in addition to 46l. 11s. 3d.)

Farm-houses belonging to Farms under 200l. a-year are exempt from window-duty.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

No.	At per Servant. £1 4 0*	Bachelors' ditto. £2 4 0	
1	1 11 0	2 11 0	for each servant.
2	1 18 0	2 18 0	
3	2 3 6	3 3 6	
4	2 9 0	3 9 0	
5	2 11 6	3 11 6	
6	2 12 6	3 12 6	
7	2 16 0	3 16 0	
8	3 1 0	4 1 0	
9	3 6 6	4 6 6	
10	3 16 6	4 16 6	

All above 11 at the rates last mentioned.

* This Rate of Duty (1l. 4s.) is payable for any male servant, being only an occa-

sional servant to his employer, if the employer shall otherwise be chargeable to the above duties on servants, or for any carriage, or for more than one horse kept for riding or drawing any carriage; and if the employer shall not be chargeable to such other duties, then the sum of 10s. is payable for every such male person employed.

Waiters in Taverns, &c., 1l. 10s. each.

Male servants, as above described, each being under the age of 21, and the son of the employer are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, 1l. 5s. each.

Male servants under 18 years of age, employed by persons residing in the parishes in which such servants have a legal settlement, are exempt from duty.

Roman Catholic clergymen are exempt from the additional duty of 1l. for each servant chargeable on bachelors.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS,

drawn by more than one Horse, where kept for private use.

No. 1	£6 0 0	No. 6	£8 4 0 each.
2	6 10 0 each.	7	8 10 0 "
3	7 0 0 "	8	8 16 0 "
4	7 10 0 "	9	9 1 6 "
5	7 17 6 "		

(And so on at the same rate for any number of such Carriages.)

For every additional body, 3l. 3s.

Carriages let for hire by coachmakers, without horses . . . £6 0 0 each.

Hearses, mourning-coaches and other carriages, let for hire with two or more horses, except such as are hereafter mentioned . . . 6 0 0 "

Post chaises . . . 3 0 0 "

Carriages drawn by one Horse, except the next mentioned 4 10 0 "

If kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire by the mile, and marked in the manner required by the Act . . . 3 0 0 "

Carriages with wheels of less diameter than 30 inches, drawn by Ponies or Mules exceeding 12 hands and not 13 in height . . . 3 5 0

Exemption.—Carriages with wheels of less diameter than 30 inches, drawn by ponies or mules not exceeding 12 hands.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

Carriages (except those next mentioned) . . . £3 5 0 each.

If kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire by the mile, and marked as required . . . 3 0 0 "

Carriages drawn by two or more Horses or Mules . . . 4 10 0 "

For every additional Body used on the same Carriage 1 11 6 "

Exemption.—Such carriages of any construction, drawn by one horse, if the price

or value has never exceeded 21*l*., and if marked with the name, address, and occupation of the owner, in the manner prescribed by 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 65, and 1 Victoria, c. 61, are exempted from duty, provided they are kept for party's own use, and not let out to hire. If a carriage be hired for the conveyance of prisoners or paupers, such hiring does not render it liable to duty, whether it have 2 or 4 wheels.

DUTIES ON HORSES.

Horses for Riding or Drawing Carriages.

No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.
1	£1 8 9	11	£3 3 6
2	2 7 3	12	3 3 6
3	2 12 3	13	3 3 9
4	2 15 0	14	3 3 9
5	2 15 9	15	3 3 9
6	2 18 0	16	3 3 9
7	2 19 9	17	3 4 0
8	2 19 9	18	3 4 6
9	3 0 9	19	3 5 0
10	3 3 6	20	3 6 0

(And so on at the same rate for any number of Horses.)

Horses let to hire without Post	£ s. d.
Duty, each	1 8 9
Race Horses, each	3 10 0
Horses ridden by Butchers in their trade, each	1 8 9
Where two only are kept, the second at	0 10 6
Horses for riding, and not exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	1 1 0
Other Horses, used in trade, and Mules, each	0 10 6

Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, whose incomes are under 120*l*. a-year, are exempt from duty for one riding-horse, "if only one be kept, and it be not used in drawing a taxable carriage."

Persons occupying farms under the value of 500*l*. a-year may keep one riding-horse free of duty, if only one be kept; but every such person must gain his livelihood principally by farming, and not derive an income from any other source exceeding 100*l*. a-year.

Horses used by market gardeners, solely in their business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

Licensed post-masters are allowed to use their post-horses in husbandry, and in drawing manure, fodder, or fuel, free from duty.

Persons are exempt for one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsmen.

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every Greyhound	£1 0 0
For every Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Terrier, or Lurcher; and for every Dog, where two or more are kept, of whatever denomination they may be (except Greyhounds)	0 14 0

For every other Dog, where one only is kept 0 8 0
Persons compounding for their hounds are to be charged 36 0 0
Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, provided they are not of the descriptions above mentioned.

HORSE-DEALERS' DUTY.

Every person exercising the business of a Horse-dealer within the Bills of Mortality 25 0 0
Persons elsewhere exercising the said business 12 10 0

Persons wearing or using Hair-powder, 1*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage, 2*l*. 8*s*. Persons not keeping such carriage, but charged to the Window duty, 1*l*. 4*s*. Persons not keeping such carriage, nor being chargeable to the Window duty, 12*s*.

GAME DUTY.

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputation duly registered with the Clerk of the Peace—

If assessed as a servant to his employer 1 5 0

If not so assessed 3 13 6

On every other person using dog, gun, net, or engine, for the taking or killing of game 3 13 6

In case of any person omitting to take out the proper certificate, the Surveyor of Taxes will bring him into charge, and the assessment must be double in every case.

By 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l*.; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*.

Note—By the 3rd Vic. c. 17, sec. 8, an additional duty of 10 per cent. is imposed on all assessments made after the 6th April, 1840, except on carriages let to hire with horses, and chargeable to the duty of 3*l*.

STAGE COACH DUTIES.

These duties are collected under 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 120, 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 48, and 5 and 6 Vict. c. 79.

By the above acts, every stage-carriage is required to be licensed either at the Stamp Office, or by a distributor of stamps, before it is used.

For every original license 3*l*. 3*s*.

For every supplementary licence 5*s*.

Every stage-carriage is also chargeable with a mileage duty of 1½*d*.

Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways.

5*l*. per cent. on the gross amount of fares.

* RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per Cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.
<i>l. l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l. l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l. l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 0 1 8 0	0 0 4	0 0	0 0	11 0 18 4	0 4 2	0 7	3	30 2 10 0	0 11 6	1 7	2
2 0 3 4 0	0 0 9	0 1	0 1	12 1 0 0 0	4 7	0 8	4	40 3 6 8 0	0 15 4	2 2	3
3 0 5 0 0	1 1 1	0 2	0 2	13 1 1 8 0	4 11	0 8	4	50 4 3 4 0	0 19 2	2 9	9
4 0 6 8 0	1 6	0 2	2	14 1 3 4 0	5 4	0 9	4	60 5 0 0 1	3 0	3 3	3
5 0 8 4 0	1 11	0 3	3	15 1 5 0 0	5 9	0 10	4	70 5 16 8 1	6 10	3 10	3
6 0 10 0 0	2 3	0 4	4	16 1 6 8 0	6 1	0 10	1	80 6 13 4 1	10 8	4 4	4
7 0 11 8 0	2 8	0 4	4	17 1 8 4 0	6 6	0 11	1	90 7 10 0 1	14 6	4 11	4
8 0 13 4 0	3 0	0 5	4	18 1 10 0 0	6 10	0 11	1	100 8 6 8 1	18 4	5 5	5
9 0 15 0 0	3 5	0 6	6	19 1 11 8 0	7 3	1 0	0				
10 0 16 8 0	3 10	0 6	6	20 1 13 4 0	7 8	1 1	1				

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	{ 1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	} used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	
			} used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths.	} used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100 Links	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30¼	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	3¼	} cub. ins., nearly.
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	60½	
4	Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	} —
2	Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	55½	
8	Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½	} —
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10¼	
5	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	} cub. feet nearly.

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—Avoirdupois Weight.

27½	Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27½ gr.
16	Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Wey	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—Troy Weight.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennywts.	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 72 to 79 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
360 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference.

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus, the second was divided into 60 thirds, the third into 60 fourths, &c. At present the second is more gene-

rally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

The same remark as in the case of angular measure applies to the mode of subdividing the second of time.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Half Sovereign	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Double Sovereign	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Silver.		
Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Crown	9	2	2-11
Shilling	3	15	3-11
Sixpence	1	19	7-11
Fourpence	1	5	1-11

MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1852.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we intend in future to add to the current Almanac a synopsis of that which is to succeed it, as follows:—

I.—Beginnings of the Months and Sundays.

Jan. 1, Thursday.	April 4, Sunday.	July 4, Sunday.	Oct. 10, Sunday.
" 4, Sunday.	" 11, "	" 11, "	" 17, "
" 11, "	" 18, "	" 18, "	" 24, "
" 18, "	" 25, "	" 25, "	" 31, "
" 25, "	May 1, Saturday.	Aug. 1, Sunday.	Nov. 1, Monday.
Feb. 1, Sunday.	" 2, Sunday.	" 8, "	" 7, Sunday.
" 8, "	" 9, "	" 15, "	" 14, "
" 15, "	" 16, "	" 22, "	" 21, "
" 22, "	" 23, "	" 29, "	" 28, "
" 29, "	" 30, "	Sept. 1, Wednesday.	Dec. 1, Wednesday.
March 1, Monday.	June 1, Tuesday.	" 5, Sunday.	" 5, Sunday
" 7, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday.	" 12, "	" 12, "
" 14, "	" 13, "	" 19, "	" 19, "
" 21, "	" 20, "	" 26, "	" 26, "
" 28, "	" 27, "	Oct. 1, Friday.	" 31, Friday.
April 1, Thursday.	July 1, Thursday.	" 3, Sunday.	

II.—Moveable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 8	Low Sunday	Apr. 18
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	" 22	Rogation Sunday	May 16
Ash Wednesday	" 25	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 20
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.	" 29	Whit Sunday	" 30
Palm Sunday	Apr. 4	Trinity Sunday	June 6
Good Friday	" 9	Corpus Christi	" 10
Easter Sunday	" 11	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 28

III.—Moon's Phases.

	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
Jan. 7, Full	6 9 morn.	May 19, New	3 15 morn.	Sept. 13, New	10 38 aft.
" 21, New	7 26 morn.	June 2, Full	6 25 morn.	" 28, Full	6 24 morn.
Feb. 5, Full	5 52 aft.	" 17, New	4 47 aft.	Oct. 13, New	7 14 morn.
" 20, New	0 54 morn.	July 1, Full	3 27 aft.	" 27, Full	11 54 aft.
Mar. 6, Full	5 30 morn.	" 17, New	4 15 morn.	Nov. 11, New	4 40 aft.
" 20, New	6 42 aft.	" 31, Full	2 11 morn.	" 26, Full	6 41 aft.
Apr. 4, Full	2 23 aft.	Aug. 15, New	1 57 aft.	Dec. 11, New	3 31 morn.
" 19, New	11 45 morn.	" 29, Full	3 6 aft.	" 26, Full	1 10 aft.
May 3, Full	10 22 aft.				

THE TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

THE
Companion to the Almanac ;

OR,

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1851.

CONTAINING,

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS

OF

MATHEMATICS, NATURAL HISTORY,

AND

PHILOSOPHY,

CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

**II. THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVE-
MENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1850.**

LONDON:

CHARLES KNIGHT, 90, FLEET STREET.

*PRIC TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE; OR, FOUR SHILLINGS
BOUND WITH THE BRITISH ALMANAC.*

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COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC

FOR

1851.

PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

I.—ON SOME POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF ARITHMETIC.

EVERY person who has attempted research in the history of the exact sciences knows by experience that the writers on the subject are open to correction, on almost every minor detail, by those who have the power of examining works to which they had not access. The works of which we speak have long been seldom looked at and never read; in many instances their titles are not preserved in records of books: and the historian, who perhaps would have taken pains to consult them, if he had but known of their existence, may have had no means of arriving even at this first step, unless he happened to pick up copies in his casual visits to the auction or the shop. Such a state of things leads to greater errors than those of omission: for instance, it has a tendency to foster the habit of describing discovery as made *per saltum*, as the work of one man at one definite time; and also to accumulate inventions unduly upon the celebrated names which cannot escape notice. It is natural that any new thought or process should be attributed by the historian to the first on *his list* who has proved his right to it: but to make true history, that list must be complete. Until it can be made so, there will be use in detached examinations, even of points which have been much discussed; to say nothing of those to which no attention has been paid. Such examinations, if they were to wait until the inquirer could present them complete, would never make their appearance; but they may be secure of being read with profit, and even with interest, if every point which does not rest on the authority of the examiner himself be distinctly attached to the source from whence it comes. The present paper is especially on the introduction into arithmetic of *decimal fractions*, and of the word *interest*: what is here given may suggest to those who are in the habit of looking for old books the means of completing what is left undone.

It might be supposed that nothing could be more definite than the mode of introduction of decimal fractions, and of the simple extension of the principle of Indian numeration by which they are expressed. Was it, the reader will ask, any very great effort to imagine the descent from . . . thousands, hundreds, tens, units, into tenths,

hundredths, &c., so that $111 \cdot 111$ or $111^{\wedge} 111$, or $111 | 111$, should represent a hundred, a ten, a unit, a tenth, a hundredth, and a thousandth, put together? The answer is, that it was too great an effort for one mind, and even for one age, as the following statement will show.

In the year 1525 (according to Heilbronner*) Orontius Fineus (A. B., 1535, 16), in extracting the square root of a number approximately, annexes ciphers in pairs, and, proceeding as we now do, obtains what we should call some of the decimal places. In the case of 10, he extracts the approximate integer root of 10 00 00 00, or 3162. Then, separating 162, which with him is not a fraction, but only a means of procuring fractions, he directs to multiply by the *numerus articulus* time after time, and to separate three figures. If 10 be this articular number, he would produce, as he states, decimal fractions; if 20, vigesimal, &c.; but he prefers the sexagesimal system. Thus $162 \times 60 = 9720$; $720 \times 60 = 43200$; $200 \times 60 = 12000$: whence $3^{\circ} 9' 43'' 12'''$ is his approximate value of $\sqrt{10}$, sexagesimally expressed, according to the usage of the time. Had he left off here, we might have placed him, as to decimals, on a par with those practical men of our own day who multiply by 10 with the multiplication table and carriage; but he concludes his chapter by stating, without a process, the interpretation† of the several places; namely, that in 162, 1 is a tenth, 6 six hundredths, &c. Here then, so far as this one rule is concerned, nothing is wanted to put it on a level with our own time, except *merely* (as we should be apt to say) the agreement to distinguish the unit's place by a mark, as in $3 \cdot 162$. In all probability, the above, so far as it goes, is due to Orontius himself. Tonstall (A. B. 1522, 13), who had looked far and wide into the writings of his time, does not touch the approximate square root at all. Tartaglia (A. B. 1556, 21) gives a full account of it (book ii. fo. 28, 29), and attributes it entirely to Orontius. He gives the fraction as $\frac{162}{1000}$, but passes over the meaning of the *separate figures*. He prefers the old rule, given by his Italian predecessors, and derived, as he supposes, from the Arabs, as being, in his opinion, generally more correct, and particularly when applied to higher roots than the square. But his main reason is one which is more illustrative of Tartaglia's age, than of Tartaglia himself; and which is, above all, illustrative of the reason why the hint given by Orontius bore no fruit. Demonstration is bound by laws of thought,

* Of most of the works herein cited on history the reader will find more detailed descriptions in the *Companion* for 1843, in 'references for the History of the Mathematical Sciences.' On arithmetical works we refer the reader to 'Arithmetical Books from the invention of printing to the present time, being brief notices of a large number of works drawn up from actual inspection,' London, 1847, 8vo., by the author of this article. The references are here made as follows: Orontius Fineus (A. n. 1535, 16) refers to a work of O. F., of which the earliest edition inspected in the above work is of 1535, and is described at page 16. Thus, in the present case, the writer of this article answers for the (probably the third) edition of 1535, but is obliged to rely upon Heilbronner for the date of the first edition, which he has never met with. This will be enough for the general reader, who probably will not care whether the work be an *Arithmetica Practica* or a *De Arithmetica libri tres*: the more special student must be content to follow the reference to its source.

† Posses tamen, inventa radice 3162, accipere 3 pro integris, veluti supra fecimus: sed 1 pro decima unius integra parte, 6 autem pro sex¹decimis ejusdem partis decimæ, 2 tandem pro duabus decimis unius decimæ alterius decimæ partis integri, denaria numerorum observata ratione. (Page 17.)

and writing and expression by laws of taste and experience ; but invention, we should say, is wholly free ; a new fact, or a new power, when well verified, have just the same value, come by them how we may. It was not so thought at the time of which we speak, but rather that modes of investigation should be restricted. Tartaglia objects to the rule given by Orontius that this addition of ciphers bears too much the mark of natural sagacity,* and too little that of geometrical procedure ; *Questa tal regola di aggiongere di nulle, cglie manifesto esser stata trouata piu presto per un certo natural discorso, ouer giuditio, che pe ragion geometrica, ouero arithmetica . . .* In our day, we are learning to bear it in mind that these ciphers are always to be understood, when not expressed, to every possible extent ; that our scale of numeration is . . . 0001·000 . . . , . . . 0002·000 . . . , . . . 0003·000 . . . , &c., usually abbreviated into 1, 2, 3, &c. The gradual development of the idea of which Orontius must be held to have given the earliest glimpse, has afforded the greatest help which arithmetic has received in modern times.

If there were any quarter from which Orontius could have taken the hint of this process, it would probably have been the Hindu algebra and arithmetic, or the Arabic, which is, so far as it goes, the copy of the Hindu. But nothing of the kind can be traced in either, and if it could, Tartaglia, whose knowledge of the sources of European arithmetic was greater than that of Orontius, would have been unlikely to have attributed the rule in question to the latter. Orontius must then be considered as having a much higher character for original invention than has been conceded to him. Montucla (vol. ii., p. 574) describes him as a man *assez célèbre* in his day, not useless in the re-establishment of mathematics, who wrote some elementary treatises, and believed he had squared the circle. The blame thrown upon his process by Tartaglia for its over sagacity is a stronger eulogium than the account given of him by his own countryman ; and is of itself enough to entitle his writings to such an examination as they have certainly never received in modern times.

This rule, when mentioned by writers on arithmetic, has usually been attributed to the celebrated Peter Ramus. The date must have been misplaced ; Wallis, indeed, makes the publication to be of 1560, or earlier, but Heilbronner has nothing of Ramus earlier than 1586 ; Dr. Peacock makes the first edition to be of 1584, and till lately we had seen nothing earlier than 1592. But we have since found that there are two distinct works of Ramus on arithmetic, and both

* That the limits of expression and of method for the time being are natural limits, is in the creed of some, and in the practice of many : we may all be sure that we hold, in different degrees, the objection of Tartaglia to the intrusion of uncertificated sagacity, and his repugnance to new points of view when started by others (he abounded in them himself). We are accustomed, in particular, to suppose a natural connexion between any idea and the mode in which it first suggested itself. There is a number, the use of which runs through every branch of mathematical science, but which, having first presented itself as the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, is usually attached to the circle by name and definition. But it equally appears in the formulæ by which the probable fluctuations of a number of hazards from the mean are determined. Hence an approximation could be made to it by observing a large number of hazards and recording the results. Or, as we might express it, though we dared not have done so without the preceding explanation, we might approach to the ratio of the circumference to the diameter with no instruments except a pair of dice, and no operation except throwing them and recording the results.

of earlier dates. The second edition (we have not seen the first) of the smaller one 'Arithmeticae libri tres,' Paris, 1557, 8vo. (small) is full of enunciations in Greek from Euclid and others; the rule of Orontius is given at p. 119. What appear to be the first and second editions of the second work are 'Arithmeticae libri duo: geometriæ septem et viginti,' Basle, 1569 (and again in 1580) 4to.; and the same rule is given in books viii. and xxiv. (pp. 90 and 161 of the first). Robert Recorde also gave it in the *Whetstone of Witte* (A. D. 1557, 21), but combined with the decimal answer a fraction derived from the remainder, from which we should now obtain more decimal places by the contracted method. Buckley's *Arithmetica Memorativa* (A. B. —, 20), of the date of which all we can say with certainty is that we have seen a copy of 1570, gives the rule as follows:

Quadrando numero, senas præfigito cyphas
 Productum quadra, radix per mille secetur.
 Integra dat quotiens, et pars ita recta mauebit
 Radici ut veræ, ne pars millesima desit.

But it is worthy of note that Tartaglia, Ramus, Recorde, and Buckley, all give examples with *three* pairs of ciphers, which the last even incorporates in his rule: thus showing the probability of all four being followers of Orontius.

When Wingate (1630), as presently cited, gives his account of how he first came upon decimal fractions, he says, "The truth is, there is no man much versed in *Calculations*, but must needs upon some occasion or other fall upon it: for my part I confesse the first light I received of that way, was out of *Ramus* in the Extraction of the square and cube roots; for by annexing Cyphers unto the square and cube numbers, the broken parts of the roots are converted into *Decimals, ipso facto*;" . . . To this, however, we may add, that it was long before *ipso facto* decimals were recognised as a system; though the correctness of Wingate's first assertion might be verified by examples. For instance, it was long known that in dividing by 1000. . . the dividend separates of itself into quotient and remainder, by the very meaning of decimal notation. This hint, we shall immediately see, led Stevinus to a formal system of decimal fractions; but others had probably made such a use of them, *ipso facto*, as was done, for instance, by Masterson (A. D. 1592, 29), whom it is impossible to suppose cognizant of a work published in Belgium (with the ruler of which we were at war) a year or two before he began to write. When we see (p. 125) the following mode of dividing £337652643 by a million, and reducing the result to shillings and pence, we may at first sight think it certain that the author had a complete notion and command of decimal fractions: though nothing is clearer from the work itself than the total absence of any glimpse of other fraction than shilling and penny.

$$\text{facit} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l|l} l. 337 & 652643 \\ s. 13 & 052860 \\ d. — & 634320 \end{array} \right.$$

Stevinus published his *Arithmetic* containing the treatise *La Disme enseignant facilement expedier par nombres entiers sans rompuz, tous comptes se rencontrant aux affaires des Hommes*, in

1585, in French* (A. B. 1585, 26). It is stated that there had been a previous Dutch edition; but this we cannot trace to any very good authority.† It will be observed that Stevinus does not propose fractions, but substitution of integers for them: the idea of a fraction, distinct from an integer, but *treated by the same rules*, had not yet arisen. It is also to be noticed, that the contrivance is specially for commercial and other practical affairs: this system, power over which has always distinguished the mathematical arithmetician from the commercial one, was invented for the particular use of the latter. The reason was, that Stevinus had written the year before upon compound interest, and the continual necessity of division by 1000. . . had suggested to him the formation of a general system: while Masterson and his predecessors, as far back as Orontius, had never arrived at more than the *ipso facto* use of decimals, as Wingate called it, in one process each and no more, without any power of extension or assimilation.

Stevinus announces his method in terms at which we should now smile. What, says he, is this proposal? peradventure some admirable invention? no certainly, but so simple a thing that it does not merit the name of invention. He adds, that there is no more self-love in praising it than could be attributed to the discoverer of a new island, when he described to his king its vegetable and mineral products. Previous to any description of it, we must remind the reader, that Stevinus represented an unknown quantity and its successive powers by inclosing in circles what we should now call the exponents: thus x , x^2 , x^3 , were what, for want of the exact type, we may write as (1), (2), (3). Whether this idea preceded or followed that of decimal fractions in his mind, can hardly be settled now.

But, in describing what we should write as 27·847, he writes it (we cite Girard's edition) as 27 (0) 8 (1) 4 (2) 7 (3): in using it in operation, he puts it thus,

$$\begin{array}{cccc} (0) & (1) & (2) & (3) \\ 27 & 8 & 4 & 7 \end{array}$$

There is now nothing more to describe: for, except in this superfluity of notation, the modern system is that of Stevinus. That the utmost simplicity should not have been attained, is no ways remarkable. Discoverers, particularly in matters involving new modes of expression, have often acted towards the new principle as a right-minded

* Stevinus was a genius of the sort which cannot be appreciated in its own day; indeed, it is only in the present century that it has been done full justice to. A few years ago, when the question of raising a statue to him was entertained in Belgium, a member of the legislature, and of the *Academy of Brussels*, raised his voice against the proposal, offering to bet that not one in a thousand had ever heard of Stevinus until his statue was proposed, and avowing that he himself was of the number. M. Quetelet enlightened the Belgians generally on the history of their great countryman (of whom even the year of birth and of death had been forgotten), and the opposing academician received a severe punishment from a foreign minister of the Belgian king, in a tract printed for private circulation, entitled (we suppress an unfortunate name), 'Simon Stevin et M. ———' Nieuport, 1845, 12mo. (pp. 148), and headed by a letter signed with the fictitious name of J. du Fan. Assuredly, a Belgian Pantheon without Stevinus would have been a joke against the nineteenth century through all which are to follow, and against Belgium through all the nineteenth century.

† It is true that Albert Girard, in his collection of Stevinus, describes this *Disme* as having been published in Dutch, in the heading of the tract. We say his *collection*, not his *edition*, for it was published after his death; and the real (anonymous) superintendent of the printing may have introduced this heading.

man acts towards his benefactor: that is, they have forborne to inquire whether they had got the utmost out of it. And we shall see that the passage from the mode of Stevinus to the use of the simple decimal point was not the work of a moment. Invention in that day was more under the fear of opinion than now: others, perhaps, of a later date than Tartaglia, objected to natural sagacity. In the next century, when Wallis, then a young man, had occasion to notice that the square root of 12 is twice that of 3, he hesitated long (A. B. —, xxiii.) before he durst write $2\sqrt{3}$ instead of $\sqrt{12}$, because he “did not know of any to have used” it before him.

We search in vain through the tract of Stevinus for any evidence of his having seen, or seeing having thought it worth notice, that his invention is the completion of the Indian mode of denoting numbers. It is now easy enough to teach a child who understands distinctly what is meant by a tenth or a hundredth part, that the same *device of place* by which we agree to distinguish thousands, hundreds, tens, units, must, on being carried further, present a succession of places devoted to tenths, hundredths, &c.: all that is necessary being some new contrivance to distinguish the unit's place, which is no longer the first on the right. It will be worth while to watch the expressions of Stevinus, in order to see how completely the integer side of a number is to him a parcel tied up by his predecessors, which he does not think of opening for the purpose of comparing his new goods with the old ones.

“The Disme,” says Stevinus, “has two parts, definitions, and operation. In the first part, the first definition declares what thing Disme is: By the second, third, and fourth, [are declared] what signify Commencement, Prime, Second, &c., numbers of Disme. In operation are declared by four propositions, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, of numbers of Disme.” The first definition is as follows: “Disme is a species of Arithmetic, invented by the progression of tens, consisting in characters of cyphers (*ciffres*) by which any number is described, and by which we dispatch all calculations of human affairs by whole numbers without fractions.” But for the last clause (which sums up in a new light) we should here think we had got an opening description of the Indian notation in general, both as to integers and fractions. The explanation appended to this definition begins in like manner, and seems to contain just what we want to find. Stevinus notes that in 1111 each unit is the tenth of the preceding, and that in 2378 each unit of the 8, is the tenth of each unit of the 7. “But because it is convenient that the things of which we treat should have names, and because this method of computation is found by consideration of this tens or *disme* progression, that is, consists entirely of it, as will appear, we properly name this treatise the DISME, *by the which we can operate with whole numbers without fractions.*” Here again, before the clause in italics, we imagine we see a progress towards what we want: but at the moment when we expect to be told that, by extension of notation, integers and fractions are treated *by the same rules*, we are disappointed by finding instead that *there are no fractions*, nor any thing except integers. Community of rules of operation cannot exist in the mind of the writer separate from com-

munity of matter. The second definition tells us that every proposed whole number (no matter how many its places) is called a commencement, and its sign is (0); the next that each tenth part of unity is a prime denoted by (1), each tenth part of a prime is a second, denoted by (2), and so on: in such manner that 3(1) 7(2) 5(3) 9(4) is $\frac{3}{10} \frac{7}{100} \frac{5}{1000} \frac{9}{10000}$ or $\frac{3759}{10000}$. But how can this be when there are to be no fractions? While Stevinus thinks of the matter of his computations, he admits fractions: the moment he passes to their form, he converts fractions used as integers into integers. Had Stevinus carried his discovery its full length, he would have entertained the question whether the complete system, on both sides of the decimal separator, should or should not be introduced into elementary numeration. This has been advocated by some: and though it may be doubted whether it could succeed in instruction (in the absence of such previous notion of fractions as a decimal system of weights and measures would give), we doubt, also, whether it has received sufficient discussion. The plan was advocated in Mr. Walker's excellent work (A. B. 1827, 90), but the earliest adoption of it, that we know of, in our language, is in a Dublin* work, which is quite forgotten.

We must leave it to any one who can to show that this admirable tract produced any immediate effect. The civil troubles of the period, and the state of the communication between England and the Netherlands during the war of the Armada, were not favourable to its diffusion. It was translated into English by Norton; and H. Lyte (A. B. 1619, 36) published a professed treatise on decimal arithmetic. We cannot now refer to the second work: the first is 'Disme: the Art of Tenths, or Decimall Arithmetike, . . . invented by the excellent mathematician, Simon Stevin. Published in English with some additions by Robert Norton, Gent.' London, 1608, 4to. The additions are only an elementary introduction to arithmetic. In the body of the work the notation is less cumbrous than that of *Girard's* Stevinus, and probably follows the original more closely; thus, instead of 3(1) 7(2) 5(3) 9(4), we have 3⁽¹⁾ 7⁽²⁾ 5⁽³⁾ 9⁽⁴⁾.

The next work of which we know any thing is that of Witt on Interest (A. B., 1613, xxiv and 33), in which tables are given, purporting, like those of Stevinus, to contain only numerators, with 1000. . . to be supplied when wanted as a denominator, by cutting off as many places as there are eiphers. Witt's practice of multiplying and dividing by 100. . . by altering the place of the decimal separator, and the frequent occurrence of such processes as that of Masterson, quoted above, would secure to him the right of being considered the first user of the single decimal separator, if it were clear that he looked upon his results as representations. But it is to be suspected that he looked upon his decimal fractions as modes of contributing towards, rather than of expressing, results. He had either (which I suspect) not seen the tract of Stevinus, or

* The 'second volume of the Instructions given in the drawing school established by the Dublin Society . . . 1768 . . . under the direction of Joseph Fenn, heretofore Professor of Philosophy in the University of Nants,' Dublin, 1772, 4to. This work is, perhaps, the first which introduces into our language the notation of the Differential Calculus,

else he did not adopt the full system: for there does not occur such a process as multiplication or division of two decimals. The *Rabdologia* of Napier (A. B. 1617, 35), which soon followed, has not the claim which has been made for it: an accidental representation by means of a decimal comma, which occurs once, is nothing but a preparatory step to putting on the whole notation of Stevinus, which is the final mode of representation in each of the two instances which Napier gives.

The first edition of the *Arithmatick* of John Johnson (the *surraighour*), of which the second is described in (A. B. —, 104) was published in 1623. The book on decimal arithmetic is as complete as the tract of Stevinus, and uses his notation, dispensing only with the circles. Thus £3·22916 is written

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
£3 |	2	2	9	1	6

When this fulness of description is avoided, as is often done in text-paragraphs, our modern practice is frequently arrived at; thus, 31|2500, 34|2625, occur without explanation, just as we might write 31·2500, 34·2625. But this is sometimes thought unsafe thus 358·49·411 is described as “358|49411 fiftths.” It is a good illustration of the manner in which those who are on the historians’ list come in for more than their share, that as to two persons, Napier and Wingate, to whom the first distinct use of the single decimal point through all kinds of operation has been attributed, Richard Witt has a better claim than Napier, and John Johnson than Wingate. Briggs, in 1624 (A. B. —, xxv), adopted the practice of underlining the fractional portion: thus 5·9231 is written by him 5 9231. Albert Girard (A. B. 1629, 37) very distinctly used the decimal point (or rather comma) in his brief ‘Nouvelle Invention,’ &c., but only on one occasion; he finds one root of a cubic equation to be $1\frac{532}{1000}$, and then explains that the three roots will be 1,532 and 347 and -1,879, which he says are expressed in *disme* as far as *tierces*. His second root should have been ,347; and we are left in doubt as to whether it was a printer’s omission, or whether, which is not unlikely, Girard thought the comma unnecessary except for the separation of integers.

The first edition of Wingate's arithmetic, which we have not seen, was published in 1529 or 1530, according to different authorities. The second was edited by John Kersey, during the life of the author, London, 1650, small 8vo. Some of the succeeding editions—about a dozen—were so much altered (A. B. 1673, 48, and 1760, 73) that they must not be cited as Wingate's. The second edition, however, had a valuable editor, who has taken such pains to describe his own additions, that a reprint of the first might be made from it. Though the system was hardly settled, its invention was in dispute. "The invention of *decimall arithmetique* writes not many yeares; and since the first invention thereof, time and practice hath added much perfection thereunto: divers challenge the first invention of it, how truely I know not." It is by no means unlikely that more than one, upon such hints as were current, had constructed a system more or less resembling the modern one; and we

may be tolerably sure that Wingate had not seen the tract of Stevinus.* Speaking now of his first edition, it appears that it does not treat methodically even of common fractions, and that the short chapter on *reduction* of decimal fractions is merely, so far as subsequent matter is concerned, a preparation for the process of Orontius, which, as before seen, Wingate derived from Ramus. Nevertheless, Wingate actually gives what is, so far as we know, the first clear and complete direction how to construct the modern system, though he hardly makes any use of it. Owing to the scarcity of the first and second editions, the following extracts are desirable (pp. 5, 6, of the second edition):—

“When a single broken number hath for his Denominator a number consisting of an unitie in the first place toward the left hand, and nothing but Cyphers towards the right, it is more particularly called a Decimall..... A decimall may be exprest without the denominator by prefixing a point before the numerator: so $\frac{5}{10}$ may be written thus, .5; and $\frac{25}{100}$ thus, .25..... In decimalls, when the numerator consists not of so many places as the denominator hath cyphers, fill up the void places of the numerator with cyphers: So $\frac{5}{100}$, $\frac{50}{1000}$, and $\frac{25}{10000}$, are written thus, .05, .050, .0025..... In decimalls thus exprest, the denominator is discoverable by the places of the numerator: for if the numerator consists of two places, the denominator is an unity with two cyphers.....”

It will be observed that we miss here that complete sense of the meaning of the separate places which is shown by Orontius and Stevinus. Of course Wingate was fully cognizant of the meaning of the separate figures in 1234, but it did not strike him as necessary to make these meanings a part of his explanation. Even in this little matter there are two distinct schools. Some writers define by numerator and denominator, as Wingate does; others extend the Arabic system by the invention of the separate columns of successive fractions.

Gunter (A. B. —, xxv) fell into the decimal point very gradually; but his work was not published till after that of Wingate. We do not trace even the method of Stevinus into note on the continent till the publication of Herigone's course (A. R. 1634, 40). Oughtred (A. B. 1631, 37) and his readers, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, used such notation as $12 \overline{345}$ for 12.345. This, the exception in English books, was almost the rule on the continent. In 1690, Dechales, in whose course of mathematics (A. B. 1690, 53) is the most extensive list of arithmetical books which had then been published, gives no account of the tract of Stevinus, and the notation used is as in $12 \overline{345}$.

The preceding hints are by no means a complete history of the subject: but they may be filled up by time and observation of un-

* As late as 1651, one Robert Jager published (London, small 8vo.) his ‘Artificial Arithmetick in Decimals,’ in which he says that the common way of natural arithmetic being tedious and prolix, God in his mercy directed him to that which he published. It is a system of decimals in which $16 \overline{7249}$ would be what we write 16.7249. It is by no means impossible that this may have been a real invention, and not an impudent fraud; for the present system was not well established in 1651, and not so well as people would think who judge by the works which have lasted, in 1700.

known works. The only great single step is that of Stevinus, who is justly called the inventor of decimal fractions: and his method was complete. It by no means diminishes his rights, that a more convenient form of expression was afterwards adopted; but it adds to his fame that there was no genius great enough to introduce this form by one effort of thought so decisive as his.

Perhaps the reader may ask whether, in logarithmic calculation, the common decimal fraction, as now written, was not adopted almost from the first publication of logarithms. We answer that, in the earliest logarithms, no fractions at all were used, the radix being always a high integer. And when the *point* first entered, it was not as a separator of integer from fraction, but as a convenient mode of dividing the integer. Thus in Gunter's logarithms, as late as 1636, the apparent decimal comma is nothing but a separator of the last five figures; and the logarithm of 20 is 1301,02999. Even the very table of Briggs, in the preface of which the decimal separation above noticed is propounded, has no decimal points, though *one* of the commas used for separation falls in the proper place.

It is fortunate that in so easy a subject, and one familiar to so many, the usual course of discovery can be completely illustrated. It would be much too strong a simile to compare the man whose name is in the mouths of all to the engineer who lays the match to a train, and startles the world by an explosion, while no one asks who bored the rock or laid the powder. But though such a comparison would err in degree, it will serve to remind us that, in every great achievement of human intellect of which it falls within the power of history to see the antecedents, we notice a gradual preparation, which is seldom adequately described. The consequence is, a succession of disputes about the authors of discoveries. If a work on history give us to understand that A.B. was the originator of a certain power, in terms which imply that he was the first who did *anything* towards it, and if some one afterwards find that C.D. did *something*, the assertion of the historian is contradicted; and the contradiction is often carried to the extent of making C.D. take the place of A.B. If any one were to conclude that it appears from the present paper that Orontius Fineus was the inventor of decimal fractions, he would only make an inference which has had many parallels. Was not Orontius the first who used a decimal fraction, and invented a rule the results of which were expressed in decimals? Undoubtedly he was, so far as here appears. Nevertheless, it can hardly be necessary to insist upon the differences between him and Stevinus, in which the claim of the latter consists.

We have seen that Wingate does not appear to have known Stevinus, and speaks of various claimants: a later and by no means unlearned writer, Willsford (who published in 1656), observes that the invention of decimal arithmetic is nowhere recorded; that of late years it was put into method, and had its axioms and rules, but that to search for men's names enshrined long since in dust would prove vain.

The question about the introduction of the word *interest* into arithmetic, seems to differ from the former in never having had any attention paid to it. The word is used in several senses: but

which is the original and which are the derived ones, has never been asked, so far as we know, by the arithmetician or the canon lawyer; though the first ought to have asked it, and the second could have answered it.

Usury, or the receiving of money as a compensation for money lent or payment deferred, is supposed to have been unequivocally condemned by the Mosaic law; as in Exodus, xxii. 25, "If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury:" and in Leviticus, xxv. 39, "If thy brother be waxen poor...then thou shalt relieve him...take thou no usury of him or increase...thou shalt not lend him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase:" and in Deuteronomy, xxiv. 19, "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals...unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury." In a state of things under which money could not usually be employed productively, but in which every man lived on his own land, a borrower would always be a distressed man, and the above precepts seem to contemplate that he would be as likely to ask for food as for money. In such a case, usury would be barbarity,* and it is to be remembered that the rates of usury prevailing in ancient times were very high. Aristotle grounds his declaration against usury upon this asserted unproductive character of money, from which, he says, it is against nature to take interest. Accordingly, the distinction between money lent for relief of distress, and money advanced that the borrower might improve it, was not contemplated either in ancient times or in the laws of the middle ages; all usury was strictly forbidden, and the name of it became odious. So far was this carried, that Alexander de Nevo, doctor of law, in his treatise '*Contra Judeos Fenerantes*,' printed in 1478, declares that he would not permit even a Jew to lend at usury, though it were to save a Christian from starving. The distinction between money lent to relieve distress, and money lent to be profitably employed, was condemned by the Catholic writers, and supported by the Protestants. Molineæus maintained the difference, and Alsted. (See Scaccia *De Commerciiis*, 1648, p. 69; and Alsted, *Encycl.* vol. iii. p. 124.) Accordingly, the earlier books of arithmetic have little or nothing to say upon interest, particularly when written by clergymen. Neither Tonstall nor Clavius (A. B. 1522, 13; 1583, 104) make any reference to it. That it is hardly mentioned by *Recorde* and other writers of the time of the Reformation depends upon another circumstance, the very great simplicity of the rate of interest in use, usually ten per cent. One instance would be enough for illustration of taking the tenth part of a sum of money; particularly as fractions of years were seldom or never considered. It is more to the purpose that even treatises on book-keeping do not recognise it. In Mellis (A. B. 1588, 27) one account in the

* It has been contended that these laws are a part of the political, and not of the moral, system of the Pentateuch. Against this it may be proposed for consideration that the case contemplated is something like that of lending at twenty or thirty per cent. to a man who must spend the loan in buying food, to remove casual distress, and whose ordinary means are not great enough to reduce the accumulations of such a rate. Nor does the permission to lend at usury to a *stranger* of necessity make the precept political; it may be that the stranger was contemplated as being a *merchant*, an improver of money.

ledger is created by a sum lent in ready money, which sum is repaid without interest.

In almost all the books of the sixteenth century there appears a class of questions which seem to indicate a method employed among merchants of evading direct usury. A man lends to his friend 145*l.* for sixteen months; when the latter is asked to return the favour he can only command 94*l.*; how long ought he to lend this last sum in requital of his own obligation?

The word *interest* was known to the law, in the sense of usury, before it was to be found in arithmetical books. In the statute 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9. it is forbidden to take more than ten per cent. for forbearance of payment "by way or mean of any corrupt bargain, lode, eschange, chevisance, shift, interest of any wares,;" but the act is not to extend to "other than in cases of usury, interest, corrupt bargains," This Act was repealed by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 20, which forbids all "usury or inerease." It was revived* by 13 Eliz. c. 9, which recites that usury had increased by way of sale of wares and shifts *of interest*. This last phrase occurs twice, once misprinted "*ships of interest*," in the statutes at large; and afterwards the word *shift* is used where we might expect the word *interest*. Whether this *shift of interest* mean anything which can now be explained, we must leave to legal antiquaries; it is enough for our purpose that we show the word *interest*, in connexion with usury, to be older in law than in arithmetic. This is confirmed by R. Witt, before cited, in whose title-page the word does not occur, and in whose preface nothing but "allowance for forbearance." But in his first page he speaks of "l. per 10. per terme, gain, and gain upon gaine Or (as commonly men speak) 10. per 100. per ann. interest, and upon interest" Having thus introduced his reader to the word, he uses it freely. Forbearance still was the legal word, even beyond the time of James I.

But we must not merely look to England, since the word was established in France as early as here, and afterwards in Italy and Germany. Interest, *interest*, *quod interest*, *interesse*,† was known to the Roman, and thence to the modern civil and canon law, in the older sense which it still retains, as that of a something belonging to. And this use, even in English law, is far older than the meaning

* It seems to have been revived that it might be put to death in another form by additional provisions; but this we have nothing to do with. None of the statutes authorize usury, except as implied in forbidding more than a given rate under penalties. It was considered as against the law of God throughout the seventeenth century; but the necessities of commerce prevailed over all profession. Gerard Malynes, in his *Lib. Mercatoria* (first published about 1622), says, "We have usury like a wolf by the ears, dangerous to be kept, and more dangerous to abandon the same."

† This word is declined as a substantive in a charter cited by Ducange *in verb.*—*carta quam fecit de interessis Episcopi*. . . . Shakspeare uses the word *interest* often. But in the Merchant of Venice, it is worthy of note that the Jew, who lives by it, calls it *usance* while Antonio, who despises it, calls it *interest* :—

"He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance here with us in Venice.

* 註 案 者

And he rails,
Even there where merchants most do congregate
On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift,
Which he calls interest."

It would seem, then, as if the word was one in common, as well as legal, use, before it became arithmetical.

above discussed. But this original use of the word is not immediately explicable in its application to interest of money as distinguished from principal; for the creditor's interest, in the genuine sense, equally includes the *usury* and the returnable principal. If the word had been derived from the creation of a perpetual annuity, such as our national debt, in which the original creditor looked upon repayment as a distant contingency, and as rather a redemption of the annuity than a return of the principal, then the genuine meaning of the word interest could more appropriately have been applied to the annuity. But how comes a word which included both the loan and the profit of it to stand for the latter only?

When the word *usury* was found too offensive as well as dangerous, it was natural that more gentle terms should be substituted for it. As the word was said in Hebrew to mean that which *bites*, some writers distinguished unlawful usury by the phrase *biting usury*; one of the statutes distinguishes illegal usury by the word *corrupt*. At first, in law, interest and usury seem to have been words of much the same colour; afterwards, legal usury only was interest. The Protestant writers generally did not care to make the distinction at first, and there is not much allusion to it. But sometimes there is such a thing, as in the following extract from the poetical opening to Webster's Tables (A.B. —, 40), probably published in 1605:—

And though in Interest thus thou deal'st,
Of vsurie, which may (for thee)
Thou not conclud'st such contracts made
But truly to performe the same
In, onely this, thou art a guide,
Thou to the guidance leauest all

thou not approu'st at all
beneath iust censure fall.
are lawfull yea or no,
(by parties both) dost shew.
but else, as is most fit,
of grace and holy writ.

In England, we had usage, increase, forbearance. In Italy, even in the fifteenth century, Pacioli (A. B. 1494, 2) found the words *merito* and *meritare* (desert or earning) established. The same word was used by Ghaligai in 1521 (A. B. —, 102), but his chapter on the subject has no head-word at the tops of the pages, as is the general rule of his book: probably he thought there was no occasion to advertise what he was doing. Sfortunati (A. B. —, 16) heads his chapter boldly *delle usure*, which he says people call *meriti*, as if it were a virtue. He then proceeds to give his rules by way of warning against these *meriti* or *dannamenti dell' anima*, and having thus discharged his conscience, he is only the arithmetician thenceforward. By the time of Tartaglia (A. B. 1556, 21) usury had been referred to *compound* interest, and all were not prepared to admit so much (lib. xi., p. 190).

It appears with tolerable clearness, on inquiry into the immediate derivation of *interest*, that the term was skilfully borrowed from one of the permissions of the canon law. Long before *interest* was used in the modern sense, Matthew Paris (cited by Ducange) adverted in one sentence to *usury*, penalty, and *interesse*—*usuras, pœnas, et interesse*—as all connected together. The connexion is thus traced. The principal* circumstances under which receipt of money in

* There is one which we omit, as irrelevant, but mention in a note as curious. Will it be credited that not a few theologians, while declaring against usury because it was forbidden by the Mosaic law in the terms above quoted, maintain that the risk of loss from the poverty of the debtor removes money paid on that account from under the definition of usury?

return for a loan was *not* usury were as follows:—First, where the money so paid was *pæna*, a fine stipulated for in the event of the debt not being paid at a fixed time: but evasion was guarded against by making it essential that neither lender nor borrower should have reason to think it unlikely that the money would then be paid. Secondly, where the money so paid was either *interesse damni emergentis* or *interesse lucri cessantis*, that is, compensation to the lender for some loss accruing, or gain ceasing, to him, in consequence of the loan. Thus, if a person by lending his money was unable to pay a tax, and incurred a penalty, the borrower might pay the penalty, or *damnum emergens*, without imputation of usury upon the lender. In order to secure this result, it was necessary that the loss or cessation of gain should have become certain before the contract or understanding about the *interesse* was made. One case, however, of the *lucrum cessans* was in itself enough to legalise the whole practice of interest. If a man could and would have bought annual rents* or returns of any kind, which, however, he did not buy, or of which he deferred the buying, that he might make a loan, the borrower might pay him those rents without usury. That is to say, anything which a man could and would have made of his money in another quarter he might without usury take of his borrower. Hence the origin of our word *interest*, as the *interesse lucri cessantis*. The obvious difficulty of prohibiting usury under so easy a mode of evading it did not escape notice: it was said that a professed money lender had only to have on his hat and cloak, and to be going into the market, to make it impossible of detection. To this the reply was that the gain the money would make must be a certainty, which could not be said of the sum for which the usurer had the investment yet to seek. But it had been admitted that even an uncertain gain might be estimated by a proper arbiter, and adjudged to be the *lucrum cessans* of the particular case; and common sense would tell any one that profitable employment for money, in the shape of yearly returns, could always be obtained in land or houses. For these and other reasons, a much less willing assent was given by the lawyers to the *lucrum cessans* than to the *damnum emergens*: the former was considered much nearer to usury than the latter; probably none but a canonist ever had any clear notion of the difference.

The end of all these distinctions and the marvellous minuteness and precision of the cases (some of the canonists expressly lay it down that a yearly *loss* is not usury in the loser) made it practically useless to carry a case into the ecclesiastical courts, to which the jurisdiction over usury originally belonged.

A. DE MORGAN.

University College, London,
Oct. 7, 1850.

* "Ut cum quis paratus habet pecunias ad emendos redditus annuos, qui venales sunt, nec emit, ut indigenti et roganti dictas pecunias mutuet: quo casu sine dubio licet pacisci circa quantitatem, quam haberet ex annuis redditibus." Bassus, *Biblioth. juris canonico-civilis* (in voc. *usura*) vol. iv. p. 429. See further Scaccia *de Commercialibus*, p. 166, &c., where the question is argued on both sides at great length, but so as much to enforce the derivation here given of the word in question.

II.—THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

THERE is, no doubt, a family likeness among the populations of the three countries—England, Scotland, and Ireland,—that compose the British empire. Foreign nations probably have no difficulty in detecting in all of us the

facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum.

They look upon us all, we dare say, as morally as well as geographically

Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos,—

as each a very peculiar people, and strikingly resembling one another at least in this, that we are all equally distinguishable from every other people. It is impossible, in truth, that our singular environment should not have given us something of a corresponding peculiarity of character and habits, of manner both of thinking and of acting. We are, be it remembered, in all the European world, the only islanders; unless we are to except the Japanese, we are the only great island people on the face of the globe. Nay, there never has been since the world began another island empire besides our own: there is no record of any such in all history, in the west or in the east; no considerable island has ever before, for any length of time, been even possessed and occupied throughout its whole extent by an independent community, to say nothing of being the head seat of an extended dominion. The first and only race that has maintained its position as an island power must have had some very remarkable qualities to begin with; and its situation and circumstances cannot have failed to re-act upon the force that created them, deepening and strengthening throughout a long course of ages every original peculiarity of the national character. In the nature of things there cannot but be a much wider difference between such a people and others than between the inhabitants of any two divisions of the same continent, divided from each other only by a river or a range of highlands, or it may be by no natural or physical boundary whatever,—by nothing but certain artificial, nominal, and frequently shifting lines of demarcation, quite insufficient to prevent the constant intercourse, and even intermingling to some extent, of the two contiguous nationalities. Encompassed by the world of waters, we are, as compared with any other people, a world in ourselves; it is nearly the same as if we floated in the air, overhead of the rest of mankind. And, in fact, from this and other causes, (be they what they may,) everything about us has come to have a spirit or look of its own, which is pre-eminently strange and difficult of complete apprehension to all the rest of Europe—our history and our constitution, our poetry and our philosophy, even our very religion and morality.

Yet among ourselves, as will happen in other such cases, we are apt, perhaps, to be more alive to the points in which we differ and are distinguished from one another, as English, Scotch, and Irish, than to those in which we agree. Certainly, while the three coun-

tries have much in common, there are also many important respects in which the inhabitants of each have a character of their own, and established ways of going on thence derived which are altogether peculiar. Among these, one of the most conspicuous is the manner in which the great question of Popular Education has been practically handled and dealt with in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland.

Here, in England, it can hardly be said to have been taken up at all until the present century. The education of the great body of the people is in England only an idea of the last forty or fifty years. We have always had Oxford and Cambridge—the most magnificent academic foundations in the world—for the higher orders, and the clerical profession, and the classical scholarship of the country, with the great schools and other grammar schools as their tributaries and feeders; the middle classes in most considerable towns have long had easy access to the rudiments of even a learned education in free schools and other establishments; but for the education of the bulk of the population, the inhabitants of villages and the lower classes in towns, no general provision whatever had been made, or even thought of, till what may be called our own day. Generation after generation had vegetated on the soil from time immemorial without receiving for the greater part any school or book education, more than the actual produce of the fields, which in like manner grew up and was in its due season cut down, as they were. Their sole acquaintance with even the sound of lettered knowledge was left to be derived from what they might hear on Sundays at church. But for the twilight kept up among them by the services of religion—the “little glooming light most like a shade” cast from the pulpit and the reading-desk—they were almost as much let alone as if the country had been still in what is called a savage stage. Its civilisation, in fact, existed for them only by reflection from those above them, whose numbers, in comparison with their own, were, nevertheless, probably only as one to four or five. It was but a mitigated form of the state of things that subsisted under the domination of the old Druids, when only they, the priesthood, knew the alphabet.

Even the Reformation had passed over England without effecting any change in this matter. Not so in Scotland. There that great movement, in all respects much more of a popular and radical movement than it was in England, led at once to schemes and efforts for the general education of the people, and ultimately to a national establishment for that purpose. Protestantism in Scotland, however it may have been constrained for a time to assume another form, has never been at heart other than Presbyterian; it is under that development only that it has expressed the true mind of the country; and Popular Education has been the glory of Presbyterianism. It is now more than a century and a half since instruction in reading, writing, ciphering, Latin, and even the elements of Greek, has been brought at the expense of the State to the door of every cottager in Scotland, and since a certain not inconsiderable amount of school education has actually been, it

may be said, universal among the people of that country. In the rapid revolutions of these latter days the framework prepared for a much simpler and more stationary condition of society may have been somewhat overborne by the new demands suddenly made upon it, or it may have in part fallen into decay with the lapse of time; but its original purpose has never failed to be fulfilled to a large extent, and any repairs or improvements of the machine that have come to be wanted might be very easily made.

In both cases, in South Britain and in North Britain alike, the national church has assumed the management of this matter, and, till recently, has had it entirely in its own hands. The Church of England is not naturally an education-loving church, as that of Scotland is, though it has a much larger capacity than the Scottish Church has of adapting itself to new circumstances; accordingly, the education of the great body of the people, till the subject was forced upon the public attention by the Dissenters, the rivals and antagonists of the Church, was entirely neglected in this part of the island. The spirit, indeed, which led to this result was that of the country generally and the people themselves, as well as of the Church, which is, after all, in every country, but the expression or exhibition of the national tastes and sentiments in a particular form. Your genuine Englishman is not naturally much of an enthusiast in regard to intellectual nutriment. There are many other things that he prefers to that. The common feeling of the race was naïvely expressed in the answer returned, as we were told the story the other day, by a pretty servant girl to her master who proposed to make her his wife, intimating at the same time that he should first send her for a twelvemonth to a boarding-school;—she said she was much obliged, but she could marry one of her own sort without the trouble of going to school.

In this, as in many other respects, Ireland has always been a much more complex case. While England and Scotland have had each substantially but one religion, Ireland has always had two. Without counting the Scotch Presbyterianism of the north, which is of comparatively recent introduction as well as merely provincial, the Church of Rome and the Church of England have been established together over the whole soil of the island ever since the Reformation. One consequence that has ensued is remarkable. Neither church is naturally *passionné* for popular education; it is not upon that that either mainly stands, or professes to stand; both are, in constitution and principle, rather what we may call paternal churches, loving to regard the people as little children, whose proper business is not to think and question, but to listen and believe. We are simply stating a fact, without wishing to be supposed to speak either in approval or condemnation. Nevertheless, in Ireland even the Church of England, acted upon by the peculiar circumstances of its position, has always been, or held itself out as being, an educating Church. From the first, and all along, it has been, at least professedly and by legal enactment, what it never dreamt of being, or pretending to be, in England till very recently. The effect which the pressure of Protestant dissent

has produced here in the nineteenth century was produced in Ireland as early as in the sixteenth by the formidable antagonism and rivalry of the old faith of the country, driven forth, indeed, from its ancient temples, and cast down from the legal throne on which it had sat for a thousand years, but still maintaining itself as firmly as ever on the throne of the national heart. As soon as the Reformation was planted in Ireland, the education of the people was expressly made one of the duties of the Church. By an Act of the Irish Parliament passed in 1537 (the 28th year of Henry the Eighth) every clergyman of the establishment was bound to swear on his induction that he would teach, or cause to be taught, an English school in his parish; and the oath, whether it be observed or no, still continues to be taken as the law requires. And this was only the first of a series of enactments or legal provisions in furtherance of the same object extending over the three centuries that have since elapsed. It may be that the end mainly kept in view throughout has been in reality rather the conversion of the people to Protestantism than their education in any more general sense; but still education has been the instrument. The agent employed to carry on the work of proselytising has been the schoolmaster, an agent whose operations have of necessity taken in some other things. Even where the scholars may not have been made good Protestants, they have had a chance of learning a little reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The enactment of 1537 was renewed in 1570 (the 12th year of Elizabeth), and again in 1695 (the 7th of William the Third). In 1721 (the 8th of George the First) another Irish statute empowered bishops and rectors to grant a certain quantity of land in every parish for the maintenance of a resident Protestant schoolmaster. Here was actually extended to Ireland the principle, at least, of the system of parochial schools finally established only about a quarter of a century before in Scotland, and to this hour unknown to England. The Irish Church had now obtained the same right enjoyed by the Scottish Church of insisting upon the institution throughout the entire extent of its jurisdiction of a complete apparatus of popular education,—if it had only been animated by the same desire to exercise the right.

Meanwhile, various seminaries of a higher learning had also sprung up. Out of the same statute of 1570, which renewed the obligation on every clerical incumbent to maintain an English school in his parish, arose the free grammar or classical schools in the head town of each diocese, hence commonly called the Diocesan Schools. About twenty years later the University of Trinity College, Dublin, was founded. In the reign of Charles the First were established the seven Royal Schools, as they are called, of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, Cavan, Banagher, and Carysfort, all still subsisting, and in the enjoyment of ample endowments. And to these were added, from time to time, many other classical schools of private foundation.

To private exertions, also, notwithstanding the obligations imposed upon and the powers entrusted to the clergy, fell for the greater part the work of educating the mass of the people—to the exertions of public-spirited private individuals, and to the people themselves. What are called Erasmus Smith's Schools, founded under a charter obtained in the reign of Charles the Second, are about ninety in number, in addition to four grammar schools supported by the same bequest. And, if nothing better, every village seems to have had its hedge school from a very remote date.

The people of Ireland certainly never have been so well fitted as the English to lead a contented life in utter illiteracy under a non-educating church. Even if the Romish and English Churches, which have there so long jostled one another, had not been both forced somewhat out of their natural track, and instigated to attempt a little in the way of popular education by their mutual hostility and competition—had either of them got rid of its rival, and secured an unquestioned supremacy or sole dominion—it would probably have found itself compelled to move, however slowly and reluctantly, in that direction by the mere voice of the country or the tendency of the national mind and habits. However the fact is to be accounted for, it is certain that the Irish have always been distinguished not only by their extraordinary thirst for book-knowledge, but for the general diffusion of a fair measure of such knowledge throughout even the humblest strata of the population. "The people of Ireland," writes emphatically one who knew them well, "are, I may almost say, *universally educated*. Many of my readers will, no doubt, smile at this expression; but I must beg leave to re-assert that I do not know any part of Ireland so wild that its inhabitants are not anxious, nay, eagerly anxious, for the education of their children."—('Wakefield's Ireland,' ii. 397.) And he refers to the Eleventh Report of the Commissioners for Irish Education for statements to the same effect from various authorities. The knowledge of writing is less extended, but every man and nearly every woman can read, and a large proportion of the poorest are habitual readers.

With all its legal obligations and powers, however, the Church really could do but little to meet the national demand for education. As the Church not of a minority merely, but of a mere fraction of the population, it was almost incapacitated from moving in the matter with any chance of success. It was accordingly very slow to make the attempt. Its first considerable or very earnest movement was not made till some years after the accession of George the Second, when a petition from all the archbishops and bishops (supported by many others of the clergy, and also by many laymen of high station) resulted, in 1733, in the establishment by a charter from the Crown of what was called the Incorporated Society, and of numerous schools under its direction, for the instruction of "the children of Popish and other poor natives in the English tongue." These Charter Schools were supported by

an annual parliamentary grant, which at last reached the amount of considerably above 20,000*l.* But they were in no sense national schools, or only in that in which the Established Church was a national church. They were avowedly schools only for the dispensing of education in the principles of the Establishment. The children of Popish natives who were to be allowed or allured to attend them were only such as their parents or the persons having the right to dispose of them might consent to make over to be brought up as Protestants. Of such, of course, the number was not, and never could be, considerable. Essentially of the same, or nearly the same, limited adaptation and utility were various other charity schools, including those of the Society for Discouraging Vice, founded in 1792, and those of the London Hibernian Society, which commenced its operations in 1806. In all these schools, and indeed in the entire popular educational system of the country, the hedge schools alone excepted, if the primary and openly avowed object was not to make converts to Protestantism, the teaching was, at least, of an exclusively Protestant character. Everywhere, we believe, the use of the common English translation of the Scriptures and of the Catechism of the Church of England was enforced.

The proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants in the grade of the population for which these schools were intended being in most parts of the country at least twenty to one, it may be readily conceived how small a chance of success such a system could have—how inefficient it was likely to prove as an apparatus of national education. It was productive, in fact, of nothing except extensive jobbing and universal dissatisfaction. This state of things gave rise to the appointment of the first Board of Commissioners of Education for Ireland in 1806. This board, in the fourteenth and last of its annual reports, made in 1812, for the first time recommended the institution by the Government of “a general plan of education for the lower classes, keeping clear of all interference with the religious tenets of any, and thereby inducing the whole to receive education as one body, under one and the same system, and in the same establishment.”

The first attempt to apply the new principle, however, was a somewhat hesitating and timid one, nor indeed was the principle fairly or fully carried out. An annual grant of public money was made to what was called the Kildare Place Society, a private association for the promotion of education throughout Ireland, which had been organised in Dublin in 1811. The first grant, made in 1814, was only about 2,000*l.*; but the amount grew year by year till it reached the sum of 25,000*l.* Even in the Kildare Place Schools, however, the English Bible was required to be read as a class-book; and the consequence was that they also soon came to be regarded as proselytising establishments, and were as such so generally opposed and denounced by the Roman Catholic clergy that, notwithstanding the comparative absence of abuses in its management, and much service that it was admitted to have rendered, especially by some excellent school-books drawn up and

published under its direction, the Kildare Place Society had to be given up by the Government, as having on the whole proved a failure, like every organisation for the same purpose that had yet been tried.

A new Commission of Education had been appointed in 1824; and in conformity with its first report, made the following year, the reduction of the grant to the Kildare Place society was immediately commenced. After 1831 the grant was entirely withdrawn, as was also that which had been enjoyed by the Society for the Discountenancing of Vice, varying from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a year; and a completely new plan was forthwith put in operation.

This was the National School system—the only system entitled to be so designated—which is now established. The first Commissioners were appointed in 1831, and the board was constituted a corporation, by royal charter, in 1844. In the National Schools, while ample opportunity is given, and provision made, for the separate religious instruction of the children, according to their several creeds, the secular instruction which they receive together is kept perfectly free from whatever could offend or alarm the most susceptible sectarianism. The teaching of reading and writing is conducted without the enforced use either of the catechism of the Church of England, or of the English translation of the Bible. None of the peculiarities of Protestantism are obtruded upon the children, any more than those of Romanism. It is evident that nothing short of this could ever be admitted by Roman Catholics to be a fair or endurable arrangement. But, managed as the experiment has been upon this principle with great tact and ability, and, as is admitted on all hands, with the strictest impartiality, it has been crowned with extraordinary success; it has not ceased to be objected to, but both the opposition and the apprehension it excited at first are now much diminished, while every year has been adding largely to the number of the schools and scholars under the superintendence of the Board, and proving more and more clearly that the only true method of national education for a country circumstanced as Ireland is has at length been discovered.

The schools of the National Board offer upon unobjectionable terms a sound elementary education to the children of the peasantry and the working classes; it was equally desirable that the means of obtaining a liberal and professional education should be provided for the sons of the middle and upper classes.

This is what has been done by the establishment of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway—now combined and incorporated into the Queen's University, the Senate or governing body of which is seated or holds its meetings at Dublin.

The entire system of United Education has been built up by the co-operation of the two great parties in the State; upon this high ground their only rivalry has been which should contribute most to the common work, and carry out most efficiently its great principle. To the Whig Government of Lord Grey belongs the honour of having first had the courage to proclaim and put in action that principle by the appointment of the first Board of Commissioners in

1831 ; the charter which established the schools upon a permanent basis, by constituting the commissioners a body corporate, was a measure of the Tory Government of Sir Robert Peel in 1844 ; on the other hand, the completion and crowning of the edifice by the addition of the Colleges was the idea and enactment of Sir Robert Peel, and has been the achievement, for the greater part, of Lord John Russell. At the opening of the session of parliament on the 4th of February, 1845, her Majesty, in the speech from the throne, recommended to the consideration of the legislature " the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education in Ireland ;" and on the 19th of March thereafter Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question by Sir Robert Inglis, took an opportunity of laying before the House of Commons an outline of the ministerial plan, both for the establishment of the three new colleges of secular learning and general instruction, and for the endowment of the Roman Catholic Theological College of Maynooth, which had been established by an act of the Irish Parliament in 1795, and had been hitherto dependent for its support only upon an annual grant of very inadequate amount. The two measures thus simultaneously announced, and proposed as in some degree connected with and dependent upon one another, were both carried through parliament in that same session. The Maynooth endowment, however, was made to take the lead, as if to intimate to the general population of Ireland—to what may be more peculiarly called the nationality of the country—that its interests and feelings were what the whole scheme primarily had regard to. If the portion of it relating to the Roman Catholic theological seminary had been defeated, the other portion of it also would probably have been withdrawn. The Maynooth Bill encountered a vehement opposition, but it was ultimately passed in both Houses by great majorities. The measure for establishing three secular colleges in Ireland, wholly independent of religious tests or creeds, for the education of the middle classes, was brought forward in the Commons by Sir James Graham on the 9th of May. In proposing the second reading of the bill on the 30th, Sir James announced certain alterations which ministers were disposed to make in it, with the view of affording facilities for the theological instruction of the students by clergymen, or lecturers, appointed for that purpose by the several denominations to which they might belong. On the 2d of June, an amendment moved by Lord John Manners for the postponement of the second reading of the bill was negatived by a majority of 311 to 46. On the 30th, when it was in committee, a proposition from Lord John Russell for making the apparatus of theological instruction in the colleges a part of the establishment to be founded and upheld by the State was rejected by a majority of 117 to 42. Finally, on the 10th of July the third reading of the bill was carried, against an amendment of Sir Robert Inglis, by a majority of 177 to 126. In the Lords it passed through all its stages without a division.

An abstract of the act (the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66), which received the royal assent on the 31st of July 1845, and is entitled ' An Act to

enable her Majesty to endow new Colleges, for the advancement of learning in Ireland," will be found in the 'Companion' for 1846, pp. 165, 166. A sum of 100,000*l.* was assigned out of the Consolidated Fund for purchasing the sites, and erecting and furnishing the buildings, of the three Colleges. Her Majesty and her successors were made visitors, with power to appoint, by sign manual, persons to execute the office. The appointment of the presidents, vice-presidents, and professors, was entrusted to the Crown, until parliament should otherwise determine. The Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to issue annually a sum, not exceeding 7,000*l.*, for the payment of salaries, and other expenses in each college; it being moreover provided that reasonable fees should be exigible from the students. Lecture-rooms were directed to be assigned for religious instruction; and it was enacted that no student should be allowed to attend any of the colleges unless he should reside with his parent or guardian, or some near relation, or with a tutor or master of a boarding house licensed by the president, or in a hall founded and endowed for the reception of students.

A president and vice-president for each college were soon after nominated, and the erection of the buildings was begun. The other appointments were made in August 1849, and the three Colleges were opened in the end of October following. An additional sum of 12,000*l.* had shortly before been granted by parliament for providing them with libraries, philosophical instruments, and some other requisites.

Originally it was intended that the number of professors in each college, exclusive of the president and vice-president, should not exceed twelve, and letters patent constituting them upon that basis were passed for each under the great seal of Ireland in December 1845. Afterwards it was determined that the number should be augmented for the present to nineteen, but that it should not at any time exceed thirty. The vice-president, however, is also a professor. New letters patent embodying that extended scheme were granted in favour of each of the three colleges in November last.

Under the existing constitution, then, the body politic and corporate of each college consists of a president, with a salary of 800*l.* and a house; a vice-president, with a salary of 500*l.*, and a house; and professors of Greek, Latin, mathematics, history and English literature, logic and metaphysics, chemistry, natural philosophy (each with a salary of 250*l.*), modern languages, natural history, mineralogy and geology (each with a salary of 200*l.*), English law, jurisprudence and political economy, civil engineering, and agriculture (each with a salary of 150*l.*), the Celtic languages, the practice of surgery, the practice of medicine, materia medica, and midwifery (each with a salary of 100*l.*). There are also attached to each college a registrar (with a salary of 200*l.*), and a bursar and librarian (each with a salary of 150*l.*). A sum of 300*l.* annually is allowed for the payment of porters and servants. The total annual expenditure for salaries is, thus, (deducting 250*l.* for the professorship held by the vice-president) 5,500*l.*

The remaining 1,500*l.* of the annual charge on the consolidated

fund is allocated to the payment of scholarships and prizes. The scholarships to be awarded at the commencement of the session of 1850-51, at Belfast, are: 48 of 24*l.* each to students of the faculty of arts; 4 of 20*l.* each to students of the faculty of medicine; 2 of 20*l.* each to students of the faculty of law; 2 of 20*l.* each to students of civil engineering; and 4 of 15*l.* each to students of agriculture; the number being equally divided in all cases between students of the first and students of the second year. The scholarships are all held for one year only.

The session in all the colleges extends from the third Tuesday in October to the second Saturday in June, and is divided into three Terms by recesses of a fortnight at Christmas and at Easter. The fees for each class vary from 1*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; and there is besides a payment from each matriculated student to the bursar on behalf of the college of 3*l.* at the commencement of the first year, and 2*l.* at the commencement of every subsequent year.

It had been all along contemplated that matriculation and attendance at these colleges, as at similar institutions established by public authority in our own and other countries, should conduct to graduation both in arts and in every other faculty, except only that of divinity; and all the regulations and arrangements of the academic curriculum in each have been moulded upon that understanding. It was a question, however, we believe, for a considerable time whether, with a view to the conferring of degrees and other purposes, each college should be erected into a distinct university, or the three constituted into one university. The latter plan has been adopted, undoubtedly to the placing of the new establishments in a greatly superior position to what they would have held if they had been left each to its provincial insulation; for it could never have happened that a mere Belfast, Cork, or Galway degree would have carried the same weight with one from the Queen's University in Ireland. The letters patent creating such an university have now received the royal signature. Her Majesty has therein been pleased to declare that "graduates of our said University shall be fully possessed of all such rights, privileges, and immunities as belong to persons holding similar degrees granted them by other universities, and shall be entitled to whatever rank and precedent is derived from similar degrees granted by other universities." The following individuals have been appointed the first members of the senate, or governing body: The Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Rosse, Lord Monteagle, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Ireland, the Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, the Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, the three Presidents of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, the Hon. Justice Crampton, the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, Richard Griffith, Esq., Dominic John Corrigan, M. D., Captain Larcome, and James Gibson, Esq. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been nominated the Chancellor, a distinction eminently due in this instance to the man, as well as to his office; for to no one living do the new colleges owe so much as to Lord Clarendon. If Sir

Robert Peel was their father, his lordship has been their foster-father. But for him, we believe, they might not have been now in existence.

It remains only that we add a few words on the great question which has been most vociferously discussed in connexion with these colleges, that of their safety as places of instruction with reference to the religious principles of the students.

Now, there are two positions either of which an opponent of the colleges may logically take up. Whether he may be able to make good his statements or assumptions as to the matter of fact is another affair; but his conclusion will be warranted if we grant his premises; in other words, his reasoning will be fair and intelligible. He may say that it is impossible to teach Greek or Latin, logic or history, chemistry or anatomy, except in the exclusive sense of some particular theology; or he may say that these and other kinds of secular knowledge, taught otherwise than in such exclusive sense, are worthless, or worse than worthless. The man who holds either of these opinions must, to be sure, look upon the new colleges, and the national system of education altogether, as a delusion or a nuisance, under any conceivable regulation or modification. He is to be satisfied with nothing less than the abandonment of the principle on which the whole system stands, the special purpose and profession of which is to communicate instruction in certain branches of human knowledge to classes which may be composed of young people belonging to various religious denominations. If there either can or ought to be no teaching of any of the *ingenue artes* except in the spirit either of Popish or of Protestant polemics, then the Irish colleges must be given up altogether. With those, if any such there be, who are prepared explicitly to avow that doctrine, we shall not stop to argue; but we venture to affirm that the opponents of the colleges who do not go this extreme length have really no case.

Our proposition is distinctly that there is no other academic institution in the United Kingdom at which as ample provision is made as at the Queen's Colleges in Ireland for the safety of the religious principles of students of all denominations.

At the ancient national universities of Oxford, and Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin, there are no arrangements which even recognise the existence of any form of religious belief but that of the Established Church; not only is the student who may hold any other creed (in so far as such dissenting students are admitted at all) left without any spiritual superintendence whatever, but the entire system of teaching and discipline is in the hands of members of the church established by law, and is regulated and administered in all respects in conformity with the doctrines and ritual of that church. Yet, Roman Catholics generally have long been in the habit of sending their sons without hesitation or scruple to the university of Dublin; freedom of admission to Oxford and Cambridge has always been one of the demands which Protestant dissenters have urged most clamorously; and no non-conformist community has

ever put forth an authoritative denunciation of either the demand or the practice.

In the Scottish universities the professors are all by law members of the Presbyterian Established Church ; any seasoning of theology, therefore, that may insinuate itself into the lectures delivered by them, or their mode of teaching, must be Presbyterian ; it may be Presbyterian of the strongest and, to all but the disciples of Calvin and John Knox, of the most offensive, flavour. On the other hand, at least at Edinburgh and Glasgow, there is no religious superintendence of the students whatever. So here is the extreme of rigour and exclusiveness, combined with the extreme of laxity and neglect. Yet these universities are attended by members of all communions ; and certainly it is not the liberality of the system in giving free admission to all sects which any body of dissenters has ever made matter of complaint.

In University College, London, there is the same freedom of admission for students of all descriptions as at the Scotch colleges, with the same entire absence of religious superintendence as at Edinburgh and Glasgow ; and no religious test is applied to the professors any more than to the students. Many religious fathers of all denominations, nevertheless, have been accustomed ever since it was established to send their sons to be educated in all the great branches of human learning at University College.

What we are here, however, concerned to show is not that the system of any of the above institutions is unobjectionable, but that the system of the Irish Colleges—the alleged anti-religionism of which has been cried out against as something altogether portentous and hitherto unheard of—in reality provides securities, nay, imposes obligations, designed to be protective and conservative of the religious principles of the students, such as do not exist at any other academic institutions in the empire which are open to other than students of one religious persuasion.

To make out this a very plain and very short statement will suffice.

In the first place, every professor in these Irish colleges, upon entering into office, signs a declaration promising and engaging that, in his lectures and examinations, and in the performance of all other duties connected with his chair, he will carefully abstain from teaching or advancing any doctrine, or making any statement, either derogatory to the truths of revealed religion, or injurious or disrespectful to the religious convictions of any portion of his class or audience. And it is enacted, that, if he shall in any respect violate this engagement, he shall be summoned before the College Council, where, upon sufficient evidence of his having so transgressed, he shall be formally warned and reprimanded by the president ; and that, if he shall be guilty of a repetition of said or similar offence, the president shall forthwith suspend him from his functions, and take steps officially to recommend to the Crown his removal from office. The appointments of the professors are all held during the pleasure of the Crown. A triennial visitation of each college is ordained to be held during the college session by a Board of Visitors

which has already been appointed by the Crown, and which comprises the heads of the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches in Ireland.

But, farther, every student is actually subjected to an extent of religious superintendence such as is enforced nowhere else, unless it be only at Oxford and Cambridge. No matriculated student under the age of twenty-one years is permitted to reside except with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, and who shall be approved of by the president of the college, or in a boarding-house licensed by the president upon a certificate produced by the person keeping it of moral and religious character from his clergyman or minister. The relation or friend to whose care a student is committed must in all cases formally accept the charge of his moral and religious conduct. Clergymen, each approved by the bishop, moderator, or constituted authority of his church or religious denomination, are appointed by the Crown Deans of Residences, to have the moral care and spiritual charge of the students of their respective creeds residing in the licensed boarding-houses; and it is provided that they shall have authority to visit such boarding-houses for the purpose of affording religious instruction to such students, and shall also have power, with the concurrence of the president of the college, and of the authorities of their respective churches, "to make regulations for the due observance of the religious duties of such students, and for securing their regular attendance on divine worship." Finally, at the head of the list of offences in the statutes of each college for which it is enacted that any student shall be liable to expulsion, are the following:—"1. Habitual neglect of attendance for divine worship at such church or chapel as shall be approved by his parents or guardians; 2. Habitual neglect of attendance on the religious instruction provided for students of his church or denomination in the licensed boarding-house in which he may reside."

III.—RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THERE are few more remarkable indices of the elasticity and resources of this country, than the extrication—the national extrication it may be almost termed—from the railway difficulties which lately beset us. Although many, through injudicious investment, have lost the savings which they had laid aside for times of need; although others, by unjustifiable speculation, have squandered money which was never rightly their own; although a still larger number have to content themselves with a rate of dividend less than half of that which was once sanguinely hoped for—yet the terrible pressure has lightened itself; men can now count the cost of past transactions; and half-yearly accounts are, for the most part, becoming so honestly drawn up, that the liabilities of the companies are fairly set forth, and a legi-

timate 3 or 4 per cent. takes the place of a hollow 6 or 8 per cent. Some of the companies—such as the Caledonian, the Chester and Holyhead, the Sheffield and Lincolnshire, the East Anglian, and the South Devon—are in such a desperate plight, partly through enormous expenditure, but chiefly through injudicious guarantees, that no dividend whatever is at present declared; but in most of the companies it is believed that the worst has passed, and that the future will yield a steady, though (relatively) small dividend. Valuable experience has been obtained by the resident engineers of the several companies, in respect to the most economical mode of working the lines; reserve funds are being in many cases laid by for the maintenance of the way and works, the engines and carriages, in an efficient state; and a prudent economy (with a few exceptions here and there) has succeeded to the recklessness of past years.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION OF 1850.

One of the most exciting features in the railway proceedings of the present year has been the discussion of a Government audit of railway accounts. When the mania of 1846 and 1847 had passed away; when the mischief had been done—the Commissioners of railways and the Houses of Parliament sought for some means to check the mode of making out the half-yearly accounts of railway companies, as a means of protecting unwary shareholders, and also as a protection for the travelling public. The principal companies—those which had themselves smarted from the irregularities in this particular—admitted the evil, and agreed to adopt some remedy; but they have protested, and still do protest, against making it a Government affair; they seem to entertain a dread of the interference of Government officials in their financial transactions. The railway commissioners, the members of the Ministry, and individual members, have all brought forward plans and bills for a railway audit; but so resolute have the companies been, and so vigorously have they resisted, that all the plans have fallen to the ground; and the year 1850 will pass away without any change being effected in these arrangements. Meanwhile, however, the directors of the chief companies have been earnestly endeavouring to place their accounts in such a position as to render Government interference unnecessary.

The Acts of Parliament relating to railways passed in the session of 1850 have not been numerous; their tenour is generally rather of a cautious than a speculative character. The following is a brief outline of the objects of the several Acts:—

1. *Buckinghamshire Railway*; to authorize an alteration in the line at Oxford.
2. *South Wales Railway*; to extend the time for the purchase of certain lands, and to amend former Acts.
3. *Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway*; to extend the time for the purchase of land, and to amend former Acts.
4. *Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway*; to extend the line from Strabane to Omagh, and to amend former Acts.
5. *Exeter and Crediton Railway*; to enlarge the Cowley Bridge station, and to raise further capital.
6. *Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway*; to amend a former Act.

7. *Londonderry and Coleraine Railway* ; to complete the line, to make a branch to Newtownlimavady, and to amend former Acts.
8. *Waterford and Limerick Railway* ; to amend former Acts.
9. *London and Blackwall Railway* ; to obtain facilities for using a portion of the Eastern Counties Railway, and to amend former Acts.
10. *South Eastern Railway* ; to raise further capital.
11. *South Yorkshire Railway* ; to extend the Elsecar branch to Tankersley, to authorize deviations, and to amend former Acts.
12. *East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway* ; to make branches, to amend former Acts, and to authorize leasing.
13. *York and North Midland Railway* ; to make certain changes in the share capital, and to amend former Acts.
14. *Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction Railway* ; to raise further capital.
15. *South Wales Railway* ; new powers in respect to shares and capital account.
16. *Dublin and Drogheda Railway* ; to raise further capital, and to amend former Acts.
17. *York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway* ; to amend the terms for purchasing the Great North of England Railway.
18. *Eastern Union Railway* ; to extend the time for making the Harwich branch, and to amend former Acts.
19. *North Staffordshire Railway* ; to extend the time for making certain branches.
20. *South Yorkshire Railway* ; to authorize the abandonment of part of the line, deviations in others, and various amendments.
21. *South Staffordshire Railway* ; to authorize the leasing of the line, and to amend former Acts.
22. *Great Northern Railway* ; to authorize two short curves at Peterborough, to make a deviation at Doncaster, and to alter the rate of tolls.
23. *Waterford and Kilkenny Railway* ; to raise further capital, and to amend former Acts.
24. *Newcastle and Carlisle Railway* ; to amend former Acts.
25. *Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway* ; to extend the powers in relation to new works.
26. *Aberdeen Railway* ; to alter the Aberdeen station and levels, to raise further capital, to amend former Acts, and to annul the agreement in respect to the *Great North of Scotland Railway*.
27. *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway* ; to amend former Acts.
28. *Midland Great Western of Ireland Railway* ; to make deviations, and to amend former Acts.
29. *Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway* ; to raise further capital to complete the railway and the Grimsby Docks.
30. *Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway* ; to authorize deviations in the line.
31. *East of Fife Railway* ; to authorize the abandonment of the scheme, and the dissolution of the company.
32. *West Cornwall Railway* ; to authorize a deviation and a branch.
33. *Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway* ; to authorize a sale or lease to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
34. *St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway* ; to make certain arrangements in the share capital, and to confer additional powers.
35. *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway* ; to confer additional powers.
36. *Railway Clearing House Committee* ; to regulate legal proceedings by or against the Committee, in respect to railway companies.

Of these 36 Acts, 21 relate to England, 2 to Wales, 3 to Scotland, 8 to Ireland, 1 to Canada, and 1 to the Clearing House system, in which most of the companies in England and Scotland are interested.

The *rating* of railways becomes every year a more important and—to the companies—a more vexatious subject. The parochial and county authorities have shown a tendency to stretch their claims to the utmost; although the establishment of a railway station in a district lessens rather than increases the pressure of poor rates. The quarter sessions, too, seem to furnish proof that great companies are regarded as coffers from which good round sums can be more easily extricated than from any other source. It is felt that the present system of assessment for poor rates did not contemplate the rise of the gigantic railway system; and that the subject ought now to be considered in all its bearings by the Legislature. The companies are tending towards a combined movement in this direction.

RAILWAYS RECENTLY OPENED.

A steady progress is being made in finishing and opening the numerous lines which were so plentifully sanctioned by Parliament in 1846 and 1847. During the year 1849 about 870 miles of new railway were opened in the United Kingdom; viz., 630 miles in England, 108 in Scotland, and 132 in Ireland; and during the first ten months of 1850 many lines of considerable importance have been opened for traffic for the first time, while subordinate branches have been finished in still greater number.

One of the most remarkable results of these new openings has been the establishment of no less than *three* complete routes from Liverpool to Leeds; one under the rule of the East Lancashire and the Midland companies, another under the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, and the third under the London and North Western Company. Before the recent extensions of the railway system, the route from Liverpool to Leeds was about 93 miles in length, *via* Manchester, Rochdale, and Normanton. Since then, the East Lancashire Company has formed a line from Liverpool, *via* Ormskirk, Preston, and Burnley, to Skipton, where the Midland Company takes up the line and carries it on to Leeds; a total distance of 90 miles. Meanwhile the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company formed a line from Liverpool through Bolton and Bury to Rochdale, where it falls into the old Leeds line, giving a length from Liverpool to Leeds of 92 miles. Lastly, the London and North Western Company, by amalgamation with the original Liverpool and Manchester, and by leasing the Leeds and Dewsbury and the Huddersfield and Manchester railways, has established a railway of 82 miles from Liverpool to Leeds, *via* Manchester, Staleybridge, and Huddersfield. If the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company uses the Dewsbury branch belonging to its southern rival (which is done by an arrangement between the companies), it reduces the Rochdale route nearly to an equality with the Huddersfield route. Whatever may be the result to the rival companies, the public will be gainers; because a wide field both of commercial and of pleasure traffic is laid open.

The opening of the *Great Northern* has in a similar manner es-

established three railway routes from London to Peterborough; viâ Northampton (110), viâ Cambridge (103), and viâ Hatfield (76 miles). In consequence of the much shorter distance by the Great Northern route, the older companies have adopted the same rate of charge as the new, as the only means of retaining any portion of the Peterborough traffic. At Lincoln, York, and other northern towns, the old companies have in like manner reduced their through charges to an exact level with those of their formidable rival. This rival, the Great Northern Railway, was opened in August 1850. It will become an important line, though not to the extent anticipated by its original projectors. The lines from Peterborough through Boston to Lincoln, and to Grimsby, were opened in the preceding year; and the recent opening from London to Peterborough, coupled with several minor openings beyond Lincoln, have established a new route from London to York, shorter than the old route viâ Derby, but much longer than the ultimate 'towns line' will be, viâ Grantham and Newark (so termed to distinguish it from the 'loop line,' viâ Boston). The Great Northern Railway is a fine work. Its present terminus at the Regent's Canal is temporary, pending the completion of the permanent station on the site of the Small Pox Hospital at King's Cross. The line passes by a tunnel under Copenhagen Fields, by a cutting under the Caledonian Road, and by a viaduct over the Holloway Road. There is a tunnel at Hornsey, another near Southgate, and three more near Potter's Bar. At Welwyn occurs a magnificent viaduct of 42 arches, each 30 feet wide by 97 feet high; it is said to have cost nearly 80,000*l*. Between Welwyn and Hitchin are two tunnels. As the railway approaches the fens, the works become of a lighter character. In the nearly straight line of about 70 miles from Peterborough to Bawtry, now being constructed, much heavy work will occur.

The next greatest work recently opened is the *South Wales* railway, of which 75 miles were opened at one time. This line is to extend from a point in the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, near Gloucester, across South Wales to a point near Fishguard. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, wished to cross the Severn at some point further southward; but opposition prevailed, and the through traffic from London will have to take a bend considerably to the north. The line is now open from Chepstow to Swansea. The works between Gloucester and Chepstow are rapidly progressing, but those westward of Swansea are suspended for the present; certain monetary difficulties, between this company and the Great Western company (who are to lease the line) rendering caution necessary. It is certainly a *trunk* line not at all likely to be competed with; and running, as it does, through a rich mineral district, its traffic by and bye ought to be considerable. The route is by way of Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Cowbridge, Aberafon or Port Talbot, Neath, and Swansea. The works are of an average character; but the broad valley in which Swansea lies is crossed by a viaduct of great magnitude and beauty, in which stone, iron, and timber, are used in a combination not at all usual in such structures.

All the other openings of new portions of railway have been much shorter than the two above described. In Scotland, the *Aberdeen* Railway has been extended to that town—the extreme northern point

of the British railway system. It is doubtful whether the *Great North of Scotland* Railway, from Aberdeen to Inverness, will be constructed: at any rate, the *Aberdeen* Company have just shaken off their responsibility in respect to it. The *Caledonian and Dumbartonshire* Railway has been opened for a distance of 9 miles, from Bowling on the Clyde to Balloch on Loch Lomond; partly for pleasure tourists, and partly to accommodate the large print works which dot the river Leven. The *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Company have opened a portion of the *Bathgate Branch* and also a portion of the *Stirlingshire Midland Junction* Railway—both of which have been leased by the company. The *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Company, by short new lines, and by the establishment of admirable railway-steamers or steam-bridges across the Firths of Tay and Forth, have completed the connexion between those three towns. The *North British* Company have opened 24 additional miles of their railway in the first half of 1850. The *Caledonian* Railway, with its multiplicity of ill-advised guaranteed branches, has been too much a theme for stormy contention to allow of much development of new works. The *Ayrshire and Dumfries* Company has been making more progress in completing the western route from Carlisle to Glasgow—a route which, by and bye, will be another thorn in the side of the harassed *Caledonian* Company. The works are, in fact, nearly finished, and will be opened for traffic shortly after the publication of the present sheet. The two Scottish companies, and the *Lancaster and Carlisle* (whose line will be fed by both), are endeavouring to make amicable traffic arrangements.

In Ireland the completion of new works during the last twelve months has not been considerable. The *Dublin and Drogheda* Company have opened the Navan branch; the *Dublin and Belfast* Company have extended their line from Dundalk to Newry; and there have been a few other openings in other quarters; but the great difficulty in raising capital for these works has been a bar to anything like rapid progress. There is one line, however, which, aided by a Government loan, seems likely to be a great benefit to Ireland. This is the *Midland Great Western of Ireland* which is now progressing so rapidly across the centre of Ireland, that it is expected to be finished to Galway in the autumn of 1851; it will then be seen whether Galway is fitted to be a port for transatlantic steaming. The *Great Southern and Western* Company are carrying on some heavy tunnelling operations near Cork.

In England and Wales, besides the *Great Northern* and the *South Wales* Railways, many small portions have been added to the lengths of line previously open for traffic. The Eastern route from England to Scotland has been brought to a completion by the opening of the Tyne and Tweed bridges, presently to be described. The finishing of the main line of the *Leeds and Thirsk* Railway has given a second route from the south towards Newcastle, viâ Leeds, somewhat shorter than the old route viâ York. The continuation of the *Leeds and Skipton* Railway towards the north-west has completed a connexion, 39 miles in length, with the Lancaster lines. In the busy *West Riding* district, numerous fragments of lines have been brought into working condition, furnishing additional links to the chain which

will ultimately place Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, Barnsley, and Sheffield in very intimate union : the distances between them will very shortly be reckoned by minutes instead of miles ; but the expense of constructing the numerous short lines has been too enormous even for this wealthy district to justify. Passing from Yorkshire into Lancashire, we find the *East Lancashire* and the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Companies strenuously competing with each other to fill up all the gaps in the railway net-work of that county. Not only are the great centres of commerce and manufactures in the south of the county amply provided with iron highways ; but the smaller towns and manufacturing villages—Colne, Clitheroe, Bacup, Haslingden, Rawtenstall, Accrington, Ramsbottom, &c.—are being accommodated with lines which chequer the face of the county in a singular manner. The *Liverpool and Southport* Railway, a sort of pleasure-line near the coast, has been lately (October) opened for a few miles from Liverpool to Waterloo.

Taking a glance at the central counties of England, we find in Cheshire and Staffordshire, that the *Birkenhead* Company are about to open a branch which will shorten the distance from Birkenhead to Manchester ; that the *Shrewsbury and Chester* and the *Shrewsbury and Birmingham* Companies have established a new route from Wolverhampton through Shrewsbury to Chester, which places them in angry competition with the London and North Western Company, as owners of the old route by way of Stafford and Crewe ; that the last named company have nearly completed their *Stour Valley* branch from Birmingham to Wolverhampton ; that the vast New Birmingham Station in New Street is likely to be used both by the narrow and the broad gauge lines, the owners of which have had bitterly to count the cost of their late fierce struggle ; that the proposed broad gauge course through Birmingham, and distinct station near Snow Hill, will probably be abandoned ; that the *South Staffordshire* Railway has been opened from Dudley to Rugeley, and leased for a term of years to one single individual—a remarkable and almost isolated example in the railway system ; and that the *North Staffordshire* Company have nearly finished all their numerous branches. The *Matlock and Buxton* Railway is opened from Ambergate to Rowsley near Chatsworth. The Hereford people are endeavouring to resuscitate the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* scheme, which, though sanctioned by Parliament, has been hitherto left untouched for want of capital. A few miles of the *Oxford and Wolverhampton* Railway have been lately opened, to place Worcester in connexion with the Midland Railway : it is worked by the Midland Company, until the unfortunate Company to which it belongs can finish a further portion of their long-delayed and expensively-constructed line. The broad gauge and narrow gauge companies have opened, respectively, portions of the *Oxford and Rugby*, and the *Oxford and Bletchley* branches ; several miles of the *Buckinghamshire* branch, from Bletchley, are also open for traffic. The new openings in the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Hertford, with the exception of the *Great Northern* Railway, have been inconsiderable in amount. The *Hitchin and Royston*

branch, leased to the Great Northern, has been recently (October) opened, and will be extended to Cambridge. The *Coventry and Nuneaton* branch, and a portion of the *Rugby and Stamford* branch, have been opened by the London and North Western Company. In the East Anglian district, the *Eastern Union* Company have completed their line from Ipswich to Norwich; while a few short branches have been opened in other directions. The Harwich branch, unfortunately for the interests of that town, is still unmade.

In the metropolis many minor sources of traffic have become developed. The Euston Square terminus has been greatly enlarged, so as to be fitted for the accommodation of any amount of traffic that can reasonably be expected. A station is about to be formed at Kilburn, to accommodate a short or "omnibus" traffic, in connexion with the '*Birmingham and East and West India Dock Junction Railway*' (it is a pity that the sponsors of railways are so verbose). This long title belongs to a railway from Camden Town to Stepney, about eight miles in length; it is connected at one end with the Birmingham, and at the other end with the Blackwall Railways, and is to be leased by the London and North Western Company. Part of it has lately (October) been opened, from Upper Islington to Stepney, with intermediate stations at Hackney and Bow; the same carriages run on the Blackwall line from Stepney to Fenchurch Street, and it therefore forms a new but circuitous route from the northern environs into the city. Trains run every quarter of an hour throughout the day; and the low charge of fourpence is fixed upon, for the whole distance of eight miles. There will be two other stations—in Camden Town near the Veterinary College, and in the Hampstead Road near Chalk Farm: possibly also another in the Caledonian Road. Besides this short passenger traffic, there will ultimately be a goods traffic from the great Camden station to the Docks and the Thames: indeed this was the primary object of the line. The *Great Northern* terminus, at King's Cross, is in progress; the Small Pox Hospital and the Fever Hospital having been pulled down, and new buildings erected for those establishments near Highgate and near Holloway, respectively. The *Blackwall* Railway terminus, at Fenchurch Street, will shortly be a more busy spot than at any former period; for in addition to the arrangement with the Camden branch, the Essex and Norfolk traffic is (to some extent) brought on the line by means of the Bow branch, which connects the Blackwall with the *Eastern Counties* railways. The North Woolwich branch of the last-named railway is likely to lead both to extensive building speculations, and to the formation of collier docks, on the hitherto vacant north bank of the Thames, eastward of Bow Creek. The London Bridge terminus of the *South Eastern* and *South Coast* railways has been pulled down; the Companies have dissolved the partnership which had existed in respect to the use of that station, and an enormous expenditure is now being incurred in the erection of two new and distinct stations—an expenditure little short of a million sterling will ultimately have been involved in this station and its approaches. The *South Western* Company still make the Waterloo station their terminus: no progress having been made in the extension to the Borough.

In the southern counties a few short branches have been opened. The North Kent line of the *South Eastern*, opened before the publication of last year's 'Companion,' has developed a large traffic, both for business and holidays. The Ashford and Hastings branch will shortly be opened; as also will a portion of the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings branch. The Reading and Reigate line has been finished and opened. The *South Western* and *Great Western* Companies have carried their respective branches into the very heart of Windsor, the one from Datchet and the other from Slough. The Alton branch of the *South Western* has been opened as far as Farnham; and it has been lately decided that the remaining portion from Farnham to Alton shall be proceeded with. The broad gauge lines in the West of England have not lately made much advance: almost the only new opening having been a portion of the *Wilts and Somerset* Railway as far as Frome. An attempt is about to be made to revive the *Taw Vale* scheme (Crediton to Barnstaple and Bideford).

The Tyne and Tweed Railway Bridges:—So important are the means by which the east coast railways have been enabled to span the valleys of the Tyne and the Tweed, and so beautiful are the viaducts at those spots as works of engineering skill, that they call for a little separate description.

When the *Newcastle and Berwick* Railway was planned, it was felt that a junction with the *Newcastle and Darlington* line could be effected only by the construction of a very lofty bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle; because the banks of the river at that spot are very steep, and the general level of the railways would not permit of a crossing at a relatively small height above the water. It had long been wished by the inhabitants to have a "high-level" bridge, since the old bridge was adapted only for the low or water-side districts of Newcastle and Gateshead; and Mr. Robert Stephenson boldly planned a scheme which should meet this requirement, as well as the requirement of the railway companies. He drew up the scheme for a *double* bridge, with a railway line over a common road; the companies assented, an Act was obtained, and the works are now nearly, if not quite, finished.

In order to understand the arrangement of this bridge, we must briefly notice the course of the railways through Newcastle. The *Newcastle and Carlisle* Railway had, till lately, its terminus at the western margin of Newcastle; the *Newcastle and North Shields* had its terminus in Pilgrim Street, near the eastern suburbs; the *Newcastle and Berwick* started from the last named railway, at a point beyond the limits of the town; and the *Newcastle and Darlington* terminated at Gateshead, on the south bank of the Tyne. It was deemed advisable to merge all these termini in a new station on a magnificent scale, built in the heart of the town. This fine structure was illustrated and described in the *Companion* for 1850, p. 247. The *Carlisle* line has been extended beyond its former terminus, and carried on a bold curve to the central station; the *Shields* line (and consequently the *Berwick* line which runs into it) has been carried at a great height over Pilgrim Street and Dean Street, to the central station; while the *Darlington* line, shooting past its former terminus

at Gateshead, is brought to the central station by the magnificent bridge now under notice.

The Tyne bridge has two piers at the margin of the river, and four others in the stream itself; besides minor piers to support the land arches. These piers are of massive masonry. The distance from pier to pier is about 124 feet, and this determines the span of the arches. At a height of about 90 feet above the level of high water runs a level bridge for carriages, horses, and pedestrians; and at a further height of about 25 feet above this roadway runs the railway itself. The entire height of the masonry and iron work, from the bed of the river to the parapet of the railway, exceeds 130 feet. The whole length of the structure, from the high ground of Gateshead to the high ground of Newcastle, is nearly 1400 feet. There are nearly 5000 tons of iron-work in the structure. The masonry in and over the river has cost more than £100,000; the masonry and brickwork in fixing the land arches, about an equal sum; while the iron-work has cost a still larger sum.

The *Tweed* bridge has been opened for traffic in the autumn of 1850, on the occasion of her Majesty's journey to Scotland. It is one of the finest and largest railway viaducts ever constructed. The old bridge over the Tweed was built in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; it is nearly a thousand feet in length, and consists of 15 arches. When a junction became desirable between the North British and the various English railways, a viaduct over the Tweed was necessary; and Mr. Robert Stephenson planned the structure which has been lately opened. In order that the traffic might be accommodated, a temporary timber viaduct was built, to be used while the permanent viaduct was being constructed. This timber viaduct was itself a clever and even elegant structure; it was 1200 feet in length, and contained nearly 300,000 cubic feet of timber. The permanent stone viaduct consists of 28 circular arches, each $61\frac{1}{2}$ feet span, springing from lofty piers $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. The total length is 2160 feet; and the greatest height, from the bed of the river to the parapet, is $126\frac{1}{2}$ feet. One half of the length is over the river; the other half is over the low shore on the south bank. The breadth between the parapets is 24 feet. The land portion of the viaduct has a graceful curve towards the east, on a half-mile radius. The roadway is on an incline, ascending towards Berwick. There are 1,250,000 cubic feet of masonry; and 2,500,000 bricks. Southward of the viaduct there is an embankment more than half a mile in length, in some places 60 feet high, and containing 700,000 cubic yards of earthwork; so that the entire lofty structure to connect the English with the Scotch railway is very little short of a mile in length. The cost of the viaduct has been about £200,000.

The Britannia Tubular Bridge:—But we have now to speak of a triumph of engineering which throws the Tyne and Tweed bridges—beautiful as they are—quite into the shade. It is a felicitous lot for one engineer, that his name should be associated so prominently with three such works—all in progress at the same time.

It is a remarkable instance of the progressive advancement which marks the present age in all that regards mechanical invention, that the Britannia tubular bridge is intended to supply the place of—we

may also say supersede—one of the finest bridges in the kingdom ; and that the railway of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest mail-coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been for ages regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin ; and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the Government, about thirty years ago, to devise the best means for perfecting this route. He did so ; and the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, with its beautiful suspension bridges over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait, was the result. This noble road is now almost abandoned from end to end—at least for its primary purpose ; since the Irish mails are now conveyed by railway, and Telford's route is used only for minor purposes.

When Chester became a centre of railway communication, a few years ago, it was considered that a through route to Holyhead would be more conveniently established from that point than from Shrewsbury, which lies in the route of Telford's road. Accordingly the Chester and Holyhead Railway was constructed ; and in its course, both the Conway and the Menai had to be crossed. Then came the question whether the suspension bridges would serve to carry the railway ; and if not, what other means should be adopted. Many eminent engineers thought that Telford's bridges would suffice, provided trains proceeded over them at a slow speed, and were drawn over them by horses instead of locomotives, to lessen the weight ; and we believe that such an opinion is still entertained, in many quarters entitled to credit. But in the golden days of 1845—golden in the visions of railway speculators—all such economical suggestions were slighted : both the Government and the public called aloud for something grander, and the railway magnates were not slow in responding to the call. Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer of the railway, taxed his ingenuity to devise the best mode of carrying his railway over the Menai (the Conway being obviously a more simple affair, from its much smaller width). The Admiralty required, as many vessels of large size are accustomed to traverse the Menai Strait, that the new bridge, of whatever kind it might be, should be constructed without the aid of that assemblage of large timbers which is called *centering*. Mr. Stephenson selected a spot in the Menai Strait, about a mile southward of Telford's Suspension Bridge, and where the width of the stream is about 1100 feet at high water. At this spot there is a rock called the Britannia rock near the middle of the Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above the surface of low water, and ten feet below the surface of high water : so that it is above the water during about twelve hours out of the twenty-four. He made a design for a bridge of two cast-iron arches, with a central pier on the Britannia rock ; and he laid his plans so that he could have built the bridge without centering, by employing tie-rods to connect the half arches on each side of the central pier. But here a new difficulty occurred. The Admiralty had required that the arches should have a clear height of 100 feet above high water ; and Mr. Stephenson planned his bridge accordingly, with a height of 50 feet at the springing or bottom of the

arch. The Admiralty, however, now demanded that the height of 100 feet should be maintained along the whole length of the bridge—a condition which could not be obtained without increasing the height of the crown or centre of the arch to 150 feet. This would have been incompatible with the general level of the railway. Hereupon it was determined to plan a straight or level bridge carrying a train either *upon* or *within* it.

And here it is necessary to observe caution in attaching the name of any particular engineer to this wonderful work, in respect to the originating and carrying out of the principle of a tubular bridge. It is a painful incident in the history, that Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn now put forth claims which are mutually irreconcilable, in regard to the honour which justly accrues from the noble enterprise. Both cannot be right; but we shall refrain from entering into the controversy, or into the paper-war which has marked it. The public have an earnest wish to give honour to *both* the claimants—to speak of Stephenson and Fairbairn in the same kind of honourable union as they would speak of Le Verrier and Adams. Suffice it for our present object to say, that both those gentlemen, and others who were subordinate to them, have worked out results which claim the admiration of all who can appreciate the nature of the difficulties to be overcome. As soon as it was decided that the bridge should be a hollow beam or tube, through which a train might be propelled, it had to be determined in what way such a tube might be made strong enough for the intended purpose. Should its section be circular, or oval, or square? Should it be of wrought or cast-iron? Should it be of equal thickness on all sides? The Railway Company supplied the funds for an extensive series of experiments, by which many remarkable and important points were elicited. The engineers were perfectly satisfied with the results, and a plan was arranged on the following basis:—that there should be two tubes across the Menai Strait, side by side, one for the up train and one for the down; that a lofty supporting tower should be constructed on the Britannia rock; that two other towers should be built, close to the Anglesea and Caernarvonshire shores respectively; that strong abutments should connect the tubes with the railway on either shore; and that each tube should consist of four lengths, viz. from the Caernarvonshire or east abutment to the east tower, from thence to the Britannia tower, from thence to the west tower, and from thence to the west or Anglesea abutment. A plan similar to this in all its chief details was adopted for the Conway Bridge, but smaller in dimensions; and both plans have now (November, 1850,) arrived at almost entire completion. In the following descriptive details we shall speak exclusively of the Britannia bridge, except where the Conway bridge is especially mentioned.

First, then, for the Britannia tower. The Britannia rock is formed of chlorite schist, a very hard stone, difficult of working; and as the rock is dry only for a few hours at a time, the labour and difficulty of forming the foundation of the stupendous tower were very great. The tower is built of hard carboniferous limestone, obtained from the Penmon quarries on Anglesea island; the stones were quarried

with iron wedges, and worked into form with heavy steel picks; some of the stones are 20 feet in length, and others weigh from 12 to 14 tons. The stones are all left with a rough or quarry face, except at the angles, the recesses, and the entablature. A great portion of the interior masonry of the tower is formed of Cheshire red sandstone. The total height of the tower from the foundation is 230 feet, nearly 30 feet higher than the Monument on Fish Street Hill, and 200 feet above high water. Its width and depth at the base are 62 feet by 52; but at the height where the tubes rest on or rather enter the tower, these dimensions diminish to 55 feet by 45. The tower contains 148,625 cubic feet of limestone, and 144,625 of sandstone, weighing together nearly 20,000 tons; while 387 tons of cast-iron are built into it in the form of beams and girders.

The east and west, or Caernarvonshire and Anglesea towers, are similar in general construction to the vast Britannia tower, but somewhat smaller; they stand at a clear distance of 460 feet from the Britannia tower. Each tower measures 62 feet by 52 at the base, tapering to 55 feet by 32 at the level of the bottom of the tubes. The height is 190 feet above high water. There are 210 tons of cast-iron beams and girders worked into each tower.

The east and west, or Caernarvonshire and Anglesea abutments, are situated inland, at a distance of 230 feet from the east and west towers respectively, and are constructed of massive masonry. They are ornamented by colossal figures of lions, in the Egyptian couchant style; these lions are each composed of eleven pieces of limestone; they are 25 feet long, 12 feet high, and weigh about 30 tons each. They were sculptured by Mr. Thomas, who is employed on the stone-carving for the new Houses of Parliament. It was part of the gigantic plan to have a colossal figure of Britannia, 60 feet high, on the central tower; but this has not yet been executed, and the Company have no funds to bestow upon it.

But the tubes are the most remarkable feature in the bridge. Each portion of tube, between two adjacent towers, is in fact a hollow girder, strong enough to bear its own weight and to bear a laden railway train in addition; and it was a necessary condition of its construction, that it should be either constructed in its ultimate position on a suspended scaffolding, or else lifted *entire* into its place, after having been put together elsewhere. Each tube is a girder, too, in this respect—that it derives no strength from any transmission of horizontal pressure to the abutments, such as is derived by the arch; nor from any mode of suspension, such as in a chain bridge; but it resists incumbent pressure in the same way as any rigid plank, beam, or girder. These girders or tubes are quadrangular in section; they are hollow from end to end; and their roofs and floors are each formed of a row of smaller square tubes; for it has been found that greater strength is attained by this arrangement, than by forming the same weight of metal into a solid sheet or plate. Each line of tube, the up and the down, is upwards of a quarter of a mile in length; the ends rest in the abutments, and the intermediate portions rest on the three towers, or rather pass through square openings in them. Although they thus form two continuous

tubes, they consist in fact of eight pieces, four to each tube, which are joined end to end at the piers. The height of the tubes is 30 feet at the Britannia tower, and diminishes to about 23 feet at the abutments: the upper surface being slightly arched, but the lower horizontal. The clear internal height varies from about 19 feet to 26. The external width is nearly 15 feet, and the internal about 14. The sides, top, and bottom are all formed of wrought-iron plates, varying from 6 to 12 feet in length, from 21 to 28 inches in width, and from $\frac{3}{8}$ ths to $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of an inch in thickness. The plates (some of which weigh nearly 7 cwt. each) are laid lengthwise in the top and bottom, but vertically in the sides of the tube. The largest plates are in the bottom, where they are arranged in a double layer. The plates are joined together by rivets; and are stiffened and strengthened at the joints by T-shaped iron, both inside and out, which form vertical bars up the sides, at distances of two feet apart. The connexion of the top and bottom with the sides is made more substantial by triangular 'gusset-pieces,' rivetted in at the corners. The rivets in the entire structure are almost incredibly numerous; they are placed four inches apart in the top and bottom, and three inches apart in the sides. They are rather more than an inch in diameter, and were driven red-hot into the rivet-holes, which holes were made by a powerful machine that punched out forty holes in a minute. The whole bridge contains nearly 2,000,000 of these rivets. The square cells, tubes, or flues, which form the top and bottom, are 14 in number: viz. 8 in the top, measuring 21 inches high by 21 wide; and 6 in the bottom, 21 inches high by 28 wide. The vertical sides of these cells are strongly connected to the plates of the top and bottom with L-shaped bars of wrought-iron. The two tubes contain 65 miles in length of T and L iron. The whole weight of wrought iron in the tubes is about 3200 tons.

The mode of constructing these tubes was not the least remarkable part of the operations. The short tubes (those between the abutments and the side towers) were constructed on platforms at their ultimate level; but the long tubes (those between the side towers and the Britannia tower) were constructed on floating platforms on the Caernarvonshire beach. The scaffolding for building the towers and the short tubes was among the finest ever yet formed. It consisted of whole 'balks' of timber, logs from 12 to 16 inches square, and some of them as much as 60 feet long; they were fastened together without nails, so as to be afterwards available without injury for other purposes. This beautifully formed scaffolding beneath the short tubes was about 100 feet in height; and around the Britannia tower it rose to a height of 250 feet. The span between the abutments and the side towers is 230 feet; but the short tubes are each 242 feet long, to allow space for resting on their supports. In like manner the span between the Britannia tower and the side towers is 460 feet; but the long tubes are 472 feet, to furnish supports at the ends.

The long tubes, it has been stated, were constructed on the Caernarvonshire beach. The platforms for this purpose were made of whole balks of timber, and extended nearly half a mile along the

beach: each of the four long tubes having a platform to itself. When the tubes were finished, their transport from the platforms to the towers was, like all else in the enterprise, cleverly managed. Each tube was conveyed on eight huge pontoons or closed barges: each pontoon being capable of floating a weight of 400 tons. These pontoons were brought beneath the ends of the tube; and by taking advantage of variation of tide, they lifted the tube off the platform, and supported its whole weight. They were then navigated, by enormous hawsers, cables, and capstans, to the Britannia rock, where the tube was brought as nearly as could be to its proper position. All the four long tubes were, one by one, as fast as they were finished, floated in a similar way to the Britannia tower, and placed across the river at the proper spot, where arrangements were made for supporting them until they were raised into their place.

The lifting of these tubes is regarded, we believe, as the most gigantic operation of the kind of which the history of engineering has any record. Each one of the four large tubes, with the apparatus attached to it for aiding the lift, weighed 1800 tons; and this unparalleled weight had to be raised to a height of about 100 feet! It was effected through the medium of hydraulic pressure. Chains of enormous strength were fastened to the ends of the tubes; and the upper ends of these chains were connected with hydraulic presses constructed on the tops of the towers: these presses, like many other parts of the apparatus, were larger and more powerful than any before constructed for any purpose. Two steam engines of 40-horse power each worked the presses; the presses gradually drew up the chains; and the chains carried up the tube; and so extraordinary was the precision of the arrangements, that a long day of about eighteen hours was sufficient to raise a tube to its full height.

The minor details we cannot dwell upon here. The tubes were brought into connexion, end to end, in the cavities left near the tops of the towers; and the mode of fastening them at these points greatly strengthened the whole structure, while space was left to allow for the expansion of the metal. Rails were laid down on the floor of the tubes, properly supported and strengthened; and oval windows were formed in the sides of the tubes.

In respect to a structure so memorable, it is right to record the names of those to whose engineering and mechanical skill its successful construction has been due. Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn were the leading engineers, aided in important particulars by Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson, Mr. Edwin Clark, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Frank Forster, and other engineers. The design for the masonry was furnished by Mr. F. Thompson. The scaffolding was erected, and the masonry constructed, by Messrs. Rowell, Hemmingway, and Pearson. One of the large tubes was made by Messrs. Garforth of Dukinfield; and all the rest by Mr. Mare of Blackwall. The hydraulic presses were constructed by Messrs. Easton and Amos of Southwark. The lifting chains were made by Messrs. Howard and Ravenhill of London. The floating of the pontoons and tubes from the platforms to the Britannia Rock was under the management of Captain Claxton, who so cleverly relieved the unfortunate 'Great Britain' from her impri-

sonment in Dundrum Bay. The first stone of the Britannia Tower was laid in May 1846; the first tube was raised to its place in the autumn of 1849; and both lines have been brought into operation during 1850. On the occasion of the first locomotive passing from shore to shore through the first tube, Mr. Stephenson acted as engine-driver; naturally wishing to be the first to achieve such a marvel. The event occurred on March 5, 1850. Three enormous locomotives were chained together, carrying a small party of engineers, and decorated with the "flags of all nations;" the total weight was about 90 tons. On the passage through, the locomotives were suffered to remain stationary for a time in the centre of each length of tube, to test the stability of the structure. The next transit was made by a convoy of 24 heavily-laden waggons of coal, weighing, with the locomotives which drew them, about 300 tons. After this, a train of 200 tons of coal was allowed to rest, with all its weight, for two hours in the centre of the Caernarvonshire tube. The tests were far more severe than the bridge will ever have to bear in practice; and the results were wholly satisfactory.

The Conway Tubular Bridge is a miniature copy of the Britannia Bridge, and requires, therefore, no detailed description. It stands within a few yards' distance of Telford's Conway Suspension Bridge, close beneath the old castle wall; and the masonry is made to bear some sort of resemblance to that of the castle. It consists of one span of 400 feet clear, having a height of only 18 feet above high-water level. The weight of each tube (for the up and down lines respectively) is about 1,300 tons; they were tested with a load of 300 tons of iron, which is a much greater weight than they will ever have to bear from any railway train. The first stone of the masonry was laid in June 1846; the first tube was commenced in March 1847, raised to its position in April 1848, and made available for railway trains a few days afterwards; the second tube was finished in November in the same year.

PROGRESS OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

It is one of the features of the railway system, consequent on the enlargements which have marked that system, that the average receipts per mile per week have gradually lessened. So long as the lines open were *main* lines, terminating at both ends in important towns, they were fed by lateral traffic which tended to swell the receipts; but when branch lines were made, they could not bring other than mere branch traffic; and when competing lines were made, they diverted some of the traffic which originally belonged to the main lines.

The length of railway open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1849, in the United Kingdom, was 5,447 miles; and on December 31 in the same year it amounted to 6,032 miles. In the first half of that year there were carried 28,767,867 passengers; and in the second half, 35,073,672; making a total of 63,841,539 in the year. The receipts for carrying these passengers amounted to 1,927,767*l.* for 1st class, 2,530,968*l.* for 2nd class, and 1,819,156*l.* for 3rd class, giving a total of 6,277,931*l.*; or an average of about 2*s.* each passenger. In 1848 (see *Companion* for 1850, p. 67) the average payment per passenger per journey was 2*s.* 1*d.*, shewing a remarkably near approximation in two

successive years. The goods traffic during 1849 amounted to 5,528,606*l.*, making, with the passenger traffic, a fraction under one million sterling per calendar month.

In the half-year ending June 30, 1850, the traffic for goods and passengers realized 6,130,200*l.*; of which the expenses absorbed 2,861,240*l.*; leaving for profit the sum of 3,263,960*l.* to pay interest on debentures, and dividend on shares. The total sum expended down to the above date was about 220,000,000*l.* on about 6,000 miles of railway then opened, and on many hundred (perhaps as many as two thousand) miles in various stages of progress. The average expenditure on all the railways in the United Kingdom considerably exceeds 30,000*l.* per mile.

When the time shall arrive for making up the railway accounts for the whole of the year 1850, it will probably be found that the number of passengers has largely increased, but that the average rate of payment has lessened, owing to the vast numbers who have travelled at very low fares by the excursion trains. The average receipts per mile per week have gradually lessened, but it is probable that the immense holiday traffic of the autumn of 1850 may prevent the average of the whole year from falling below that (per mile) of 1849. Instead of comparing the whole year (which we cannot yet do for 1850) we may take the first 39 weeks of each year, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30; and we find the following results:—

Years. (Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.)	Receipts.	Miles Open.	Per Mile per Week.
1844.....	£4,215,440.....	1770.....	£64
1845.....	4,960,320.....	2033.....	67
1846.....	5,758,600.....	2498.....	64
1847.....	6,685,880.....	3375.....	56
1848.....	7,500,680.....	4178.....	50
1849.....	8,275,679.....	4983.....	45
1850.....	9,525,707.....	6075.....	44

As the number of miles open refers to the date of Sept. 30 in each year, and as in the early part of each year the number is, of course, less, the real average per mile per week is somewhat higher than that given above, though it cannot be stated accurately.

The holiday or excursion traffic just alluded to, is worthy of a little attention. There has been for many years a great difference of opinion among leading authorities in the railway world, whether high fares, moderate fares, or low fares, will bring the greater amount of net profit to the companies; or, in other words, to what extent will lowering the fares tend to increase the number of travellers. It is admitted on all hands that *very high* fares would not bring the greatest aggregate net profit; but it is also admitted, that nothing but experience will determine what degree of cheapness is the most profitable. The probability of an immense influx of visitors to London in 1851 renders the decision of this question an object of much importance; and the excursion trains of 1850 afford interesting information bearing on this point. These trains have met with a success never before equalled; the fares have been lower than were ever before ventured; and yet the directors of the various companies seem well satisfied with the result. The Brighton Railway Com-

pany was perhaps the first to commence the system. Until 1850 the third class excursion trains from London to Brighton and back were usually charged 5*s.* per ticket; but in this year the charge has been reduced to 3*s.* 6*d.* The South Eastern Company followed, and made their 6*s.* tickets available not only to Dover but to Margate and Ramsgate; while their Reading branch was made available to a 3*s.* 6*d.* ticket. The South Western then astonished railway travellers by their 3*s.* tickets to Southampton and back, and equally cheap tickets elsewhere. The Great Western Company, who have hitherto hung back from excursion trains, next entered the field, and placed Windsor, Oxford, Bath, Bristol, and Cheltenham, within the limits of excursions. Late in the season the Eastern Counties Company followed in the same track; while the Northern Companies have not been slow to develop the system. The ingenuity which the companies have exhibited in finding out new objects for pleasure excursions, shews that the results are deemed satisfactory: that the abstraction from ordinary traffic is not equal to the addition by holiday traffic.

In order to afford means for establishing comparisons between ordinary traffic and pleasure traffic, and between the present year's fares and those which may eventually mark the busy industrial year 1851, we will throw into the form of a table the actual rates charged on the occasions above alluded to, by the *cheapest* class in each train, whether called 2nd or 3rd; for it is by the cheapest class that an enormous majority of the excursionists travel. This may be conveniently tabulated by the number of miles travelled for 1*s.* :—

	s.	d.		
London to Croydon, and back....	1	0	equal to 20 miles for 1 <i>s.</i>	
„ Liverpool	21	0	„ 21	„
„ Glasgow	37	6	„ 22	„
„ Tunbridge Wells	4	0	„ 23	„
„ Windsor	2	0	„ 26	„
„ Maidstone	4	0	„ 28	„
„ Brighton.....	3	6	„ 29	„
„ Cambridge	4	0	„ 29	„
„ Dover	6	0	„ 29	„
„ Hampton Court	1	0	„ 30	„
„ Kew	0	8	„ 30	„
„ Hastings	5	0	„ 30	„
„ Rochester	2	0	„ 31	„
„ Gravesend	1	6	„ 32	„
„ Guildford	2	6	„ 34	„
„ Ramsgate	6	0	„ 34	„
„ Oxford	3	6	„ 36	„
„ Reading (via Guildford)	3	6	„ 38	„
„ Bristol	6	0	„ 39	„
„ Woolwich	0	6	„ 40	„
„ Cheltenham	6	0	„ 41	„
„ Bath	5	0	„ 43	„
„ Portsmouth	4	0	„ 47	„
„ New Forest	4	0	„ 48	„
„ Southampton	3	0	„ 53	„
„ Salisbury	3	6	„ 55	„

The last two examples in this list are less than one farthing per mile.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

In various volumes of the *Companion*, both in separate articles, and in short paragraphs connected with railways, frequent mention has been made of the *Electric Telegraph*, one of the most important adjuncts of the railway system. The year 1850 has been a busy one in this respect, especially in relation to the establishment, for the first time, of electro-telegraphic communication across the sea.

It was on the 28th of August, 1850, that England and France were thus first connected. The *Goliath* steamer was employed on the occasion. Between the paddle-wheels, in the centre of the vessel was a gigantic drum or cylinder, fifteen feet long, seven feet in diameter, seven tons weight, and fixed on a strong frame-work. Upon it was coiled about thirty miles of telegraph wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta percha about half an inch in diameter. The point of the French coast nearest to England is Cape Grisnez, about half-way between Calais and Boulogne; and as the distance between this point and Dover is twenty-one miles in a direct line, there were nine miles of wire left for slacking. It was intended to imbed the wire on the bottom of the sea by means of leaden clamps, several hundred in number, and each weighing from 20 to 25 lbs. The sea varies in depth from 30 to 180 feet, the deepest part being near the middle, interrupted, however, by two shallows called the *Ridge* and the *Varne*, which are dangerous to navigators; but it was calculated that the weight of the leaden clamps would carry the wire to the bottom in every part, out of the reach of anchors and fishing nets.

On the 27th the first attempt was made, but without full success. Captain Bullock, in H.M. steam-ship *Widgeon*, marked out a straight line from the English to the French coasts by a series of pilot-buoys with flags. The connecting wires were placed in readiness at the Government pier in Dover Harbour, to establish the electric circuit with the coil of wire in the ship; and similar wires were placed at Cape Grisnez, where they were carried up the face of the acclivity, which rises to a height of 124 feet above sea mark. It was intended to start the *Goliath* about one o'clock; but a gale sprang up, which necessitated the postponement of the operation till the next day. On the 28th the vessel, having Mr. Jacob Brett and other managers of the enterprise on board, started from Dover Harbour at a rate of about four miles an hour, 'paying out' or unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop (aided by the leaden weights) to the bed of the sea. At every sixteenth of a mile the leaden clamps occurred. At intervals during the voyage, messages and salutations passed to and fro between the voyagers and Mr. John Brett, on shore. Early in the evening the *Goliath* safely arrived at the French coast; and the wire was run up the cliff at Cape Grisnez to its terminal station. On that very same evening mes-

sages were sent to and fro instantly between the English and French coasts.

But the inventors had not duly calculated all the exigences of such a novel and startling enterprisc. The telegraphic wire in a short time snapped in twain. The wire, in settling into its place at the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge which lay in its way; and this ridge seems to have cut it. There is an agreement drawn up between the projectors and the French government, by virtue of which the former will pay themselves by the exclusive use of the Submarine Telegraph for a limited period; but until the mechanical difficulties shall have been surmounted, the legal privileges seem to lie in abeyance.

The arrangements now being made by the company are on a scale of great magnitude. The wires are to be enclosed in gutta percha, which is itself to be enclosed in an iron-wire cable four or five inches in diameter. There are to be two such cables, at a distance of three miles apart, in order that one may be serviceable in the event of the other receiving damage. Each cable is to contain four wires. The strength and weight are so calculated, that it is hoped all sources of damage will be guarded against. The works will not be finished for this great enterprisc till the spring of 1851.

If this Anglo-French telegraph should happily succeed, we shall speedily see other and broader expanses of sea crossed in a similar manner. Holyhead and Dublin may safely be regarded as the future termini of one such route; and when we think of the indomitable energy which characterizes the United States, we hardly dare to place limits to the *possibilities* of such a system. Lord Palmerston on one occasion, at a public dinner at Southampton, pleasantly alluded to a prospective period when, if the Minister were asked in the House of Commons, "whether it was true that a war had broken out in India?" he might perhaps be able to answer, "Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor-General, and I will tell you."

In a paper communicated in 1849 by Mr. Whishaw to the British Association, he gave the following account of the state of the electro-telegraphic system in three different countries at that period. The length of railway to which the system had been applied in Great Britain down to July 1849 was about 2000 miles; and the cost was about 150*l.* per mile. In Prussia the telegraphic wires were suspended on the English system until the year 1844, since which date a new plan has been followed; the wires are coated with gutta percha, and laid along underground, at a distance of about two feet beneath the surface, not only under railways, but under turnpike roads and towing paths. There are at each principal station two telegraphic machines, one colloquial and one printing. The length of Prussian telegraph, to July 1849, was about 1,500 miles, at a cost of about 40*l.* per mile. In the United States the telegraphic line is formed by a single iron wire supported from post to post; it is carried not only along railways, but across the open country. There were at the date above mentioned 10,500 miles of American telegraph, at a cost of about 20*l.* per mile.

Down to the spring of 1850 there were about 1000 miles of electric telegraph in the Austrian empire. During the summer another 1000 miles have been added; and it is expected that the year 1851 will increase the length to 3000 miles. The plan now adopted in that country is to place the wires underground. On Oct. 1, 1850, a telegraphic union was formed between Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, whereby extensive intercommunication is established, and the rates of charge greatly reduced. The high charge made in England is a great bar to the use of the Electric Telegraph. France is progressing less rapidly in this invaluable system than is befitting so important a country. The other countries of Europe have, as may be supposed, made but little progress in electro-telegraphy.

One of the most astonishing results of this system has lately occurred in America, where the telegraph may also be said to have run a race with Time, and beaten him. New Orleans is westward of New York, and the clock are thus later in the former city than the latter, in proportion to the difference of longitude. When the 'Atlantic' made her first return voyage from Liverpool, a brief abstract of her news was telegraphed to New Orleans at a few minutes *after* noon (New York time): it reached its destination at a few minutes *before* noon (New Orleans time), and was published in the New Orleans papers on the evening of the very day when the ship arrived at New York: the evening papers of New York and New Orleans gave the same news at the same hour!

The *Railway Insurance* principle, which at first had an air of such strangeness to many persons, is gradually becoming understood. The Railway Insurance Company have an interest in meeting honourably all claims upon them arising out of railway accidents. In a recent report of the company, the particulars of thirty claims and awards are given, in which sums varying from 2*l.* to 210*l.* have been paid to the sufferers. The pain, the loss of time, the medical expenses, the permanent or temporary disablement, all are taken into account in determining the amount paid. The highest sum was paid in a case where permanent loss of the sight of an eye is apprehended. The insurance of railway travellers is in every respect as legitimate and sound in principle as the "underwriting" or insurance of a ship, or as life or fire insurance. If the company be commercially sound, the system will work well.

OCEAN STEAMERS—FOREIGN MAILS.

"In 1833," says a recent writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (Oct. 1850), "a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the means of promoting communication with India by steam. The evidence taken by it contains the views and suggestions of probably as able a body of witnesses as have ever been brought before those celebrated tribunals. Engineers, men of science, military and naval commanders, merchants, travellers, diplomatists, geographers, and antiquaries, all contributed to its instruction. It is true, seventeen years' experience has displaced many of the considerations relied on by the advocates of the line by the Euphrates in preference to that by Suez and the Red Sea. But if we can obtain a still more safe and expeditious communication, and at the same time equally regular, by the Euphrates, Suez in its turn must share the fate of Cape Town; and if again the mighty project of a continuous railway from Ostend to Calcutta should be actually carried out, Antioch and Aleppo would have to resign the stream of traffic to Constantinople. In the mean time the commercial interest will not cease employing the shortest and most profitable path; and there are certain undisputed facts in favour of the line of the Euphrates, which must always keep alive our interest in any additional information respecting it."

INDIA MAIL—EUPHRATES ROUTE.

In respect to actual mileage, the distance from England to India is much less by the Euphrates than by the Red Sea. Scanderoon is the Mediterranean port of departure for the Euphrates; Alexandria for the Red Sea; it is a few additional hours of steaming to the former; but the onward route more than counterbalances it. From Scanderoon to Bombay is 2,574 miles; from Alexandria to Bombay is 3,255 miles; the former has only 800 miles of sea voyage; whereas the latter has 1,725 miles. These were the two points of preference which led Captain Chesney to suggest the Euphrates route for the India mail, independently of the road-side traffic (so to speak) which might be picked up on the way. In 1831 he had descended 962 miles of the Euphrates in boats; and in the next following year he had visited the river 300 miles higher up. He proposed to the committee an exploring expedition on the Euphrates, by means of two small iron steamers and a corps of scientific assistants. His plan was, that the iron steamers should be sent out in pieces; that they should be landed either at Scanderoon or Antioch (at the extreme eastern end of the Mediterranean, southward of Asia Minor); that the pieces should be conveyed by land carriage a distance of 122 miles to Bir on the Euphrates; that they should be there put together; and that the whole expedition should steam down the Euphrates from Bir to its mouth at the Persian Gulf, a distance of about 1,200 miles. The Government assented; the expedition was made in 1835-6 and 7; but the volumes which describe the details have only lately been published—indeed only two out of the proposed four volumes have yet (Nov. 1850), ap-

peared ; although shorter sketches of the results were published in 1838.

The two steamers prepared were of 50 and 20 horse power, respectively. When they reached Antioch, in April 1835, so many difficulties were imposed by the Turkish authorities and others, that several months passed before the pieces of the steamers could reach the Euphrates at Bir ; and it was not till March 1836 that all was ready for the river voyage. As they proceeded, each day's labour comprised a careful series of soundings, bearings, and trigonometrical measurements, tending to give an exact knowledge of the river and its shores. After descending 509 miles, a hurricane suddenly foundered one of the steamers, the *Tigris* ; many officers and men were drowned, and the expedition lost the boat best fitted of the two for the intricate navigation of the river. Captain Chesney proceeded, however, in the other boat, the *Euphrates*, and reached the Persian Gulf in safety on June 19. The steamer was then repaired at Bushire ; and Captain Chesney proceeded to explore the river Tigris as far up as Bagdad, and the smaller channels which connect the Tigris with the Euphrates. On returning to Kornah, at the junction of these two great rivers, he took charge of the homeward India mail, and ardently hoped to bring it safely to England by the Euphrates route ; but in this he was disappointed ; his steamer was too large and heavy, her engines became useless, and he had the mortification of taking back the mail again to Bombay.

The expedition was broken up in January, 1837 ; about 30,000*l.* had been expended on it ; and the *possibility* of descending the Euphrates in a steamer had been demonstrated ; although the means of braving the difficulties of the route had yet to be devised. It had been ascertained, also, that good fuel was procurable on the banks, and that the natives were willing to cultivate a trade in any commodities which they had to sell. The point of the Euphrates which is soonest and most easily reached from Scanderoon or Antioch, whether at Bir or at Balis, is several hundred feet higher than the sea ; and this will continue to be one of the gravest difficulties connected with the route. The country from Alexandria to Suez is almost a dead flat ; and this has had much to do with the adoption of the Suez route. Balis is in 36° 1' N. lat., 38° 7' E. long. ; 101 miles from the Mediterranean in a straight line, 118 miles viâ Aleppo and Scanderoon, and 123 miles viâ Aleppo and Antioch ; the river course from Balis to Bussorah (near the Persian Gulf) is 1096 miles. The Euphrates at Balis is half a mile in width, with a minimum depth of seven feet in the middle at the low season. There are only two really formidable obstacles in the 1100 miles of the Euphrates' course from Balis downwards ; viz. hidden rocks at Karabla, and shallows at Lam-lum. The former might be removed by blasting with gunpowder ; the shallows would require either transshipment into very small boats, or the cutting of a canal 23 miles long.

The writer in the *Edinburgh Review* admits the possibility of the Euphrates route being made more expeditious than the Suez route ;

and this opinion is pretty generally entertained ; but the arrangements must be very gigantic to prepare for this result. If a railway were formed from the Mediterranean to Balis, the rocks cleared away at Karabla, and the shallows superseded by a canal at Lamlum, the distance from Southampton to Bombay might perhaps be traversed in 21 days (= Southampton to Antioch 12, Antioch to Bassorah 4, Bassorah to Bombay 5); and if the Trieste route were adopted between Southampton and Antioch, the time would be still shorter. But if the land transit be by horse or dromedary, if the Karabla rocks so remain that the steamers cannot travel by night, and if transhipment take place at Lamlum—the advantages are lost, and the Suez route becomes quicker and easier than the Euphrates route. The latter will, in this case, be important rather in a commercial than a postal sense; for it is the transmission of mails which is here under consideration.

INDIA MAIL—RED SEA ROUTE.

The same Committee of the House of Commons which recommended the Euphrates expedition, also recommended the establishment of a monthly mail to India, viâ Alexandria and the Red Sea. The government accordingly arranged for a mail steamer to begin to start in January, 1835. Mail packets had been accustomed to arrive at Malta from Falmouth, about the 20th of each month; and it was proposed that the new steamer should meet the packet at that island, and carry the mails on to Alexandria: the steamer would thus be employed in carrying mails to and fro between Malta and Alexandria. The government at the same time suggested that the East India Company should provide steam conveyance for the mails from Suez to Bombay; and sought the good offices of the Pacha of Egypt to facilitate the transit across the Isthmus of Suez. The East India Company shrank from the burthen of bearing the whole expense of the transit from Suez to Bombay, and suggested that the government should bear part of it. Two new steamers were built by the East India Company, of about 600 tons burthen each, to assist the *Hugh Lindsey* steamer in performing the service of the Suez-Bombay route. The Company still required the government to bear half the net cost of the system; but the government hung back from this arrangement.

A new system arose out of an offer made by a proposed company in 1836, afterwards the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company*. They offered to despatch monthly from England a steamer of competent size and power, to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, with the Peninsular, Mediterranean, and India mails; that they would also send a monthly mail from Suez to Bombay, in connexion with the former, and would make arrangements for the land transit over the Isthmus; that they would raise a capital of 250,000*l.* in building the requisite steamers; that they would bear the whole expenses of conveying mails, despatches, and passengers; that they would look for a return for their capital from three sources—passengers' money paid by the public, and fixed specified sums paid annually by the government

and by the East India Company; and that they would expect to have the monopoly of the Anglo-India mails placed in their hands, in return for the great risk incurred by them. Correspondence ensued during 1837 between the government and the East India Company, respecting this proposition; but the Company declined to place the Suez-Bombay route in the hands of a private company, and repeated the former offer, that the government and the East India Company should perform the service between them, and share the cost. The Post Office authorities were then consulted, and conferences held between all the official bodies interested. After much negotiation, a plan was adopted nearly on the basis of the East India Company's proposal; and thus the mail service was performed throughout 1838.

In 1839 the Admiralty proposed to expedite the mails by an overland route through France, on the following basis: that a mail should leave London on the 4th of every month, reach Calais on the 5th, and arrive at Marseilles on the 9th; that a steamer should start from Marseilles between the 9th and the 11th, making allowance for detention; that she should reach Malta on the 13th (if starting from Marseilles on the 9th), and Alexandria on the 19th; that a return mail should leave Bombay at such a time as to reach Alexandria about that date, and that the two mails should be there exchanged; that the return mail would leave Alexandria on the 23rd, and would reach England about the 9th of the following month. The Peninsular Company was at the same time pressing on the government the consideration of a plan of considerable magnitude. A capital of one million sterling was to be raised; steam ships of 2,000 tons burthen were to be built; the whole service was to be performed by that company; and Calcutta and Madras were to be brought within the range of operations. A steamer was to start from England on the fourth Saturday in every month, call at Gibraltar and Malta, and leave the mails at Alexandria; after crossing the Isthmus, the mails would be taken by other steamers belonging to the same company from Suez to Calcutta; the mails to Bombay would be taken by smaller branch steamers from Aden; and the Ceylon and Madras mails would be left at those places by the Calcutta steamers as they passed by. The company undertook to carry out fully these very comprehensive arrangements; and engaged to do it for a period of ten years, for a stipulated payment of 100,000*l.* a year from the government and the East India Company jointly. It was calculated by the company that the time from London to Bombay would be 35 days, to Ceylon 37 days, to Madras 40 days, to Calcutta 45 days.

The East India Company declined at that time to enter upon this plan; but in 1840 the Peninsular Company contracted with the government for the line from England to Alexandria; and this service was performed by powerful steamers, which ran the distance in an average period of 13 days. In 1841 the company made renewed offers to the East India Company in respect to the Calcutta route; and this was followed by an offer from the latter, that if the former would maintain a monthly steam communication be-

tween Suez, Bombay, and Calcutta, the East India Company would contribute 20,000*l.* per annum for five years towards the expenses; the vessels to be of 1,600 tons burthen, and about 500 horse power. This offer, with a few modifications, was accepted; and was acted upon till 1847: the steam ships *Hindustan* and *Bentinch* being soon afterwards placed upon the route. The first voyage under the new regulation was made in December, 1842. In 1844 the Steam Company proposed a new arrangement, which would have relieved the East India Company of the responsibility of maintaining the Suez and Bombay steamers (which they continued to do throughout these negotiations). According to this plan, the homeward India mail would arrive at Suez from Bombay in 15 days, Suez to Alexandria 3 days, Alexandria to Marseilles 6 days, Marseilles to London 4 days—or 28 days from Bombay to London. The *Oriental* and the *Great Liverpool* performed the distance from England to Alexandria; the *Hindustan*, the *Bentinch*, and the *Precursor*, were proposed for the Red Sea route; while the *Lady Mary Wood* and the *Pacha* were to be subsidiary steamers. The outward mail would leave on the 6th of the month, leave Marseilles on the 10th, arrive at Alexandria on the 17th, Suez on the 20th, and Bombay on the 6th of the following month. But the East India Company still refused to give up the Bombay and Suez route.

The provisional agreement with the East India Company with respect to the Calcutta route was for a mail every two months; but the Steam Company in 1844 proposed a new arrangement for a monthly mail. According to this plan the outward mail, reaching Suez on the 20th, would reach Calcutta on the 15th of the following month. Government about this time received favourably the proposals of the Steam Company to extend the mail line from Ceylon to Singapore and Hong Kong. After much complicated negotiation, in which the East India Company showed a disinclination to bear so large a portion of the expense as the government deemed desirable, a plan was at length agreed upon, and a contract signed. By this contract the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Company undertook to maintain a monthly mail between England, Ceylon, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hong Kong; receiving 90,000*l.* per annum from government, and 70,000*l.* per annum from the East India Company. This agreement was signed towards the close of 1844, and was acted upon in the spring of 1845: the duration of the contract being for seven years.

The mail contracts in force with the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the beginning of 1849 were three. 1st, Southampton to Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, three times a month; distance of the voyage 2,400 miles; annual payment 20,500*l.* 2nd, Southampton to Malta, Gibraltar, and Alexandria, twice a month; distance of the voyage 6,084 miles; annual payment 44,025*l.* 3rd, Suez to Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, once a month; distance of the voyage 15,590 miles; annual payment 160,000*l.* The Southampton and Alexandria contract expired in January, 1849; where-

upon a new tender was sent in by the company, and another tender by a newly formed company, the *India and Australia Mail Company*. The government eventually made a new contract with the old company, on lower terms than before.

It may be interesting to note the duration of the voyages of this company, under ordinary circumstances:—

	Days.		Days.
Southampton to Vigo	3	Southampton to Aden	27
Oporto	4	Bombay	35
Lisbon	6	Ceylon	41
Cadiz	7	Madras	45
Gibraltar	8	Penang	46
Malta	11	Calcutta	48
Constantinople	16	Singapore	49
Alexandria ..	16	Hong Kong ..	55
Suez	19		

Besides the steamers on the main or Alexandrian route, this company also keeps up a monthly communication with Constantinople, Samsoun, Sinope, and Trebizond, on what may be termed the Black Sea route.

The steamers on the register in January 1849, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, were the following. Although London is the place of registry, Southampton is the port of departure from England:—

Names.	Years built.	Length.	Tonnage.
Iberia	1841	155 feet	516
Cairo	"	99 "	71
Lady Mary Wood	1842	161 "	554
Hindustan	"	218 "	2,018
Liverpool	"	137 "	400
Tagus	"	182 "	782
Bentinck	1843	217 "	1,974
Precursor	1844	230 "	1,817
Braganza	"	188 "	856
Achilles	1845	206 "	992
Madrid (iron)	"	163 "	479
India	"	183 "	870
Montrose	1846	166 "	559
Erin (iron)	"	199 "	798
Pottinger (iron)	"	205 "	1,401
Haddington	"	217 "	1,648
Pekin (iron)	1847	214 "	1,182
Indus (iron)	"	208 "	1,386
Pacha (iron)	"	160 "	592
Sultan (iron)	"	224 "	1,091
Euxine	"	225 "	1,165
Jupiter	1848	158 "	600
Ripon (iron)	"	231 "	1,426
Oriental	"	220 "	1,787
Malta (iron)	"	206 "	1,218
Canton (iron)	"	173 "	348

These steamers have been employed, and most of them are still employed, in maintaining the mail service between England and Gibraltar, Gibraltar and Malta, Marseilles and Malta, Malta and

Alexandria, Malta and Constantinople, Suez and Ceylon, Ceylon and Calcutta, Ceylon and China. The large steamers of this company are from 400 to 520 horse power; they cost from 50,000*l.* to 90,000*l.* each. The *Bombay*, the *Ganges*, and one or two other steamers, have been added to the list since the date above given.

The passage to Bombay, on account of the resistance of the East India Company to all other plans, is thus performed: the Peninsular Company's steamers start from Southampton on the 29th of each month to Malta, whence her Majesty's packets take the mail to Alexandria, and the East India Company take it onward from Suez to Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL—RIVAL ROUTES.

In proportion as the Australian colonies have risen in importance, so has the wish extended to establish steam communication with the mother country, for mails and wealthy passengers, if not for goods and emigrants. How best to establish such a system, became a question of some difficulty. In order the better to solve it, the Admiralty, towards the close of 1849, advertised for tenders for the despatch of a monthly steam mail between Singapore and Sydney, in connexion with the India mail between Southampton and Singapore. The Peninsular and Oriental Company sent in a tender, in which they undertook to perform the distance in 27½ days outwards and 31 days homewards, by the western or Swan River route. Proposals were also received from the General Screw Steam Shipping Company (Cape of Good Hope route), and from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (Panama route). The Screw Ship Company offered to stop with mails at St. Helena and Cape de Verde Islands, if required. There were also proposals from Messrs. Beamish, for the Singapore route by way of Torres Strait.

If the comprehensive plan of the Peninsular Company had been accepted, there would have been fortnightly mails from London to Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hong Kong; monthly mails from Calcutta to Singapore and Sydney; and monthly mails from England and Ceylon to Sydney. But the East India Company have, throughout the correspondence of 1850, refused acquiescence in this plan. Their alleged reasons are two; first, that as they must keep up a navy in India, they would prefer to use their own steamers and officers, as they have hitherto done, in conducting the mails from Bombay to Suez; and secondly, that the proposal of the Peninsular Company would have given them a complete monopoly of the Indian seas, which is not deemed advisable. As this plan has been rejected, two years at least must elapse before any arrangement to this end can be made in conjunction with the East India Company; and unless some independent course is followed, Australia and New Zealand will remain without steam mail communication for that period. Hereupon has arisen a large amount of newspaper controversy, concerning the most available route. The bearings of the question must be here briefly touched upon, without involving any partizanship in the various conflicting schemes.

There are four available modes of reaching Sydney and New Zealand by steam. 1st, round the Cape of Good Hope; 2nd, by the Red Sea and North Australia; 3rd, by the Red Sea and South Australia; 4th, by Panama and the Sandwich Islands.

The route to our Australian colonies via the *Cape of Good Hope* would involve the following distances and times, nearly:—

	Miles.	Days.
Southampton to the Cape	6,700	.. 30
Cape to Adelaide . . .	6,100	.. 28
Adelaide to Sydney . . .	1,080	.. 5
Sydney to New Zealand	1,200	.. 6
	<hr/> 15,080	<hr/> 69

The Screw Ship Company (noticed above) offer to perform the distance from Southampton to the Cape at the rate of 223 miles per day; and from the Cape to Adelaide at 217 miles per day; but it is doubted in many quarters whether the latter could be performed, without an intervening coaling-station; and the objectors urge that the time is more likely to be 80 days than 69. One advantage which this route possesses over that by the Red Sea is, that merchandize as well as mails and passengers could be conveyed the whole way, without transshipment. A contract has already been made by the government with this company, for the establishment of a monthly mail to the Cape only, by screw steamers; and this contract will afford valuable experience in respect to the capabilities of screw steamers for ocean service. A difference of opinion has, however, arisen, concerning the prudence of establishing these Cape steamers. The mail packets to Brazil, it has been urged, call at Cape Verde Islands, nearly half-way to the Cape of Good Hope; if a branch mail were established from these islands to the Cape, it might also accommodate Sierra Leone and the western colonies of Africa. The inhabitants of Cape Colony and Natal naturally advocate the Cape route to Australia, as it would give them a monthly steam communication both to the east and the north. These screw steamers will leave England about the middle of each month: the first voyage is intended, we believe, to be made in the middle of December in the present year (1850).

The *Suez* and *Singapore* route to Australia is made up of the following distances (some of the distances are differently estimated by different authorities):—

	Miles.
Southampton to Gibraltar	1,150
Gibraltar to Malta	1,030
Malta to Alexandria	860
Alexandria to Aden	1,600
Aden to Ceylon	2,150
Ceylon to Penang	1,200
Penang to Singapore	500
Singapore to Batavia	600
Batavia to Torres Straits	2,400
Torres Straits to Sydney	1,800
Sydney to New Zealand	1,200
	<hr/> 14,490

The Peninsular and Oriental steamers now perform the distance from Southampton to Singapore (including the overland course at Suez) in 48 or 50 days; and it is supposed that about 30 days would be necessary from Singapore to New Zealand, allowing for several stoppages: thus making about 80 days from Southampton to New Zealand. The main feature relied upon in the advocacy of this plan, is that it would render available the whole of the existing arrangements in respect to the India mail. The steamers from Southampton to Alexandria, the transit through Egypt, and the steamers from Suez to Singapore, would all be used for the new route as well as the old. Another point is, that England, the whole of India, China, and the Australian colonies, would be placed in mutual connexion, so that each place could receive mail steamers from all the others once a month; and commercial relations would spring up which do not now exist. So great are these advantages, that it is doubtful whether England and her colonies would consent to abandon the hopes of realising them, even though another mail route were established. The Panama route may be *geographically* the best; but the Singapore route seems as if it might claim the title of being *colonially* the most advantageous: which has the balance of advantages, under all modes of view, is a question yet to be decided. A committee appointed by the legislative council of New South Wales in 1846 to investigate this subject, reported in favour of the Singapore route, stating:—"That the least expensive, the most expeditious, and the most convenient and advantageous plan would be to join the China line at Singapore by the inner route through Torres Strait, calling at the projected settlements of North Australia, or Port Essington, and by the usual route thence to Singapore." Two circumstances have here, however, to be borne in mind; viz. that the North Australian settlement has been tried and abandoned; and that the wonderful commercial activity of the Panama regions, in relation to Oregon and California, had not yet commenced.

Allusion is made above to the "inner route" from Singapore to Sydney. There is also another route which has its advocates. By the inner route, or Torres Strait, a ship from Singapore would visit North Australia first, then New South Wales, and would leave the rest of the Australian continent to be accommodated by some other means. But by the southern route, a ship from Singapore would touch Australia first on the western side, then south, and afterwards south-east; by which the colonies of Western Australia, South Australia, Port Philip, Van Diemen's Land, and New South Wales, might all be visited in succession, and a monthly mail communication kept up between the respective colonies, as well as between England and the colonies collectively. It is also said that the route is less dangerous than that by Torres Strait. This route would certainly lengthen the period of the voyage from Singapore to Sydney and New Zealand; but it is not without certain advantages in other respects.

The *Panama* route to Australia has been brought into notice since the impetus given to American commerce by the discoveries

in California. We shall have to speak presently of Pacific steaming generally; we here notice it simply in connexion with the Australian plan.

The calculated distances by the Panama route are as follow:—

Southampton to St. Thomas (West Indies) ..	3620 miles.
St. Thomas to Panama	1100 „
Panama to Tahiti	4490 „
Tahiti to New Zealand	2280 „
New Zealand to Sydney	1200 „
	<hr/>
	12690

By this route New Zealand is less distant than Sydney; but by the Singapore route Sydney is less distant than New Zealand. The difference in favour of the Panama route is 600 miles in respect to Sydney, and about 3000 miles in respect to New Zealand. The West India Mail steamers, under the new contract, make the voyage from Southampton to Chagres (in the Isthmus of Panama) in about 19 days; and it has been calculated that about 45 days would be required from thence to Sydney—making a total time of about 64 days: 16 or 18 days less than by the Singapore route, and from a week to a fortnight shorter than the Cape route. The Panama route would establish a communication between England and the South Sea Islands, with Tahiti as an admirable port of call. It would also connect the Australian Colonies with California and the whole western coast of America. Unless the Singapore route can be rendered much cheaper than it has yet been, it will be too costly for general commercial passengers to Australia; whereas the Panama route is placed in the heart of such an enterprising scene of competition, that cheap fares may reasonably be expected, independent of the effect of the shorter distance. The same reasoning would apply in respect to the freight of merchandize. The chief disadvantage of the Panama route, in comparison with the Singapore route is, that the latter is already supplied to a distance of 8,490 miles; whereas the former is, as yet, supplied to a distance of only 4,720 miles—the Pacific line of steamers being yet to be supplied. There is also the transit of the Isthmus of Panama (presently to be noticed) to be taken into account.

NORTH AMERICAN MAIL.

A Committee of merchants and others was formed at Bristol in 1835, for the purpose of getting up a Steam Ship Company, for a mail line to New York; and Captain Claxton was desired to report on the practicability of such an enterprise. He had visited all the principal ports, and made frequent voyages across the Atlantic. He advised that the vessels for such a line should not be less than 1,200 tons. He found that the fine American ‘liners’ have an average homeward passage of 24 days, and an average outward passage of 36 days; and he anticipated

that such steamers as he recommended might make the journey in 13 days and 20 days, respectively. The Company was formed; the *Great Western* steam ship was built; and the year 1838 witnessed the first transit of a steamer across the Atlantic. In the meantime an Irish company, the St. George's Steam Packet Company, embarked in the same enterprise; and the *Sirius* left Cork in the same month as the *Great Western* left Bristol, both bound for New York, and both reaching the place of destination in safety. Never was a boldly conceived plan more successfully carried out against the predictions of many scientific men. The *Sirius* left Cork on April 4, and arrived at New York April 23, equal to 161 miles per day; on her return voyage she averaged 167 miles per day. The *Great Western* left Bristol April 8, and arrived at New York April 23; her average speed was 208 miles per day, while the average speed homeward was 213 miles. In eighty-four passages, made between 1838 and 1844, the *Great Western* ran the outward route in an average time of $15\frac{1}{2}$ days, and the homeward route in an average time of $13\frac{1}{4}$ days.

The Great Western Steam Ship Company received a small postage for all letters conveyed by the *Great Western*; but as this sum was inadequate, they memorialised the government, in September, 1838, to consent to a new arrangement. In November of the same year, the government advertised for tenders for the conveyance of the mails from England to Halifax: the steamers to be ready in six months, and the contract to be for one year. The Company, in making a tender, stated that three large steamers would be necessary for this service; that they would have to be built for the purpose (two new ones as companions to the *Great Western*); that they would require 18 to 24 months for building; and that the contract ought to be for 7 years, for which a sum was named. The government declined this offer. From this time the Company remained, as they have ever since been, a most luckless one, in a commercial point of view. They have failed to secure any government contract; and their private running of steam boats has not been remunerative. The *Great Britain* was built with a view to increase the net profits, by carrying larger cargoes of goods and passengers; but she ran upon the sands at Dundrum Bay; and although released a year afterwards, has never since earned a shilling for her proprietors. The *President* and the *British Queen* belonged to another Company; the former was lost, and the latter was sold to the Belgian government. The *Sirius*, too, was taken off the Atlantic route. After the proprietors of the *Great Western* had been running that vessel for four years, they memorialised the government for some contract or other, some remuneration for the services which they had been the first to render to transatlantic communication; but competition had done its work; another contractor had been agreed with; and the government had nothing to give, or would give nothing, to the *Great Western* and its owners. The *Great Western*, however,

continued to run to New York : the contract with other parties extending (in the first instance) only as far as Halifax.

We must now speak of this competitor. Mr. Cunard came to England from America with the view of improving the communication between the two countries ; and a tender which he made was accepted by the government. The contract was for three steamers, which should maintain a monthly communication in each direction between Liverpool and Halifax, starting on fixed days from each end. The contract sum was 55,000*l.* per annum ; but it was soon found that four ships were necessary ; and the terms were then increased to 60,000*l.* The tonnage was fixed at 1,200 tons. The contract was signed in May, 1839 ; the first Cunard steamer ran in July, 1840 ; and the contract was for 7 years. A further change was afterwards made, on account of again increasing the number and tonnage of the steamers, and making fortnightly voyages instead of monthly. The three first built steamers were smaller than those afterwards constructed ; they were the *Britannia*, the *Acadia*, and the *Caledonia*. The custom has been for the vessels of this Company to carry coals enough for 20 days' consumption, to make allowance for detention ; and the vessels have thus never run short of coals. Mr. Cunard for some time held the whole property in this contract in his own hands ; but he subsequently sold three-fourths to other parties at Glasgow, retaining the chief management himself. Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow, supplied the whole of the engines for this fine fleet of steamers.

When the contract with the Cunard line was about approaching its termination, the American government offered inducements for the establishment of a new line of steamers from New York to Liverpool. This would have seriously damaged the Cunard Company, whose American ports were Halifax and Boston ; and Mr. Cunard came to England expressly to urge upon the English government the necessity of extending the operations, both as to the frequency and the length of the voyage. A clause had been introduced into the former contract, making provision for some such contingency as this ; and the government, on the pressing representations of Mr. Cunard, consented to enter upon new arrangements. The *Great Western*, meantime, had regularly carried on the steam traffic between England and New York ; but this new contract startled her proprietors. It was in the autumn of 1845 that the negotiations were going on ; and in the spring of next year the new contract was completed, by virtue of which the Cunard Company undertake to despatch a mail steamer once a fortnight from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston, and another mail steamer once a fortnight from Liverpool to New York : the price being 145,000*l.* per annum, and the contract to remain in force till 1853. The American Company, with whom an agreement was entered into by the United States government, planned a line from Bremen to New York, calling at Cowes to accommodate English traffic ; but this was soon found to be an inefficient mode as far as England is concerned.

The steam vessels belonging to the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (Cunard's), on January 1, 1849, were the following:—

Names.	Year built.	Length.	Tonnage.
Britannia	1840	204 feet. . . .	1155 tons.
Acadia	"	203 "	1136 "
Caledonia	"	203 "	1139 "
Margaret	1842	185 "	600 "
Hibernia	1843	218 feet. . . .	1422 tons.
Cambria	1847	218 "	1423 "
America	1848	249 "	1826 "
Niagara	"	249 "	1825 "
Europa	"	249 "	1834 "
Satellite	"	103 "	157 "
Canada	"	249 "	1832 "

Two of the above were subsidiary: the other nine were ocean steamers. One or two have since passed into other hands, (the *Hibernia* has been purchased by the Spanish Government, to run between Cadiz and Cuba); and new ones, of which the *Asia* and the *Africa* are fine specimens, have been placed upon the route.

The Cunard Company have been recently making redoubled efforts, on account of the energetic proceedings of the Americans. The present competition between the Cunard and the Collins steamers, the British and the American build, is highly interesting and important. Much newspaper controversy has been going on respecting the September voyages (in the present year) of the *Asia* and the *Pacific*: the former belonging to the English and the latter to the American Companies. The *Asia's* outward voyage from Liverpool to New York was made in $10\frac{1}{2}$ days; and the homeward voyage in $10\frac{1}{4}$ days. The *Pacific* made the voyage from Liverpool to New York in about $10\frac{1}{4}$ days. After making allowance for direction of currents, detention of the *Asia* at Halifax, &c., the Americans claim the victory, in having made the quickest voyage ever known from Liverpool to the United States; but it is admitted to have been nearly a "neck and neck affair." The first experiment made by the Americans in Atlantic steaming was in 1849, on the Bremen route; and the *Atlantic*, the first of the Collins line, made its first voyage to England in July 1850; so that the United States ship-builders are naturally gratified with the success of their labours; while the Cunard party feel as though there had been a little loss of national honour on the part of England.

The United States government, desirous to encourage the formation of a steam navy, have entered into contracts for the building of four lines of mail steamers, so constructed that by a little modification they could be employed as war-steamers. One of these lines is from New York to Liverpool, and is to be served by five splendid ocean steamers. Four of these are now upon the station, and will start from either end of the route once a fortnight. They

are named the *Atlantic*, the *Pacific*, the *Arctic*, and the *Baltic*; and the fifth will be the *Adriatic*. These noble vessels will inevitably take some of the commercial profit from the Cunard company, and some of the postage revenue from the British government. The United States steamers are all nearly alike in size and power. The tonnage is upwards of 3,000 tons. There are two cylinders of 8 feet diameter and 9 feet stroke. The paddle-wheels are 34 feet diameter by 12 feet deep. The breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet. There are four boilers, each about 22 feet long, 14 wide, and 13 high; and these are so fitted with vertical tubes, that there are no fewer than 5,032 tubes in the whole of the boilers. The interior of the vessels is arranged more in the American than the English style. The dining saloon is before the engine-room, while the main saloon and the ladies' saloon are abaft; and all three are fitted up in a most sumptuous style. The *Pacific* is said to have cost 115,000*l.*; and the others are probably not less costly. Mr. Collins originated the company, and planned the general build and arrangements of the steamers; Mr. Farrar superintended the construction of the machinery; Mr. Jacob Bell built the vessel; the Allaire Company built the engines, from the designs of Mr. Copeland; and Mr. Pratt designed the interior fittings. All these parties are, we believe, resident in the United States; so that these magnificent vessels may consistently be viewed as exemplifications of what the energetic republic can effect.

Taking into view the operations of the two companies, therefore we find that there are noble steamers leaving Liverpool for New York every week, and for Halifax and Boston every alternate week.

It has been stated that the Cunard steamers have machinery of so ponderous a character as to weigh 1,000 tons per vessel, including engines, paddle-wheels, boilers, water in the boilers, and coal-boxes: this, for 800 horse power, gives $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons weight of machinery for each horse power. The United States steamers are not so heavy in this respect. Some engineers are of opinion that $0\frac{3}{4}$ ton weight of machinery per horse power would possess all the requisite strength; but about 1 ton is the usual average in this country.

CANADIAN MAIL.

Of the Canadian mail, it is unfortunate that nothing yet can be said worthy of the enterprise of the country; nothing at all analogous to the United States mail. It is a subject which will ere long demand attention. It may be desirable to explain how the shipping arrangements between England and that colony have been hitherto conducted; for although these arrangements do not involve the postal system, they are likely to be influenced by many circumstances which will also affect the latter.

Before the repeal of the navigation laws, though foreign vessels could trade up the St. Lawrence, they were prohibited from bringing the produce of Canada to this country; they might take car-

goes or emigrants thither, but had to return in ballast. Hence few foreign ships thought the Canadian trade worth attending to. British ships alone could bring cargoes from Canada; but as the merchandise sent from England to Canada is much less bulky and weighty than the timber, &c., brought from Canada to England, more than three-fourths of the ships went out in ballast. The consequences of these regulations were, that foreign vessels could scarcely be employed at all in the trade; and that British vessels had to charge a high freightage, on account of having very little cargo outwards. The Canadian trade consequently took another route; cargoes and emigrants went out by way of New York, because the ships could readily obtain return freights from thence; and the United States agriculturists sold their corn to the exclusion of the Canadians, on account of the high freightage which the latter had to pay. The emigrants and cargoes shipped to Canada *viâ* New York, were conveyed inland by the Hudson and Erie routes; and the noble St. Lawrence was left comparatively deserted.

But the repeal of the navigation laws has altered this unnatural state of things. Ships, whether British or foreign, will now select the St. Lawrence or the New York routes, according to their relative fitness, without being hampered by such absurd restrictions. Around the great Canadian lakes there is rapidly growing up one of the largest and most intelligent agricultural communities anywhere to be met with; and these States will communicate with Europe and Eastern America, either by the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence, or by the Erie Canal and New York. It behoves the British legislature to do all that enlightened measures can effect, to keep a legitimate share of this stream of traffic upon the St. Lawrence route. Steam vessels have run, and do now run, the whole distance from Chicago (at the head of Lake Ontario) to Quebec, a distance of 1,600 miles, in 10 days, by way of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence. The water distance from Chicago to New York is also 1,600 miles; but of this there are 364 miles of canal, against only 70 miles of canal in the St. Lawrence route; the time employed is 18 days, and there is transshipment of the goods both at Buffalo and at Albany. The voyage from Quebec to England is longer and more exposed to ice in winter, than that from New York to England; hence it has to be determined on which side the balance of advantages lies.

There is now in course of construction a railway from Montreal to Portland in the State of Maine, which will by and bye form another outlet for Canadian traffic. The British government, also, have been endeavouring to ascertain whether a railway might be constructed from Halifax to Quebec by way of St. John's, thereby accommodating the three colonies of Nova Scotia, Canada, and New Brunswick. Commissioners were appointed to examine the country thoroughly; but their report, published in 1849, was quite sufficient to stagger the government. The commissioners examined five routes, the distances of which were as follow:

	Miles.
From Halifax by way of Torcadi River . . .	595
„ „ Bay of Fundy . . .	600
„ „ Miramichi . . .	635
„ „ Bay Verte . . .	652
„ „ Pictou . . .	695

They named the route of 635 miles as being the least objectionable, and as passing 124 miles through Nova Scotia, 234 miles through New Brunswick, and 277 miles through Canada; but the estimated cost amounts to the startling sum of 5,000,000*l*!

Canada has hitherto had but little to say on the question of ocean mail steamers; but when her population and industry have had a fair field for development, by liberal commercial arrangements, we shall possibly see the St. Lawrence laden far more than at present with the produce of the west; while the Montreal and Maine railway will probably be a medium for postal communication.

WEST INDIA MAIL.

Until 1841, the mail arrangements with the West Indies were exceedingly defective. Sailing mail packets went twice a month from England to the West Indies, and once a month to Mexico; but there was no packet communication between Mexico and the West Indies, and very inefficient communication between the West Indies and America generally. Under these circumstances the government made a contract with the *West India Mail Company*, to establish a fortnightly mail to the West Indies in steamers of 400 horse power; the route being so planned as to accommodate the whole of the islands, as well as the adjacent American territories. The contract was made for 10 years, from 1842 to 1851 inclusive; for a payment of 240,000*l*. per annum.

The main voyage contracted for was a circuit, starting from Southampton, calling at Corunna, Madeira, Barbadoes, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Turk's Island, Nassau, Bermuda, and Fayal, and returning to Southampton, a total distance of 9,208 miles. A second route, taking the mails from Barbadoes, went by way of Tobago, Demerara, Berbice, Surinam, Paramaribo, and back by the same route to Barbadoes, a distance of 1,300 miles. A third route, taking the mails from Grenada, went by way of Trinidad, Laguayra, Puerta Cabello, Curaçoa, Mayaguess, St. Juan, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Curaçoa, and back to Grenada, a distance of 2,185 miles. A fourth route, taking the mails from Barbadoes, went by way of St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Tortola, St. Thomas, St. Juan, Turk's Island, and back to Barbadoes nearly by the same course, a distance of 2,066 miles. A fifth route, taking the mails from Turk's Island, went by way of Cape Nicholas, St. Jago, Kingston (Jamaica), Carthagena, Chagres, River St. Juan de Nicaragua, and back to Turk's Island, a distance of 2,520 miles. A sixth route, taking the mails (by sailing

schooners) from Curaçoa, went by way of Bahía Honda, Maracaibo, Santa Martha, Carthagena, and returned to Curaçoa, a distance of 1,075. A seventh route, taking the mails from Turk's Island, went by way of Havannah, Belize, and Nassau, returning to Turk's Island, a distance of 2,420 miles. An eighth route, taking the mails from Havannah, went by way of Vera Cruz, Tampico, New Orleans, and back to Havannah, a distance of 2,355 miles. A ninth route, taking the mails from Havannah, went by way of Nassau, Savannah, Charleston, New York, and back by the same route to Havannah, a distance of 4,050 miles.

This system is equally comprehensive and remarkable. It comprises a total distance of 27,179 miles; it arranges for stoppages at nearly sixty islands and ports; and it affords means for all those islands and ports to correspond with each other, with the mother country, and with the United States. A glance at the scheme will soon explain how the system is managed; when the *through* steamer stops at the principal stations, branch steamers are ready to take on the mails to islands which lie out of the main route; so that a large fleet of steamers is required for this service. The steamers belonging to the West India Mail Company on Jan. 1, 1849, were the following:—

Names.	Year built.	Length.	Tonnage.
Thames	1841	212 feet	1,676 tons.
Medway	1842	212 "	1,666 "
Trent	"	212 "	1,666 "
Princess Victoria	1844	71 "	69 "
Tay	"	214 "	1,858 "
Teviot	"	214 "	1,793 "
Reindeer	1845	155 "	554 "
Severn	"	215 "	1,886 "
Eagle	1846	164 "	501 "
Dee	"	214 "	1,848 "
Avon	1847	216 "	1,881 "
Conway	"	186 "	929 "
Clyde	"	213 "	1,841 "
Forth	1848	210 "	1,312 "

We believe also that the *Great Western* has passed into the hands of this Company. Besides the above, the Company have recently entered into contracts for the supply of five noble steamers, for the service of the West India line; of upwards of 3,000 tons burthen, 270 feet long, 39 feet beam, and drawing nearly 20 feet water when fully laden; the engines will be 750 horse power. The entire route which each of these vessels will follow under the new system, out and home, will be about 10,500 miles. This arises from the circumstance that the old contract with the government has been somewhat modified, in order to place Chagres (Isthmus of Panama) in quicker communication with England. A new contract has been entered into in 1850, to last till 1862: the terms are to be the same as before (240,000*l.* per annum), but the mode of conducting the arrangements is, in some respects, to be more efficient.

The Island of Bermuda is so isolated from all others and from the mainland of either continent, that the government have been obliged to make a separate contract for the conveyance of the mails to and from it. Mr. Cunard has for 30 years had a contract for a mail from Halifax to Bermuda; the distance was performed by sailing packets till 1848, when the contractor substituted steam packets, without any additional charge (4,460*l.* per annum). Mails are despatched twice a month from Halifax (on the arrival of the mails from England) to Bermuda, in steam vessels of 80 horse power; the duration of the voyage being about four days.

PANAMA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

England, the United States, and the South American republics, are all taking measures for establishing mail steamers in the Pacific, or encouraging them if established by others. The United States government contracted in 1849 for building three steamers of 800 tons burthen, to run from Panama to California and Oregon. The route from Panama southward is accommodated by other parties. A Pacific mail contract was entered into by the British government in 1845, to commence in 1846 and terminate in 1852. The service contracted for, is to carry the mails from Panama to Callao, and from Callao to Valparaiso. The service is performed monthly, for a sum of 20,000*l.* per annum. The distances are—Panama to Callao 1,410 miles, Callao to Valparaiso 2,280 miles = 3,690 miles. Many years previously the subject had been under consideration; and Mr. Wheelwright obtained privileges for 10 years, from the local governments, for a steam company to accommodate the west coast of South America.

In 1847, when the discovery of the riches of California began to excite so much attention in America, and when the settlement of the Chinese disputes had led to the opening of many Chinese ports both to the British and the Americans, the United States government and legislature entered earnestly into the investigation of the best mode of traversing the Pacific by steam-power, to connect Panama both with California and Oregon, and also with India and China. Towards the close of that year, Lieutenant Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, pointed out that the route from Panama to Oregon is very nearly in the *Great Circle* route from Panama to China; so that, if steamers could navigate the Pacific from Panama to China, they might take Oregon and California in their way. This discovery (which results from a careful examination of a terrestrial globe, a map being ill-fitted to show it*) placed the steam navigation of the Pacific in

* Among the maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge are six maps of the World on the *Gnomonic* projection. They have a singular appearance to persons accustomed only to ordinary maps; but they have the advantage of showing *Great Circle* routes in every direction. This arises from the circumstance, that in every map on the *gnomonic* projection every portion of a great circle is represented as a *straight line*.

an entirely new point of view; which was fully illustrated by Lieutenant Maury, in a letter copied into some of the English journals in 1848.

The *Great Circle* route, in sailing across an ocean or sea, is the *shortest* distance between the port of departure and the place of destination. Under ordinary circumstances it can rarely be adopted, on account of the complexity of the calculations requisite for determining the direction of sailing at different parts of the route; commanders of vessels being in the habit of following a route longer in distance but more easily calculated on ship-board. Within a recent period, however, Mr. Towson, of Devonport, has published convenient tables, which will enable the *Great Circle* route to be followed almost as easily as the common route. So far as regards calculations, therefore, Maury's suggestion does not encounter many difficulties; and we may conclude that, other things being equal, a *Great Circle* route *can* be followed (nearly) from Panama to China.

From Panama to Shanghai in China the distance by the route usually followed, past the Sandwich Islands, is 9,500 miles; but by the *Great Circle* it is 8,200 miles; and it happens, as just remarked, that this *Great Circle* passes very near the coast of Oregon and California. It crosses the North Pacific, and skirts the Japan Islands on its way to China. Nay, more; the same line, if continued southward along the American coast, would nearly touch the shores of Peru and Chili; so that they too might be brought within the same vast commercial system. Mr. Wheelwright's line of steamers filling up the distance from Valparaíso to Callao, Guayaquil, and Panama; and Messrs. Aspinall's steamers accommodating the route from Panama to California and Oregon; Lieutenant Maury suggested that much had been thus done towards the perfection of his *Great Circle* route. From California to Japan by this route is only 3,700 miles. Between Panama and the Sandwich Islands on the old route, 4,500 miles, there is no intermediate place as a *dépôt* for coals; but about half way between California and China, on the *Great Circle* route, are the Fox or Aleutian Islands, which might possibly be available as a coaling station. Maury estimates that the distance from California to Shanghai might be steamed in 26 days.

Intimately connected with this *Great Circle* route across the Pacific is the American railway from the east to the west coasts. Many conflicting opinions have been offered as to the best route which this line of rail could follow. One such route is proposed to start from St. Louis, the great commercial metropolis of the Upper Mississippi, and to follow pretty nearly the parallel of 38° or 39° N. lat., by the valley of the Kansas to that of the Upper Arkansas. It would then enter the valley of Rio del Norte, and cross the Rocky Mountains by a pass at the head of that river. Then deflecting a little to the north, it would touch the Mormon settlement, and proceed onward to St. Francisco in California.

The distance from St. Louis to St. Francisco by this route would be about 2,000 miles. A branch, extending down the valley of the Rio del Norte, would connect the railway with Santa Fé and New Mexico; and on the Pacific side of the Rocky Mountains another branch would turn off towards Oregon. Such is an outline of this stupendous scheme, which is proposed to be carried on partly by the government and partly by private enterprise. Lieutenant Maury, however, having his ocean route in view, proposes that the land route should join it at Monterey in California: in other words, that if a person wished to travel from New York to China, he might follow a railway route across the continent to Monterey, and then take the Great Circle steamers across the Pacific. Railways are already open from all the eastern states to Memphis, near the Mississippi; the distance from Memphis to Monterey is about 1,600 miles; and Maury, with the "go-a-head" energy of his countrymen, proposes the construction of a railway for this distance. He considers that the railways and canals projected across the Isthmuses of Panama, Tehuantepec, and Nicaragua, would not be so useful to the United States as a Memphis and Monterey railway; which he also thinks would be better than any trans-American railway farther north. He proposes that the Pacific mail ships should be established in the first instance; and that horse mails should perform the distance from Monterey to the Mississippi until the railway shall be completed.

The Panama passage, so frequently mentioned, has occupied public attention, not only for years, but almost ever since the Spaniards obtained a footing in that country. The Isthmus which connects North with South America is so narrow, that many projectors have thought a passage across it might be obtained from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In former times a *canal* only was thought of: at present, both canals and railways are under consideration. The narrowest part is from Chagres to Panama, near South America; a little farther north is a spot where the Lake of Nicaragua occupies the middle of the Isthmus, with a river flowing from it into the Atlantic; still farther north, at Tehuantepec, a river which flows into the Atlantic springs from a point very near another river which flows into the Pacific. All these three have been proposed as sites for canal or railway communication. The Panama Railway may, indeed, be spoken of as a certainty. It was commenced in December, 1849. The company had at that time put under contract the portion of 21 miles in length from the Chagres river to Panama bay: the contractors being Messrs. Totten and Trautwine. The Mexican government, also, not to be behind-hand with their neighbours further south, have granted to a company the right of constructing a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Nicaragua government, too, are making arrangements for a ship canal across their territory; so that it seems probable, before many years have passed, that we shall have three rapid modes of crossing the narrow strip of country which connects North with South America, and of thus placing the Pa-

cific in postal and commercial communication with the Atlantic. It is supposed that the Panama Railway will be finished in 1852. The Nicaragua route was opened in a temporary way in August, 1850. Where the Rio St. Juan enters the Atlantic, between the territories of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is a town formerly called St. Juan de Nicaragua, but now called Greytown (the British having some control over the neighbouring territory of Mosquitia). From this town a steamer ascends 90 miles up the river to Lake Nicaragua, and 90 or 100 miles along the lake to Granada; from which town there is cart-road, about 110 miles in length, to Realejo on the Pacific.

In respect to this last-named canal, a convention has recently been agreed upon between the government of England and the United States, to settle in an amicable spirit a rivalry which might otherwise lead to disastrous results. Both governments wish to obtain a water communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus at Nicaragua; and the object of the convention is to facilitate the construction of such a work—on the one hand, by providing for the removal of any local obstacles connected with rival political or boundary claims; and on the other, by affording the necessary protection and security for the outlay of capital, in the execution and maintenance of the extensive works which such an undertaking will necessitate. An American company had previously obtained from the State of Nicaragua a contract for the construction of a water communication between the two oceans; but it was not so generally made public that the neighbouring State of Costa Rica had likewise conceded rights and privileges for that purpose to British subjects. The claims of the latter, although not so clamorously urged, were not the less entitled to just consideration, and more especially so on the part of the British government. It was thereupon agreed that the two companies should be left in possession of their contracts; that the two governments should no farther interfere than to protect, each the company belonging to its own nation; that both routes should be placed open to fair competition; and that the territories of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Mosquitia or the Mosquito shore, should be embraced in the stipulations of the convention. The principle which actuates both governments is to make the transit across from one ocean to another free to all the world, on terms as nearly approaching to equality as possible: private enterprise being left to carry out this object, as a commercial speculation.

HOME STATIONS FOR MAIL STEAMERS.

The selection of British ports for embarking the mails has been a matter of considerable difficulty, owing to the conflicting claims of rival towns. In 1837 the Peninsular and Oriental Company memorialised the government to remove the port of departure for their ships from Falmouth to Southampton, for greater facilities and for economising time. The request was not at once granted; but in 1840 the Admiralty (having been

also urged by the West India Mail Company) appointed a committee of government officers, to determine on the selection of the best port for the arrival and departure of the India mails (East and West). The committee decided in favour of Dartmouth, in preference to all other ports in the English Channel. The Post Office authorities at the same period, with reference simply to Post Office requirements, expressed a slight preference to Plymouth, as being by a few hours steaming shorter than the route from Falmouth or from Dartmouth. The committee took naval considerations into view in making their decision. In 1841 the government determined on the adoption of Dartmouth as the starting place. The inhabitants of Dartmouth were of course well pleased with this decision; but while the arrangements were in progress, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the matter; and this committee overturned the plan, so far as regarded the West India mails. Without attempting to decide on the merits of the whole question, the committee recommended that the Falmouth route should be maintained for the West India packets, until the relative merits of the various other competing ports could be settled. The committee showed a disposition to recommend Liverpool, but it was not formally expressed in their report.

By the year 1843, the government authorities had arrived at a decision favourable to Southampton. The East India as well as the West India mails are interested in any such decision; for the progress of both sets of vessels is pretty nearly the same until they get fairly into the Atlantic. The Peninsular and Oriental Company showed that one whole day, both on the outward and the homeward route, would be saved by the adoption of Southampton instead of Falmouth. After considerable opposition from the advocates of various ports, the government finally decided, in August, 1843, that Southampton should be the port of departure for the Mediterranean, East India, and West India mails, and Southampton has continued to be used for this purpose ever since. With respect to the North American mails, Bristol was the port of departure till the Cunard steamers took the lead; since which time Liverpool has been the port. At present, when railways are being carried across Ireland, Galway and Cork, and many other Irish ports, are putting in their claims as advantageous packet stations for the North American route. We believe that a Government Commission is at the present time re-examining the whole question of the home mail-stations.

The packet station for France and Central Europe, is now Dover; while London is the starting point for the General Steam Navigation Company's vessels, which carry the mails to Rotterdam and Hamburgh. Hull despatches the mails to Northern Europe. Harwich, however, is putting forth its advantages as a port of departure for many of these continental mails. In the spring of 1849 the Admiralty advertised for tenders for the conveyance of mails between Harwich and Hamburgh, and between Harwich and

Rotterdam, for a period of five years. The General Steam Navigation Company, who have held the contract for the *Hamburgh* mail from London, declined to tender for the new contract, on the ground that the want of railway communication to Harwich renders it (at present) an inconvenient port for departure. A tender was, however, sent in from other parties; who proposed to employ six paddle-wheel steamers, from 237 to 374 tons burthen, and from 100 to 150 horse power, capable of maintaining a speed from 9 to 11 knots per hour. The terms named in the tender were favourably viewed by the Admiralty, and a contract was signed. The parties, however, failed to fulfil the contract; and the General Steam Navigation Company still carry the mails from London to *Hamburgh* and Rotterdam.

When a committee of the House of Commons was employed in 1850 in collecting evidence respecting the postal communication between London and Paris, Mr. Bagshaw presented an interesting paper on a proposed route for the *India* mail by way of Harwich. This port has one of the best harbours in the kingdom, considered in reference to the dimensions, the depth of water, the shelter afforded by its headlands, and the easy access. Unfortunately the *Essex* and *Suffolk* railways have had so little success, that Harwich is still without a railway, although a branch from *Manningtree* has long been sanctioned. Supposing a railway to be completed from London to the Docks at Harwich, a new feature in regard to mail steamers might present itself. A pier is projected, which will allow packets to receive the mails direct on board.

The position of Harwich with respect to Bremen, *Hamburgh*, and the Baltic, is certainly favourable; and it is also well situated in reference to Holland and Belgium. The distance from Harwich to *Dunkirk* is 65 miles, to *Ostend* 73 miles, to *Brille* 100 miles. A calculation is made by Mr. Bagshaw that the mail might reach Paris from London, via Harwich and *Dunkirk*, in 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours; but there is no probability that Harwich could vie with Dover in respect to the French mails: it would be mails in other directions that Harwich would be better fitted to serve. The distance from Harwich to *Ostend* is about the same as that from Dover to *Ostend*; but the railway distance from London to those two ports is (or will be) 20 miles less in the former case than in the latter; and Harwich harbour is more accessible at all states of the tide than Dover harbour. The late Lieutenant Waghorn (whose meritorious exertions have been so insufficiently recognised by the Government) in his explorations connected with the overland route, thought very favourably of Harwich as a starting point.

It is certainly a question of much interest (apart from the Harwich inquiry), whether the Trieste or the Marseilles route will in future times be adopted for the *India* mail. We may suppose *Ostend* to be reached either from Dover or from Harwich. From *Ostend* there is now a continuous railway route to *Laybach*, only 60 miles from Trieste. The line is tortuous, it is true: pass-

ing by way of Cologne, Hanover, Berlin, Breslau, and Vienna; but railway speed renders this indirectness of course less important than in the past days of *diligences* and *post-wagens*. The steam boat distance from Trieste to Alexandria is about 1,320 miles, against 1,620 miles from Marseilles to Alexandria. It is said that the Austrian railway from Laybach to Trieste will be finished in the course of a few months; and that the India mail might then be transmitted from London to Alexandria in nine days by that route. Unless the French progress more rapidly than they have lately done, in filling up the railway distance between Paris and Marseilles, the Trieste route may command many passengers to India, if not the mails.

In respect of the actual steam traffic from England to France, for passengers as well as mails, we find that—without reckoning the Thames steamers to Boulogne and Havre, the Newhaven and Dieppe steamers, and the Southampton and Havre steamers—there have been, during the summer of 1850, five daily departures from Dover or Folkestone to Calais or Boulogne, and an equal number of return voyages. The night mail now regularly reaches Paris in 12½ hours. On one occasion the journey from London to Paris was made in 9 hours. Considered in relation to the overland mail, the present distance from London to Marseilles is 816 miles; of which 78 miles are *diligence* road, and 216 miles steam boat route on the Saône and Rhone. At present the time occupied by the mail is 62 hours; but when the railways are completed it will be reduced to 40.

It is an interesting feature in respect to ocean mails, that the *auxiliary-screw* has occasionally been found a great assistance to sailing vessels. If a voyage were of too long duration to render the cargo of coals sufficient for a steamer, or if the general circumstances of the case did not render a high speed indispensable, much advantage may be derived from this double system—*sailing* with a fair wind, but *steaming* when winds are adverse. A fine vessel called the *Sarah Sands*, of Liverpool, designed and fitted with her machinery by Mr. Grantham, has instructively exemplified this system. She made four voyages in 1847, between Liverpool and New York; and five in 1848; her average time outward was 18½ days, and homeward 16½ days. She is an iron vessel of 1,300 tons burthen with auxiliary engines of 180 horse power. She has accommodation for a large number of passengers, 900 tons of merchandise, and sufficient coals for the voyage.

SUPPLY OF COTTON: FUTURE PROSPECTS.

“The world’s demand for cotton goods increases about as rapidly, perhaps, as the supply of raw cotton; but our cotton-spinning machinery increases faster than either.” This is the text on which much speculation and much controversy have been recently founded. There is in some quarters a belief that the demand would equal even the present powers of machinery to supply, were the raw material furnished more abundantly and more cheaply; but it is agreed on all hands, that if we were not so much dependent on the United States for our supply of this important material—if we could derive a larger supply than we now do from our own colonies, equally good and cheap with that from the United States—it would be nationally beneficial in many ways. This happens to be one of the phases of the question on which there is not much disagreement between Protectionists and Free-traders. We will collect together a few details illustrative of the present state of this inquiry.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, are the three great places of import for cotton into this country, especially Liverpool; and the amount of this import is truly marvellous. Liverpool and Manchester often take opposite views of the cotton trade; they stand to each other in the relation of seller and buyer in respect to this commodity; and their interests frequently lead in opposite directions; but no such difference can affect the real magnitude of the trade. When we consider that Lancashire now contains nearly two millions of souls, that the Glasgow district contains seven hundred thousand, that the manufacture is the chief source of industry in both these districts, and that Cheshire and Yorkshire, together with other counties, also contain their hundreds of thousands of cotton-workers—we can hardly fail to see how extremely important the regular supply of cotton must be to Great Britain.

The supply of cotton for the manufactures of this country is conveniently grouped in periods of five years each, as this period allows for a kind of balance of fluctuations. Taking the dates from 1830 to 1849, both inclusive; and arranging the imports in five classes, according as they came, 1st from the United States, 2nd from Brazil, 3rd from Egypt, 4th from the East Indies, and 5th from the West Indies and various miscellaneous sources, we have the following results;—

		Bales imported.		Yearly average.	
United States	{ 1830-34	..	3,241,958	..	648,391
	{ 1835-39	..	4,308,610	..	861,722
	{ 1840-44	..	5,802,829	..	1,160,566
	{ 1845-49	..	6,188,144	..	1,237,619

		Bales Imported.		Yearly Average.	
Brazil . .	{	1830-34 ..	744,884	..	148,977
		1835-39 ..	643,438	..	128,687
		1840-44 ..	471,226	..	94,245
		1845-49 ..	495,685	..	99,137
Egypt . .	{	1830-34 ..	99,899	..	19,899
		1835-39 ..	173,031	..	34,606
		1840-44 ..	207,913	..	41,583
		1845-49 ..	224,579	..	44,918
East Indies .	{	1830-34 ..	403,976	..	80,795
		1835-39 ..	723,263	..	144,653
		1840-44 ..	1,167,294	..	233,459
		1845-49 ..	899,213	..	179,852
West Indies and Miscellaneous.	{	1830-34 ..	68,873	..	13,775
		1835-39 ..	161,369	..	32,274
		1840-44 ..	117,887	..	23,577
		1845-49 ..	44,833	..	8,966
Summary .	{	1830-34 ..	4,559,590	..	911,917
		1835-39 ..	6,009,711	..	1,201,942
		1840-44 ..	7,767,149	..	1,553,430
		1845-49 ..	7,852,454	..	1,570,481

The following considerations present themselves in respect to these quantities. The ratios in the five years 1844-49 were, America $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., India $10\frac{1}{2}$, Brazil 7, Egypt $3\frac{1}{2}$, West Indies and miscellaneous $0\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Brazil is the chief source for long-stapled cotton; and the supply during the last ten years has been considerably less than in the preceding ten years. Egypt also supplies long-stapled cotton; the supply is very irregular; it gradually increased till 1845, since which time it has rather fallen off. The East India cotton is mostly short-staple; the supply fluctuates very much; but it has been less during the last five years than in the five years next preceding. The West Indian and miscellaneous supply, which has for many years past been very small, is now quite insignificant. There remains, then, the United States supply, on which we are dependent to the extent of nearly four-fifths of our entire consumption. Here each quinquennial period shows an increase on the preceding one. Although our imports of cotton from other quarters than the United States were less in 1845-49 than in 1840-44, our *re-exports* have been greater in the former period than the latter; so that we are still more dependent on the United States supply than we were ten years ago.

The prices given for cotton vary greatly. Different countries, different years, different qualities in the same year, all lead to difference of price. *Sea Island* cotton always realises the best price, while *Surat* cotton is near the bottom of the list; 1848 was a cheap year, while 1850 has been a dear year; the lowest *Sea Island* (in the beginning of Oct. 1850) was quoted at 8*d.* per lb., while the highest reached 24*d.*, and *Surats* were 5*d.* to 7*d.* As the very dear cottons are sold only in small quantity, the average price for 1849

was probably about 6*d.* per lb., and for 1850 about 8*d.* Without noticing the great fluctuations of the last four years, we may show how the prices varied at four periods, ten years apart:—

		New Orleans.		Brazil.		East Indies.
1815	....	24 <i>d.</i> to 27 <i>d.</i>	...	34 <i>d.</i> to — <i>d.</i>	..	17 <i>d.</i> to 20 <i>d.</i>
1825	....	8 <i>d.</i> „ 12 <i>d.</i>	..	12 <i>d.</i> „ 13 <i>d.</i>	..	6 <i>d.</i> „ 8 <i>d.</i>
1835	....	9 <i>d.</i> „ 14 <i>d.</i>	..	13 <i>d.</i> „ 15 <i>d.</i>	..	7 <i>d.</i> „ 9 <i>d.</i>
1845	....	4 <i>d.</i> „ 8 <i>d.</i>	..	6 <i>d.</i> „ 8 <i>d.</i>	..	2 <i>d.</i> „ 4 <i>d.</i>

The following is a portion of a Liverpool price list, for the week ending Oct. 4, 1850; it gives *quantities*; the *prices* we need not give in detail:—

SALES.			DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTS.		
Same Period 1849.	This Year.	This Week.		This Week.	This Year.	Same time 1849.
22,640	17,650	400	Sea Island	11,099	458,892	500,571
1,410	2,270	50	Stained			
447,800	434,570	9,900	Bowed Georgia			
318,500	227,380	6,500	{ Mobile	9,679	489,876	789,062
766,270	624,610	13,200	{ Alabama & Tennessee			
71,370	83,080	730	{ New Orleans			
33,810	63,780	1,630	{ Pernambuco & Paraiba	731	51,498	50,736
41,690	60,790	1,320	{ Aracati and Ceara			
550	550	10	{ Bahia and Maceio			
62,620	99,010	1,720	{ Maranham	40,950	36,464
			{ Saw-ginned Do.			
			Demerara, &c.			
			Egyptian	707	70,163	54,949
			Barbadoes	46	55
			Peruvian	88	1,574	4,735
			Laguayra			
6,360	3,750	40	Common West India, &c.			
		—	Carthagena			
			Smyrna			
120,620	2,59,540	9,040	Manilla	1,005	128,380	68,514
910	2,430	..	{ Surat			
1,120	..	..	{ Madras	
			Bengal	40	131	102
1,895,670	1,879,410	44,600	bales.	32,994	1,282,829	1,543,842

Of the total quantities imported, a portion varying from one-sixth to one-sixteenth is re-exported in the raw state: the rest being used in home manufactures. In a series of several years, the proportion thus re-exported is about one-twelfth. It is sometimes difficult to compare one year with another, on account of some statistical tables giving the number of *bales* or *bags*, and others the *lbs.*, of cotton imported. The quantity put into each bag has been gradually increased; in 1820 it averaged about 249 lbs., in 1825 about 270 lbs., in 1830 about 300 lbs., in 1835 about 331 lbs., in 1840 about 365 lbs., in 1845 about 386 lbs. In 1850 the New Orleans and Savannah bags have averaged about 435 lbs., while those of Mobile (Alabama) have reached 485 lbs.; the average of all qualities has reached somewhat over 400 per bag or bale. Reckoning by weight instead

of bales, the imports for a series of years have been nearly as follow in millions of lbs. :—

Year.	Mill.	Year.	Mill.	Year.	Mill.
1815 ..	95	1827 ..	271	1839 ..	389
1816 ..	96	1828 ..	220	1840 ..	583
1817 ..	128	1829 ..	222	1841 ..	490
1818 ..	176	1830 ..	261	1842 ..	529
1819 ..	144	1831 ..	280	1843 ..	667
1820 ..	142	1832 ..	288	1844 ..	644
1821 ..	129	1833 ..	304	1845 ..	722
1822 ..	142	1834 ..	321	1846 ..	469
1823 ..	188	1835 ..	361	1847 ..	475
1824 ..	144	1836 ..	411	1848 ..	717
1825 ..	222	1837 ..	408	1849 ..	775
1826 ..	172	1838 ..	500		

If we would seek another mode of illustrating the vast extent of British cotton manufactures, we should find it in the fact, that out of the total exports of 1849, estimated by the customs at 63,000,000*l.* about 26,000,000*l.*, or 42 per cent., consisted of cotton goods. From January to July 1850, our manufacturers paid ten millions and a half sterling for the raw cotton required in their manufactures! We exported 1,335,654,000 yards of cotton cloth, and 149,402,000 lbs. of cotton yarn, in 1849; and in the first half of 1850 these exports amounted to 671,438,521 yards, and 62,510,257 lbs., respectively. These are, indeed, mighty numbers.

The quantity of cotton used in the mills of this country does not always show the quantity of work done. The quantity thus consumed was enormously greater in 1848 than in 1847, and a little greater still in 1849; but the quantities of work done, and wages paid, did not increase in a similar ratio. The latter two elements depend in great measure on the *weight* of cotton used in making a particular *size* of cloth or yarn. In some states of the market, heavy goods pay the manufacturer better than those of lighter texture; and at such a time the consumption of cotton is increased, though neither the manufacturers' profits nor the workmen's wages may have reached a higher aggregate. In some cotton fabrics, the material is worth *two-thirds* of the whole value; in others it amounts only to *one-fiftieth*: these are extreme cases; and between them every kind of ratio is observable in some or other of the numerous varieties of manufacture. In the case of yarns, the material is worth *three-fourths* of the whole price in some specimens, and only *one-twentieth* in others. A given number of spindles, employed in making cotton twist of the thickness called No. 20, would use up 1,340 lbs. of cotton, in the time which would elapse in producing No. 30 out of 840 lbs., No. 40 out of 525 lbs., and No. 60 out of 224 lbs.; in the high Nos. the relative value of the labour is higher, and consequently the relative value of the material lower, than in the low Nos. In some of the gigantic cotton mills 30,000 or 40,000 lbs. of cotton *less* will be used in some weeks than in others, although all the machinery and all the hands may be employed at both periods; the difference arising from fine light goods being

made at one time, and coarse heavier goods at another. When the demand for printed muslins, and other light goods, is relatively brisker than that of 'domestics,' or coarser cotton goods, the consumption of cotton in England is found to lessen. An advance in the price of cotton is much more strongly felt in respect to coarse goods and yarns, than in fine; so much so, indeed, that the demand from many foreign markets almost ceases if the price fluctuates beyond its usual limits; whereas in lighter goods, wherein labour forms a large ratio of the selling price, a rise in the price of the raw material is not so sensibly felt. Whenever the supply is deficient and the price high, the manufacturer has an inducement to produce light goods instead of heavy; and for a like reason, when the demand is slack, there is less dead weight of such capital in a stock of light goods than of heavy goods of equal market value.

The arguments put forth to show that we ought not to continue to be so much dependent, as we now are, on the United States for our supply of cotton, are somewhat as follow:—That our yearly supply from other quarters has been gradually decreasing; that while our consumption is increasing, the supply available for consumption increases in a less ratio, so that it can only be kept up by encroaching on the reserve store; that the United States is the only country where the growth of cotton is materially on the increase, and this increase is not equal in rapidity to the increase of manufacturing or consuming power in Europe and the United States; that no stimulus of price can materially augment the increase of supply in the United States, since the planters always grow as much cotton as the negro population can pick; and that, consequently, if the cotton manufacture of this country is to increase, it can only do so by applying a great stimulus to the growth of cotton in other countries adapted to the culture.

Which these "other countries" are to be, is a question whereon much difference of opinion prevails. In the early stages of the cotton manufacture, the countries surrounding the Mediterranean furnished us with nearly our whole supply. In the 18th century the West Indies provided the chief cotton supply; but at present the Mediterranean and the West Indies combined furnish a very insignificant ratio. Brazil, Egypt, and India, have successively entered the market; Australia and South Africa have recently done the same; and the question arises, which of all these, or whether all combined, can furnish a supply which will materially lessen our dependence on the United States? The Lancashire authorities themselves are at issue on this matter; for while some point to the East Indies as the source of an exhaustless supply; others feel reliance only on our own colonies in the West Indies, Africa, and Australia. This latter view is supported by the *Economist*, in which journal many able articles have appeared on this subject.

The great diminution in the market price of cotton is considered to present an ample reason for the falling off of the supply in the minor quarters. Between 1838 and 1848 this diminution amounted to as much as 40 per cent., and must have involved one

of three circumstances—the profit at the beginning of the period must have been enormous, or the cost of producing must have been afterwards very much lowered, or the profits must have gradually sunk so low as to render the culture hardly worth attending to. In Brazil and India it does not seem as if either the first or second exigency had occurred, and there remains therefore only the third.

As the cotton year in the United States dates from the 1st of September to the 31st of August; so, properly speaking, the cotton year in this country dates from the 1st of November to the 31st of October, to correspond with the American year. By the 31st of October, most or all of the shipments of the old crop made prior to the 1st of September have arrived, and very little of the new crop, which only begins to arrive in any considerable quantity after that date. It is therefore customary to date cotton estimates in this country from the 1st of November to the 31st of October in the following year, to correspond with the year in the United States from the 1st of September to the 31st of August.

COTTON CROPS: UNITED STATES.

The exports of cotton from the United States in 1847 amounted in value to 53,415,848 dollars; and in 1848 to 61,998,294 dollars. It is however the quantity of each year's crop, rather than the value of each year's exports, that the British manufacturer regards with importance. The United States crop of the season 1847-8 amounted to 2,347,600 bales; during that period the quantity taken by Great Britain was 1,324,300 bales, by France 279,200 bales, and by other European countries 254,800 bales. From September 1, 1849, to September 1, 1850, the exports of cotton from the United States have been—to Great Britain 1,106,771 bales, to France 289,627, to Northern Europe 72,156 bales. Nearly all the cotton used on the continent is grown in and imported from the United States. The six chief continental markets are Hamburgh, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Trieste, Antwerp; and France. Notwithstanding the convulsions which shook Europe in 1848, there was more cotton manufactured in that year than in 1847, on the continent generally. The number of bales delivered for consumption in the two years at those six markets were as follow:—

	1847.		1848.
	Bales.		Bales.
Hamburgh	61,700	—	57,700
Amsterdam	7,900	—	8,300
Rotterdam	19,600	—	34,700
Trieste	84,000	—	75,200
Antwerp	37,900	—	40,000
France	293,000	—	316,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	504,100		531,900
	<hr/>		<hr/>

During the last five years (1845-9), of all the raw cotton brought to this country, 78½ per cent. is derived from the United

States ; and any fluctuations in the crops in that country, therefore, would be severely felt in England. Such fluctuations do certainly occur ; for the crop of 1847-8 exceeded that of 1846-7 by nearly 600,000 bales ! The following have been the crops in the United States for the last few years :—

	Bales.		Bales.
1839-40	2,177,835	1844-45	2,394,503
40-41	1,634,945	45-46	2,100,537
41-42	1,684,211	46-47	1,778,651
42-43	2,378,875	47-48	2,347,634
43-44	2,030,409	48-49	2,728,596

The crop for 1849-50 was scarcely above 2,000,000 ; while it is supposed, from recent accounts, that that for 1850-51 will be about 2,300,000 bales. American cotton yields from 250 to 400 lbs. per acre.

So great is the increase in the manufacture of cotton in the United States, France, Germany, and other countries, that it is doubtful whether the arrangements for cultivation are spreading with equal rapidity ; if this be the case, a check must, sooner or later, occur. Even the southern or slave states of America, especially since the bickering between the northern and southern states respecting the slavery question, have begun to enter extensively into the cotton manufacture. The effects of a short crop on the money value of the goods produced is most extraordinary. It has been estimated that the shortness of the crop of 1849-50 will have increased by the sum of 8,000,000*l.* the market price of the cotton bought and used in England during 1850 ! This must necessarily limit the market for the manufactured goods, as it unavoidably gives to them a higher market price. It has been sometimes urged, that if slavery were ever to be abolished in the United States, the cotton farms would be so wholly disarranged in all their economic proceedings, that the supply of cotton would for a time be fearfully diminished ; and this has been given as a reason why the culture should be fostered elsewhere ; but we fear that American slavery is not so near its termination as to render this speculation one of present importance. It has moreover been recently stated, that since the change in respect to sugar duties in England, some of the Mississippi cotton estates have been converted into sugar estates, as being more profitable : thus lessening the amount of cotton culture.

COTTON CROPS : EAST INDIES.

Dr. Royle, in his work on the *Productive Resources of India*, published about ten years ago, says :—“ Seeing that cotton is one of the indigenous products of India, and one which has been so long cultivated in the country for the uses of its inhabitants, it strikes one as extraordinary to hear India frequently adduced as a country incapable of producing the finer kinds of cotton.” So long as the Hindoo spun his own cotton, and wove it into those delicate gossamer-like fabrics which have had so much renown, he did not require a long staple or long fibre ; but the peculiar action of modern cotton-spinning machinery renders it very desirable to have cotton which is long in the staple and very clean. Now it happens that

these are two points in which American cotton excels that of India ; and this will go far to explain the rivalry which Indian cotton has to contend against in the English market. The Hindoo can now, in many districts, buy cotton goods, spun and woven in England from American cotton, cheaper than he can weave his own cloth from cotton grown in his own country ; but he finds that it is not easy for him to improve the culture, so as to induce the English manufacturer to use Indian cotton instead of American. "To improve the length or the quality of the staple of cotton, and to collect it in as clean a state as possible, are two very different though nearly equally important processes—one entirely mechanical in nature, the other depending on the application of the principles of science to the culture of the plant. These depend not only upon a proper selection of kinds of cotton (that is, of species suited to particular situations), in reference to peculiarities of soil and of climate ; but also dryness and moisture, and everything which is now included under the comprehensive term of climate."

Dr. Royle briefly passes under review the measures adopted from time to time by the East India Company to encourage the growth and marketing of cotton in India. The Court of Directors drew the attention of their Indian officials to this subject in 1788 ; reports were called for from the collectors of districts, bearing on this subject, and a few valuable reports were received. In 1794 a machine was sent out for cleaning cotton from seeds and other impurities. A few years afterwards a bounty was offered for the cultivation of cotton on the coast ; and a plantation was established near Bombay. Instructions for the proper management of the culture were sent out ; and West India and American seeds were procured. The political relations between England and the United States in 1809 induced the East India Company to deem that a favourable period for encouraging the growth of cotton in India ; and their offers and encouragements led to the bringing of 30,000,000 lbs. into the market in 1810 ; but the renewal of friendly relations with America prevented the sale of more than 5,000,000 lbs. of the India cotton, on account of the extremely dirty state in which it was brought to market. In 1811 the Directors consigned to the different Presidencies a quantity of cotton seed procured from the Island of Bourbon, with a statement of its mode of culture and the nature of the soil best suited to it. In 1813 they sent out from America a person experienced in the cleaning of cotton. In 1818 a few cotton farms were established by the Company, of an experimental character. More extensive proceedings arose out of a proposal made in 1828 by Lord Ellenborough, then President of the Board of Control. He suggested "the cultivation of all the finer sorts of foreign cotton in different and distant parts of India, under very different circumstances of soil and climate ; and the transmitting to England, cleaned in the American manner, and with every precaution to protect them from the weather, samples of the cotton so raised, for the purpose of comparison with the cottons of other countries." The Company thereupon resolved to take active measures with this view ; but it was not until 1839 that a body of skil-

ful Americans entered upon this duty. Ten experienced planters were invited from the United States, to introduce improved measures of culture in India. Three were located in Madras Presidency, three in Bombay, and four in Bengal. A number of extensive farms were established, to show the natives what improvements could be made in the cultivation, gathering, and packing of cotton. A large number of improved cotton saw-gins (machines for separating the picked cotton from its impurities) were imported from England; and a large reward was offered for the invention of the best machine for cleaning cotton. About 25 per cent. of the ordinary India marketed cotton is dirt, whereas the ratio is only about 12½ per cent. in American cotton.

In November, 1840, the Indian government sent a request to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that that body would furnish their views on the subject of cotton cultivation in India. The points to be considered were four in number: 1st, improvement of the natural staple of East India cotton; 2nd, improvement in the modes of gathering, cleaning, and packing, so as to bring the cotton into market free from the impurities which at present lower its value; 3rd, extension of the cultivation to such a degree, as would render England more independent than she now is of a supply from America; 4th, to afford a channel for the employment of the capital hitherto engaged in the opium trade. The Chamber of Commerce replied to this request early in 1841, in a letter which contains much valuable information.

Many persons in England urge, that because India is a tropical country, it ought to produce cotton equal to that of America; but there are two fallacies in this reasoning—none of the cotton-growing states of America lie within the tropics; and, while the soil of America is comparatively new and unexhausted, that of India is old and worn with the cultivation of twenty or thirty centuries. Many experimentalists in India have met with results which disappoint them; cotton grown in that region from the best foreign seeds has been found to degenerate after two or three years: the plant accommodating itself, as it were, to the influence of the climate, and gradually acquiring the same shortness of staple and tenacity of seed which characterize the indigenous cotton. Some experiments have met with considerable success; but this has been where great care—almost garden culture—has been bestowed upon the cotton. The Chamber thought the introduction of the American planters likely to be beneficial.

In respect to the second point, the improvement in the modes of gathering, cleaning, and packing the cotton, the Chamber state that the present imperfect condition of India cotton, as brought to market, depends on many different circumstances—from the imperfect mode of gathering the cotton and detaching the wool from the pod, much leaf becomes mixed with the wool, which is with difficulty removed; from throwing all the different qualities into one bag as they are picked, instead of classifying them as in America, each bag-full becomes very heterogeneous in quality; from being often left many days exposed to clouds of dust in the cotton pits,

or in the open village barns, the cotton becomes unnecessarily dirty; from being exposed in a similar way to the action of dew, it becomes discoloured; from passing through the hands of petty dealers who have not yet learned that honesty is the best policy, the cotton becomes fraudulently deteriorated, by masses of seed, wetted cotton, dirt, or even stones, being placed in the middle of the bales or packages to increase the weight; from being often sprinkled with salt water during its transit to Bombay, with a similar fraudulent intent, it becomes injured; from being rolled along the mud and sand at low water to the cotton boats (on account of want of piers at the Indian ports), the bales become wetted and injured; from being conveyed on the backs of oxen during many days' journey to Bombay from the interior, much of the cotton is found to be injured by the perspiration of the animals; from the great length of some of their inland journeys the convoy is often overtaken by the monsoon, and the cotton receives considerable damage; from the short time intervening between the last gathering and the rainy season (before which the cotton must be packed and shipped), the cotton suffers from the hasty mode in which many of the operations are conducted; from the injudicious mode in which the land-tax is collected in India, the cotton is often left too long on its stems, awaiting the satisfaction of the tax-gatherer's claims. All these reasons (and the list is certainly a formidable one) are assigned to account for the inferior condition in which the India cotton is brought to market. Even the Hindoo holidays, and the regulation of the seasons of gathering according to certain native festivals, are said to interfere with the proper management of the cotton cultivation and trade.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce pointed out such means as seemed most available for remedying these numerous evils. The cultivators are nearly always in the condition of men whose property and labour are both mortgaged. The *Waharias*, or dealers, make advances to the *Ryots*, or cultivators, to enable them to sow their cotton, and to pay their assessment or government tax: purchasing the produce always before it is gathered, frequently before it is ripened, and often before it is even sown. The cultivator is so pressed down by this mortgage, that he wants the impulse, the trading activity, which distinguishes those who cultivate on their own resources; and his work is in consequence carelessly and badly done.

In respect to the third point of inquiry—such an extension of the cotton cultivation in India as would enable England to obtain her chief supply from thence—the Bombay Chamber of Commerce enumerate the principal cotton districts, and make a few comments on each. In Guzerat no great increase appears practicable, as all the cotton lands of that province are already planted with cotton to their fullest capability. In the portion of the Deccan subordinate to the British government, the cotton grown is small in amount, coarse in quality, and consumed by the natives; an increased supply is rendered difficult by the expensive irrigation necessary; but in the Nizam's territories and Berar, the quantity grown is large. The cotton ripens earlier in the Deccan than in

Guzerat, and it is supposed that a largely increased supply might be obtained from that quarter. In the two Concans the quantity of cotton grown is small, and might probably be easily increased. In Kattiwar and Kandeish nothing is wanted to develop a large cultivation of cotton but a more settled state of those districts. Malwah is supposed to be capable of producing large crops of cotton. The provinces which lie beyond the control of the Bombay government are not mentioned in this report.

The fourth question, relating to the settlement of monied men in the cotton districts, the Bombay Chamber regard as being more important than any other channels of improvement. There are no large capitalists, no agents of large capitalists, in the cotton districts. The European firms at Bombay are only twenty or thirty in number, mostly consisting of two partners each, whose time is too much occupied with other engagements to permit them to speculate in the cotton fields. On one or two occasions, when those firms have sent out agents to superintend the operations of the cotton growers, the *wakarias*, or native dealers, have contrived to frustrate all their plans. Men of capital in England do not embark in cotton cultivation; partly because the East India Company will not let the land for a longer tenure than 21 years; and partly from a combination of other reasons: their local knowledge is too limited; they are exposed to the opposition and the imposition of the *wakarias*; they have to encounter physical difficulties respecting the plant, mechanical difficulties respecting the cleaning and packing, moral difficulties in respect to the habits of the natives, and commercial difficulties in respect to the price of cotton. All these together have prevented English capitalists from embarking in cotton cultivation in India as a source of profit; and if not as a source of profit, we may be sure that no other motive will be powerful enough. The Chamber very strongly recommends two measures, without which the flow of capital into the cotton districts seems to them hopeless: one is, that the East India Company should grant longer, more liberal, and better secured tenures of land to those who may choose to embark in these enterprises; and a second, that the Company should erect a few model or experimental establishments, in which everything from the growing to the shipment should be conducted with the best appliances which could be got together—not for the sake of profit, but with a view to show to others what could or could not be done, what might or might not be expected, in a particular province or region.

In 1848, the House of Commons appointed a Committee to inquire into the subject of the growth of cotton in India. The above Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and many other valuable documents, were collected by the Committee; and their Report, after alluding to the unfavourable features, pointed out such circumstances as seemed hopeful for the future. In June, 1850, Mr. Bright brought before the House of Commons a resolution relating to the encouragement of cotton-growing in India. He complained that the Indian government had taken no notice of the recommendations of the Committee of 1848. The object of his

motion was an address to the Queen, praying that she would send a committee of competent persons to India, to investigate the whole subject of cotton cultivation—the obstacles which at present retard its development, and the means of surmounting those obstacles. Sir John Hobhouse, as President of the Board of Control, resisted the motion. The main ground of his resistance was, that the East India Company had so earnestly endeavoured for 60 years to encourage this department of industry in India, that the subject might safely be left in their hands. He, at the same time, expressed strong doubts whether India would ever produce such a quantity of cotton as to compete extensively with America. The produce, per acre, is much smaller in India than in America; and the crop is neither so good nor so clean. Another point is, that the natives of India wear cotton dresses almost universally; so that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, that they have to provide dresses for a hundred millions of persons at home, before they will have any spare cotton to export.

In an ingeniously constructed chart, appended to the Report of the Committee of 1848, the exportations of cotton from India are given for a period of 52 years (1796 to 1847). The lines representing quantities are coloured in six different tints, to represent six routes of export; viz. Calcutta to China and the East, Calcutta to England; Madras to the East, Madras to England; Bombay to the East, Bombay to England. The Madras exports commenced in 1825: the highest to the east in any one year was 20,000,000lbs. in 1843; to England, the highest was 13,000,000lbs. in 1842. The Calcutta exports have continued throughout the whole period; the highest to the east in any one year was 43,000,000 lbs. in 1836; to England, the highest was 37,000,000 lbs. in 1818. The Bombay exports commenced in 1837, and soon reached an astonishing magnitude: the highest to the east was 81,000,000lbs. in 1843; to England, the highest was 104,000,000lbs. in 1842.

This is not the place to dwell at any great length on the state of the roads in India; but one or two facts may be noticed, to show how impossible it is to place that immense country on a healthy commercial footing, unless the means of intercommunication are better attended to. One of the witnesses examined before the Committee of 1848 stated, that during the campaign of the Sutlej in 1846 about 100 officers had to be sent from Calcutta, 1,500 or 1,600 miles, to the scene of action; and that the only means of conveyance was by sending them in palanquins; that bearers were posted at different stations to convey three persons daily; that assuming twelve bearers to be posted at every station, and eight miles between each, it must have required 7,200 men to carry these 100 officers; so long and slow was their journey, that the campaign was over by the time 30 out of the 100 officers had reached the Sutlej. There is one great trunk road from Calcutta to Delhi; there are cart roads in part of the routes from Bombay to Poonah and to Nagpoor; and there are a few roads in southern India fit for wheel carriages; but, generally speaking, the mails are carried on the backs of men who run from one station to another at a rate of

six miles an hour; and when one man has run about an hour, another man takes the mails from him, and runs forward for about an equal time. Sometimes these runners are carried off by tigers. In the province of Kandeish, within a recent period, no fewer than 350 men and 24,000 head of cattle have been carried off and devoured by tigers in four years. Major-General Briggs, who is well acquainted with India, stated to the Committee, that the defective state of the communication in India is one of the chief difficulties in obtaining the products of that country in England; that this applies to cotton more than to most other articles of traffic, on account of its great bulk, compared with its small value, whereby the freight constitutes a larger part of the market price than in the case of opium or indigo. Mr. R. D. Mangles, one of the East India Directors, expressed before the Committee an opinion, that the construction of railways from the cotton districts to the ports of shipment, would do more than all other measures to reduce the price of cotton at the ports. "I believe that it will be found," he said, "that the great cause of the unduly high price of India cotton at the port of shipment arises from the expense of bringing it down; far more than from any of the other causes to which it has been attributed—ininitely more than from any circumstance connected with the land revenue. I am, and always have been of opinion, that if the government of India is not able to find the means of constructing these great public routes by the instrumentality of companies (which does not appear to be likely in the present state of public affairs in this country), that, sooner than submit to their not being constructed for a long term of years, the government themselves should undertake them—borrowing money, if necessary, for that especial object." Since these opinions were expressed some steps have been taken towards the construction of two railways in India—the *East Indian*, starting from Calcutta; and the *Great Indian Peninsular*, starting from Bombay; but these, like everything else in India, except war, proceed slowly.

The information brought from India during the last few months shows that more progress is now being made in some of the districts, in cotton cultivation, than at any former period. The instructions of the American planters are beginning to be understood; and the natives of Kandeish are now using the efficient cotton-gin, instead of the clumsy native machine called the *churka*. There were 20,000 acres of cotton fields in the Bombay district in 1848; whereas the area in 1850 is estimated at 100,000 acres. Many of the European firms at Bombay have lately embarked on this trade; and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, it is said, is about to send out a paid commissioner, to collect every possible information concerning cotton culture in India.

COTTON CROPS:—AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA.

Egypt still continues to send cotton to England, as she has done for many years; but the quantity fluctuates much, and does not seem likely to be largely increased,

Mr. Blaine, a surgeon who had resided five or six years in the new colony of Natal, in South Africa, and had travelled in all directions through it, found many indications of a plant which yielded a cotton-like substance, and which was cultivated in the gardens of some of the settlers. American seeds were also introduced. The native cotton was found to have a silky texture, but to be too short in staple for the requirements of manufacturers. The American varieties, however, appeared to flourish. From small gardens and plots, the settlers proceeded to fields; and by 1848 there were about 800 acres planted with cotton. A Natal Cotton Company was then established, by whom it was estimated that the produce would be about 600 lbs. per acre. In his evidence before the Committee of 1848, Mr. Blaine expressed his opinion, that nearly the whole area of Natal (about 120 miles long, by nearly the same in width) has a soil and climate well fitted for the cotton culture. Bales of cotton have been transmitted from Natal very similar to that of New Orleans—clean, fine, tenacious, but of a slight brownish tint. About 100 bales of cotton were brought to this country from Natal in 1849; and it was estimated that the quantity would reach 500 bales in 1850. The labour of the Zooloos, an African tribe, can, it is said, be procured by the Natal cultivators for 10s. per month: this seems so low, that it is probably a mistake; but there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that native labour can be procured quite as cheaply as slave labour in the United States. Port Natal, too, is so situated, that the cotton can easily find its way down to convenient ports of shipment on the coast.

An enterprise has recently been organized by several eminent firms in this country, to test the possibility of growing cotton well and cheaply on the west coast of Africa. In September, 1850, the President of Liberia (which remarkable republic lies between the British settlements at Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle) wrote to Lord Palmerston to express his high opinion of the future results of the attempt. He said, "There can be no question, my lord, as to the success of the enterprise, particularly in Liberia, if properly managed. They have here persons who are well acquainted with the culture of cotton, having had many years' experience in the United States. These assure me, having demonstrated the fact by actual experiments, that cotton of as good quality as in the United States can be raised here, and in large quantities, if persons of sufficient pecuniary means will engage in cultivating it." The Board of Trade, at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, submitted to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce some specimens of cotton sent from Liberia and Gold Coast; and the Chamber reported that the cotton was of a kind well suited for a large and important department of Manchester manufactures.

Dr. Lang, presbyterian minister in New South Wales, was one of the first to observe the fitness of that colony for the growth of cotton. Having visited the cotton fields of Brazil and the United States, and thus become familiar with their appearance, he was struck with the healthy appearance of cotton plants kept merely as

curiosities, in the gardens of some of the settlers in New South Wales. One settler had procured a small quantity of cotton seed from America; others had received a few of the seeds from him; and the gardens gradually presented a small crop of plants. The climate is fine; there are rivers which might easily be navigated by steam-boats; and the culture was altogether one which Dr. Lang thought might well be conducted by free emigrants. In his evidence before the committee of 1848, Dr. Lang stated that the portion of Australia which he deemed best fitted for the growth of cotton is between 24° and 30° S. lat.; but especially between 26° and 30°, in a district watered by the Clarence and Brisbane rivers. He stated, "I am strongly of opinion that if we had a free emigrant population settled in great numbers in that part of the territory, we could grow cotton so as to import it into England at a cheaper rate than the slaveholders of the United States or the Brazils; for, as compared with the United States, the plant with us is a perennial, and does not require to be reproduced from seed every year; it is not destroyed in the winter; and again, as compared with the Brazils, we have the advantage of water carriage. I ascertained at Pernambuco (Brazil) that the cotton there was grown at not less than 50 leagues, and in some instances 150 leagues from the coast; and that it is brought down to the coast entirely on horseback, in small bales. But with us, if we had only a numerous agricultural population along these rivers (Clarence and Brisbane), we could have small steam boats that could take the produce from every farmer at his own door at the smallest cost." Since Dr. Lang expressed this opinion, Sea Island cotton has been sown near Maitland, about 80 miles from Sydney, and specimens have been sent home to England of the finest and most approved kind.

COTTON CROPS: BRAZIL AND WEST INDIES.

The quantities which we receive from Brazil have been already stated. Unless better roads from the interior to the coast are formed, or steamers placed on the rivers, it does not seem probable that our supplies from Brazil will be largely increased.

"Many parts of the West Indies," says a writer in the *Economist*, "St. Vincent especially, which are worst adapted for the sugar cane, are the best adapted for the cotton plant, which flourishes in light and dry soils, and especially near the sea coast. The artificial stimulus which our mistaken policy so long applied to sugar cultivation having been withdrawn, it must be abandoned in all unsuitable localities, and would be well replaced by cotton. What price would be required to pay its culture we cannot say; but considering at how small a cost it might be placed on ship-board in all these colonies, and how large a portion this item generally forms of the whole expense of production—we cannot see why cotton should not be grown in the Antilles as cheaply as in the United States, if only the negroes can be relied upon for steady and continuous labour during the picking season. Now the price of West India cotton ranges higher than that of the bulk of the American crop, as being longer in staple. Our belief is, that were

the attention of our planters once energetically directed to this article, they might soon send us a regular supply of 100,000 bales per annum, and thus find a use for many estates that must otherwise be abandoned."

This subject, the encouragement of the cotton culture in the West Indies, has lately engaged, and is now engaging, much attention. Towards the close of 1849 Mr. M'Geachy, crown surveyor in Jamaica, took steps which have led to the adoption of cotton cultivation in that island. After a tour in the United States, during which he collected a considerable quantity of the best cotton seed, he distributed it in small parcels all over the island, and gave such information as he could respecting the best mode of culture, through the press and other media. In America the cotton trees are killed every winter by frost; but the climate of Jamaica enables the tree to live for years. In Louisiana, and one or two others of the northern states, cotton estates are being converted into sugar estates, since the alteration in the sugar duties of England: and it seems not at all improbable that the very same cause may lead to many of the Jamaica sugar estates being converted into cotton estates.

An Association has been formed at Kingston in Jamaica, in the summer of 1850, to encourage this culture. They subscribed a small capital, sufficient to take a three years' lease of a deserted sugar estate, deemed suitable for the purpose; and they are now making arrangements to convert it into a profitable cotton estate. On the success of this experiment much will depend. A Mr. Sullivan has communicated to the Association the results of his own individual experience in cotton planting in Jamaica, which he considers to be favourable. He procures free negro labour at from $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 1s. per day, according to circumstances; and speaks of the soil and climate on the south side of the island as being favourable to cotton growth. Whether the free negroes will consent to work steadily and continuously enough for the requirements of a cotton estate, is a question on which there is much difference of opinion.

Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, governor of Barbadoes, in a letter recently addressed (March, 1850) to Earl Grey, says—"At a former period, and especially in seasons when the sugar crops had failed or were unproductive, cotton was extensively cultivated; but at present it is confined to such lands as are unsuited to the growth of the sugar cane, and the quantity raised is inconsiderable. As the cultivation of cotton might become again an available resource, not only as an article of export, but from the employment it would afford to a number of persons who are unfit for the laborious work of the sugar plantation, I am not without hope that it will acquire some share of attention."

The governor of St. Lucia writes, in April, 1850—"The cultivation of cotton is likely to attract attention, in consequence of the recent proceedings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the energy with which it is said to have been entered upon in Jamaica, and the success reported to have attended experiments in the island of Dominica. Three or four gentlemen have mentioned to me their

intention of commencing its culture in this colony, upon a limited scale. Many years ago, as I am informed, some fine varieties of the plant were successfully cultivated in the drier districts of the island."

Mr. G. R. Porter, in a valuable paper on the cotton manufacture, communicated to the British Association at their Edinburgh meeting in 1850, suggests that if American crops should in future exhibit frequent deficiencies, and if other supplies should increase but slowly, it might be worth while to inquire how far *flax* might become a valuable adjunct to cotton. The manufacturing arrangements in respect to flax have now become very complete; and the growth of the material is gradually becoming better understood. "Hitherto we have in this country," says Mr. Porter, "been greatly dependent upon our foreign importation for supplies of flax; while the law imposed restrictions upon the importation of grain for human food, there existed a kind of moral impediment in the way of increasing our home-growth of articles for any purpose not of equal primary necessity. That impediment is now removed; and there can be no reason given why our fields should not be henceforth used for the production of any article that promises an adequate profit to the farmer. It is especially desirable so to apply the productive power of the soil for the supply of articles as indispensable to the support of millions of our people as corn itself; and an additional inducement to the growth of flax, beyond that offered by other articles, may be found in the fact, that to bring it to the same condition as that in which it is usually imported from foreign countries, calls for the employment of a considerable amount of human labour. There is no part of the United Kingdom in which the flax plant cannot be successfully cultivated." There seems no reason why flax should not be used more frequently than it is, either as a substitute for, or in combination with, cotton. Mixed fabrics of cotton and flax are already largely manufactured. "It would not appear difficult so to order the arrangements of a spinning mill or a weaving shed, that both flax and cotton might be included within its operations; and that the preponderance in those operations might be given, from time to time, either to the one or to the other, according to the capabilities of the markets of supply on the one hand, and the requirements of the markets of consumption on the other."

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

In the year 1846, an Act was passed "to amend the Laws relating to Friendly Societies," in which, amongst other things, the following were declared amongst the purposes for which such societies may be established:—

"For the frugal investment of the savings of the members, for better enabling them to purchase food, firing, clothes, or other necessities, or the tools or implements of their trade or calling, or to provide for the education of their children or kindred, with or

without the assistance of charitable donations: provided always, that the shares in any such investment society shall not be transferable, and that the investment of each member shall accumulate or be employed for the sole benefit of the member investing, or the husband, wife, children, or kindred, of such members, and that no part thereof shall be appropriated to the relief, maintenance, or endowment of any other member or person whomsoever; and that the full amount of the balance due according to the rules of the society to such member shall be paid to him on withdrawing from the society."

The general objects of Friendly Societies, to provide against natural contingencies, of which the probability may be calculated by way of average, have been much extended by this portion of the Act of 1846, which is known as the Frugal Investment clause.

Forming associations under the protection of the Friendly Societies Act, provision warehouses and mills have been established in various parts of the country by working men. It appears, from the minutes of evidence taken before a select committee of the House of Commons last session, "on Savings of the middle and working classes," that at Rochdale there is an association of 450 members, who deal amongst themselves in provisions and clothing, a portion of which they manufacture. They have eight looms for weaving flannel, for example. This establishment at Rochdale is shut all day, but is opened in the evening, when the committee that manage the association attend to the wants of the members. Out of the profits, five per cent. is paid on the capital invested, and the remainder is divided amongst the members, as a bonus on their purchases. At Leeds, a flour mill, with 3,200 members, and a capital invested of 3,300*l.*, supplies the subscribers with flour at prime cost. There are similar societies at Bacup, Haywood, Miln-Row, Smallbridge, Whitworth, Padiham, Riponden, Tillicoultry, and Galashiels; and, for the most part, they are constituted under the Friendly Societies Act. But that act necessarily limits the scope of their operations. They may purchase amongst themselves, but they cannot sell to others, or unite with other societies for sales and exchanges; their shares are not transferable; their property is not invested in trustees; they have no protection against the frauds of their officers. Some of these societies, therefore, overstep the provisions of the act under which they are formed; they become trading associations, and as such subject to the common law of partnership, with unlimited liability on the part of individual members, and having none of those recognised powers and advantages which belong to joint stock companies and chartered companies.

The evidence given before the recent committee on Savings of the middle and working classes, if it has not exhibited a uniform agreement as to the principles involved in the inquiry, has shown beyond all doubt the existence of a great and general desire on the part of the working classes, to be allowed to form co-operative trading associations for their own benefit. In point of fact, such associations have been formed and are forming, under all the difficulties which

the existing laws of partnership present. Mr. Walter Cooper, a journeyman tailor, and manager of the Working Tailors Association, in Great Castle-street, London, was examined by the committee. His evidence is important : " It will be recollected that those letters which appeared in the ' Morning Chronicle ' on labour and the poor, created a very great impression on the public mind ; and a number of gentlemen well-disposed towards the working classes met, with a few working men, and the question was asked, ' What can be done, not only to rescue the working classes, but to show them what they can do themselves by unity and sobriety ? ' and believing that the principle of association was a sound one, a house was taken, a committee was formed, and a certain amount of capital was guaranteed for the use of the association ; 300*l.*, that was all the capital. We issued an address to the public ; we told the public that we thought we could associate to raise ourselves from a state of destitution, and we thought that good men of all parties and all classes ought to sympathize with us and support us. The public responded to that appeal, and we had a number of friends, who were our first customers, and gradually we got beyond the circle of our friends. From 12 in number we were obliged to add to our number, until now we have 34, and we have got far beyond the circle of our friends. We have got a great portion of the public, and the working men of different trades come to us in large numbers. Though we have been only three months at work, at the end of that time we found that we had a clear profit of 77*l.*, after paying all expenses, and paying the workmen good wages. That 77*l.* we divided into thirds ; one third went towards paying off the capital we had borrowed, the second third to the increase of the stock, and the next third was divided among the workmen at the end of three months. The difficulty we feel, however, is this—that the money was lent to me, and I am the party responsible. I gave a bill of sale, and I am the responsible party. The workmen are not responsible ; they might break the laws, and there is no legal power that could hinder them, that is as we understand it at present. They say, we are quite willing to work together ; we are willing to invest our savings to strengthen the association, and to assist other associations, but we think that working men ought to have a security, when they have done so, that one bad man, or some bad men, shall not take the advantage which the law now offers to rob them of their savings."

Mr. James Clarkson, who was also examined, was connected with an association of industrious men in the baking business, with some borrowed capital, working together for a common purpose. The working men with whom he was connected, were desirous to have facilities and safeguards given to them to carry out their industrial association ; especially to prevent fraud amongst the partners, and to enforce their rules through the medium of a magistrate, without going into the Court of Chancery. They could easily obtain capital in shares, if they could have the necessary safeguards ; and they could produce bread cheaply, without working at night,

and on Sundays, and in comfortable bake-houses, instead of miserable cellars.

The mode in which their business is at present conducted and the difficulties under which they labour, thus stated by the representatives of the tailors and the bakers, are common to all other associations, whether of shoemakers, or needlewomen, or printers, that now claim the public sympathy, and in some persons excite no inconsiderable alarm. It was, perhaps, from some feeling of apprehension that the Frugal Investment Clause was omitted in the Friendly Societies Bill brought in last session. The remonstrances against this omission, which were strongly stated by many witnesses before the Savings Committee, have led to its restoration in the recent Act, with the introduction of rather an important word. We now read, "for the frugal investment of the savings of the members, for better enabling them to purchase food, firing, clothes, or other necessities, or the tools, implements, or *materials* of their trade or calling." With tools, implements, and materials, such friendly societies may become working associations, as far as regards the supply of their own wants, under all the usual protection which belongs to such friendly societies; but they cannot become trading associations in the extended sense of the word.

To meet, then, the difficulties which are opposed to carrying out their principle of industrial associations, would their constitution be improved by any application of the existing laws? First, they might become joint-stock companies. Mr. Hughes, a barrister, disposes of this resource very summarily: "I think the great legal obstacle is the Joint Stock Companies Act, which requires (whenever a body of men trading together amount to 25) that they shall have three directors, that the capital shall be divided into shares, and that the shares shall be transferable. There are 38 objects in the schedule; and the expense of registering is so great, and the general cumbrousness of the act, except as applied to very large concerns, is such, that it precludes people with small capital from availing themselves of the benefits which it gives. It is not applicable to working men particularly, because in every joint-stock company the shares must be transferable, and the very essence of these associations is, that the shares shall remain untransferable."

Secondly, they might become chartered companies, the object of which would be, to limit the liability of partners. The Committee in their report have disposed of this suggestion: "The Crown is empowered by Act of Parliament, in certain cases, by charter, to limit the liability of partners. This power, however, has seldom been exercised, does not seem guided by any clear rule, and involves expense greater even than that of obtaining an Act of Parliament. Your Committee has in evidence that the benevolent projectors of an useful undertaking (the Metropolitan Model Lodging-Houses for Workmen) obtained a charter from the Crown, which put them to great delay, and cost them upwards of 1,000*l*. In like manner many enterprises for similar objects are stated to have been prevented by the trouble and expense of such a charter."

If, then, industrial associations are to be formed with those safeguards and securities which prudent men would require, either by the co-operation of workmen amongst themselves, or by workmen united with capitalists, it seems impossible to conduct them as such partnerships, at all extensively, without a law of limited liability. The eminent political economist, Mr. John Stuart Mill, was examined before the Savings Committee on this point; and his evidence as to what the law should be is so clear, that we should injure its effect by any abridgement. We shall select Mr. Mill's opinion, from his answers to various questions:—

“There are two questions of limitation of liability; one is that of allowing *commandite* partnerships, under which the managing and acting partners are under unlimited liability; and the liability that is limited is only as to those who advance capital, but do not take part in the management. The other is the question of allowing perfect freedom of forming joint-stock companies with unlimited liability; and that is a question much more difficult than the other. If there were a general law, by which persons might form themselves into joint-stock companies with limited liability whenever they pleased, I think you ought to allow individuals also to limit their liability, giving due notice; in order that the competition might be equal. It would be a very great alteration in the present state of the law, but one to which general principles are favourable. On general principles, one sees no sufficient reason why people should not be allowed to employ their capital and labour on any terms that they please, and to deal with others on any terms that they please, provided those terms are known, and that they do not give themselves out for what they are not. Still that is a more difficult question than the question of *commandite* partnerships; and it is very possible that in the case of joint-stock companies with unlimited liability, that it might be better to consider each particular case on its own merits; to facilitate the obtaining of a charter where the purpose was of public utility, and to take away the expense in cases where the public advantage was recognised. * * * * * I look upon *commandite* partnerships as a mode of lending. So long as it was the principle of the law that you ought to prevent people from lending at more than a limited rate of interest, it was necessary to prevent them from evading the prohibition, and doing the same thing in an indirect way; but that principle the law appears to have given up, with a single exception, for which reasons other than those of public utility may be assigned; the case of contracts relating to land. I think it an inconsistency to say that people are free to lend money in the ordinary way at any rates they like, but that there shall be one particular mode of lending from which they are interdicted, namely, lending at the rate of interest varying with the profits of a concern; which is the only difference between *commandite* partnerships and any other loan, except one other difference which is greatly to the advantage of all parties, namely, that the loan by *commandite* increases the security of all the other creditors instead

of diminishing it, because all the other creditors must be paid out of the capital of the *commanditaire* before he can recover anything. * * * * * The introduction of the law of *commandite*, with such safeguards, or regulations, or limitations, as the wisdom of the Legislature might introduce, would give additional facility for enterprises directed by intelligence, and create additional facilities for the investments of the middle and working classes. Above all, which is very important, it would enable personal qualities to obtain in a greater degree than they can now the advantages which the use and aid of capital affords. It would enable persons of recognised integrity and capacity for business to obtain credit, and to share more freely in the advantages which are now confined in a great degree to those who have capital of their own. * * * * * At present it is in the power of anybody to commence business with borrowed capital. Now the same person who has sufficient confidence in the undertaking to risk money *en commandite* upon it, would probably advance the same amount on loan; which would be a less advantageous mode both to the borrower and to all persons with whom he might deal, because the lender would come into competition with the other creditors in the event of failure, instead of supplying funds out of which their claims might be satisfied. The Legislature does not think it necessary to restrict people from carrying on business with borrowed money, lest it should give a stimulus to speculation; and there seems no reason why, when it permits borrowing in every mode, it should select for prohibition the one mode which is at the same time the most useful to the borrower, and the most advantageous to the security of all other creditors. A person to whom 5,000*l.* have been advanced in *commandite*, is in exactly the same position with regard to those who have transactions with him as if he had inherited, or acquired, that sum in his own right. * * * * * Where the law of *commandite* exists, no person whose responsibility is limited is allowed to do any act whatever as a partner; he may inspect the accounts and give his opinion, and that opinion will have weight, but he cannot act towards any third party as a partner, nor even as an agent, nor can his name appear in the firm, nor can he be held forth as a party concerned; so that he is in reality merely a creditor; but he is a creditor on peculiar terms; that is to say, he receives nothing at all unless the concern is profitable; if it fails he is the last satisfied, and may lose all, when no other creditor loses anything. * * * * * Even without publicity, I see no greater objection to *commandite* than to any other mode of carrying on business with borrowed money. As long as a person in business can borrow at all, persons may deal with him under a supposition that the capital with which he is trading is his, when in point of fact it may all have been borrowed. Still the case of *commandite* partnership affords facilities for giving publicity, which are taken advantage of in the American and French law. Both in the law of New York and in the French law the amount of the sum advanced *en commandite* must be registered, and the number of persons from

whom it comes ; and the fact that the amount is registered enables persons dealing with that firm to be acquainted with the resources of the firm much more than with those of any other firm whatever."

The question which was raised by the Committee, and which elicited Mr. Mill's opinion as to the operation of *commandite partnerships*, was this : " Do you not think that if such limited liability were introduced, under reasonable safeguards, many benevolent persons, or persons desirous of giving facilities to improve the condition of the working classes, would be willing to lend moderate sums, say from 100*l.* to 200*l.* or 300*l.*, to put them in action ?" Mr. Mill had previously said, that " an alteration of the law in regard to the responsibility of partners would be of great importance to those associations, not for the sake of the responsibility of the operatives who may be members of such associations, but in order to induce persons of capital to advance it to them for those purposes." It appears to us, therefore, that in this particular inquiry into industrial associations for the working classes, the question is not whether there should be a sweeping alteration of the law of partnership, so as to give limited liability to capitalists, but whether the application of the principle of limited liability is not called for by the urgent desires of a very numerous portion of society, becoming every day more and more influential. It is easy to understand the objections that may be made, even with the most benevolent intentions, to a sudden and total change of the law of partnership, as regards unlimited liability. Mr. H. Bellenden Ker, of whose anxiety to promote the welfare of the working classes we have on many occasions had ample demonstration, records his opinion in the most deliberate manner by a written paper handed to the Committee on Savings, in which he says, " It appears to me that the only point to be considered with respect to the existing law of partnership (taking it in its widest sense, so as to include joint-stock companies, and companies established by Act of Parliament, or charter) is, whether that law is apt and convenient for parties engaged in commerce, or in the different undertakings for which partnerships were established, and whether due facilities and protection are afforded to them and to persons dealing with them." But, are there no parties to be considered but those " engaged in commerce, or in the different undertakings for which partnerships are established?" Mr. Ker adds, " it would be idle, it appears to me, to consider whether the law should be altered, merely to afford a convenient investment for small portions of the capital or savings of the middle and working classes." But if these same classes find that " the existing law of partnership" works injuriously against them, why should not a principle be introduced concurrently with the principle of that existing law, which would also be " apt and convenient for parties" *not* " engaged in commerce," but who believe that their money savings, and their great capital, their labour, would be more productive if they were " engaged in commerce?" Mr. Ker puts in a paper, as furnished him " by a person of very great intelli-

gence and extremely valuable," in which we find the following passage:—

"With respect to the last class especially, that of trading associations of working men, it may be suggested that few investments seem more adapted to the working man than investments in his own trade and labour.

"Whilst nothing appears simpler and more natural than that, where men are engaged in the same labour all day long, and the whole provision for themselves when out of work, for their families in sickness, after their death, &c., must come out of that labour, they should be encouraged directly to connect the labour itself with those provident purposes, by adopting the machinery of a friendly society.

"It should be observed, that nothing can prevent these associations from starting up as joint stock-companies of working men. There is a tailors' joint-stock company in Oxford Street already, composed exclusively of working men. The question is, therefore, are the working men to be compelled to adopt that machinery of the joint-stock company which the experience of the last few years has shown to be so fruitful of speculation and fraud; or are they, by a very slight extension of the law, to be preserved as far as possible from speculation, by bringing under the friendly societies jurisdiction these trading associations?

"The extension of the law is indeed very slight, if the frugal investment clause be considered. That clause allows the saving of the trader's profit, by the formation of a society for the purchase of necessities; *all that is wanted here, is the gaining of that profit by the formation of societies for purposes of sale instead of purchase.* The restrictions of the frugal investment clause, as to the non-transferability of shares, and the confining the whole benefit to the members and their families, are such as form part of the very scheme of these associations."

The question, therefore, would appear to narrow itself to the consideration of which is the best mode of effecting what would appear to be a social good. The experiment of Trading Associations of Working Men has only yet been tried upon a very small scale. Their benefits may be altogether visionary. The Committee in their report, express a belief "that in ordinary cases individual energy and larger capital will prevail against the necessarily inferior advantages which these Associations must possess." They very sensibly add, "but this is a consideration which the parties desirous to associate are justified in deciding for themselves." Mr. Mill is of opinion that it would be just and politic, under reasonable safeguards, to provide facilities for the experiment being made.

There is a question from the Committee, and an answer from Mr. Mill, that may well make all thoughtful persons especially solicitous that this important subject should receive that speedy attention from the legislature which the Committee have strongly urged:—

“Do you think there is anything in the present tone and temper of the working classes which would make it now desirable to give attention to this subject?—I think there is at this moment more than there has ever been before, and there is likely to be more and more, a feeling on their part, against all the inequalities which exist in society. There is a very growing feeling of that kind, and the only way of mitigating that feeling is to remove all inequalities that can be removed without preponderating disadvantages.”

In our own time, and more especially within the last twenty years, the tendency of capital has been to operate in large masses, especially in the distribution of commodities. Small shops are swallowed up in mighty warehouses, in which, as in the oriental bazaar, a great variety of articles of necessity and luxury may be purchased under one roof. There can be no doubt that the consumers are supplied more cheaply and more conveniently under such a system. But, on the other hand, what Mr. Mill points to as “the inequalities of society” are thus brought more prominently into view. It is impossible to believe that this tendency of capital to centralize can always go forward without some counterbalance. The mere money advantages may be as great to the servants in such establishments who fill offices of trust as in the old system, under which an active and clever tradesman or artisan was doomed to the life-long apathy of a little shop or a bench in a garret. But the craving for independence is a feeling which cannot be destroyed, and ought not to be destroyed. We have no doubt that under a law of partnership with limited liability—under a law in which the principal of a concern would not incur risk in assigning small shares to his assistants—a more harmonious arrangement of interests and duties might be effected than we now can hope to effect, and the talents and industrial virtues of the employed more extensively called forth. The principle is not a new one. It exists among the Cornish miners; it does, or did, exist in the Hull whale ships, and amongst fishermen on the south coast; it prevails extensively in manufacturing establishments in New England; the business of a house-painter in Paris named Leclaire, who before the Revolution of 1848 gave his workmen small shares, has flourished through all the convulsions of the last three years. There are, we believe, capitalists in this country who would gladly make an abatement of individual profit, as Leclaire did, to have comfort and security in the content of those by whose aid their affairs are conducted. There are intelligent and skilful servants who feel that their zeal and their experience ought not always to be measured by mere wages. The law should not for ever keep these two classes antagonistic.

VII.—HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES of the PRINCIPAL FUNDS, from Nov. 1849 to Oct. 1850.

1849—50.	Rank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Annui- ties, 1726.	New 3½ per Cent.	New 5 per Cent.	Long An- nuities, 30 years, exp. 1859.	Long An- nuities, 30 years, exp. 1860.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Exchequer Bills. £1000. at 2d. and 1½d.
1849: November	201	94 5/8	95 1/2	..	95 1/8	124 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	262	104 3/4	52s. pm.
December	198	91 1/4	92 1/4	..	92 1/4	119 1/2	8 1/4	8 5/8	257	102 1/4	45 "
	203 1/2	96 1/4	97 1/4	..	98 1/4	121	8 1/4	8 3/4	263	108	61 "
	200	94 1/4	95 1/4	..	95 1/4	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	261	105 1/4	47 "
1850: January	209	97 1/8	97 5/8	95 3/8	100	126	8 1/4	8 1/4	269	107 1/8	62 "
	204 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	94 1/4	97 1/8	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	262	105 1/4	58 "
February	207	96 3/8	96 1/4	95 1/4	98 1/8	123	8 1/4	8 1/4	268	106 3/8	61 "
	205	94 3/8	94 5/8	94	97 1/8	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	265	104 1/4	54 "
March	207 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/4	95	98 1/8	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	267 1/2	106 1/4	67 "
	206 1/2	95 5/8	95 5/8	94 3/8	97 1/8	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	265	105 1/4	54 "
April	207 1/2	95 1/4	96 3/8	95 1/2	97 1/8	125	8 1/4	8 1/4	268	105 1/4	71 "
	205	94 1/8	95 5/8	94 1/2	96 1/8	122	7 3/4	8 1/4	266	105 1/4	67 "
May	207 1/2	95 5/8	96 3/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	125	8 1/4	8 1/4	269	106 1/4	71 at 1 1/2d.
	205 1/2	94 1/8	95 1/4	94 3/8	96 1/8	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	265	105	67 "
June	209 1/2	96 3/8	97 5/8	..	98 1/8	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	270	107 1/4	71 "
	207 1/2	95 1/4	96 1/4	..	97 1/8	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	268	95 1/4	67 "
July	212	97 5/8	96 1/2	..	99 1/4	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	271	97 1/8	70 "
	210	97	96 1/2	..	98 1/4	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	265 1/2	96 3/8	67 "
August	216	97 3/8	96 3/8	..	99 5/8	124 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	270	107 5/8	70 "
	211	96 1/4	96 1/4	..	98 1/4	..	8 1/4	8 1/4	264	105 5/8	65 "
September	215	97 1/4	96 5/8	96 5/8	99 1/2	97 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2	268	..	67 "
	214	96 3/8	95 7/8	..	98 1/4	97 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	265	..	63 "
October	211 3/4	97	97 5/8	..	99 1/4	..	7 1/2	8 1/4	269	108	70
	210	96 1/4	96 1/2	..	98 1/4	..	7 1/2	7 1/2	265	107 3/4	63

PART II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1850.

VIII.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND).

[13 Victoria, cap. 2.—March 12, 1850.]

An Act to restrain Party Processions in Ireland.

It is declared by § 1, that “all assemblies of persons in Ireland who shall meet and parade together, or join in procession, and who shall bear, wear, or have amongst them, or any of them, any fire-arms, or other offensive weapons, or any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the display whereof may be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty’s subjects, or who shall be accompanied by any person or persons playing music, or singing any song which may be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty’s subjects, shall be unlawful assemblies, and every person present thereat shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.”

By § 2 power is given to any justice of the peace to command such assemblies or processions to disperse; persons refusing or neglecting to disperse, within a quarter of an hour after such proclamation (§ 3) are declared liable, on conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of 5*l.*, or one month’s imprisonment, for a first offence, and a penalty of 10*l.*, or two months’ imprisonment for every second or subsequent offence; all fire-arms, or other offensive weapons (§ 4), in the personal possession of any person forming part of such assembly or procession are declared to be forfeited to her Majesty, and persons refusing or neglecting to deliver up such arms, or weapons, are declared liable to the same penalties as in § 3, and this whether the proclamation has been made or not, or whether the assembly has dispersed or not; but no person (§ 5) who has been proceeded against in a summary way is to be afterwards prosecuted for the misdemeanour.

COMMONS’ INCLOSURE.

[13 Victoria, cap. 8.—May 17, 1850.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of the Fifth Annual General Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, and to confirm the proceedings in the matter of the Common Wood Inclosure.

This is the first general annual Act for the inclosure of common lands, but the second clause is introduced to render valid the proceedings relating to the inclosure of Common Wood in the parish of Holt, in Denbighshire, for which the order was made in 1846, and of which some doubts had been entertained. The new inclosures comprised the following twenty-one places:—

Buckinghamshire—Little Missenden; *Penn.* *Caernarvonshire*—*Caerhyn*; *Llanbedr-y-cenin.* *Derbyshire*—Dalbury Lees Green. *Devonshire*—Bolham Hill; Church Stanton. *Gloucestershire*—Weston sub Edge. *Herefordshire*—Swinmore Common. *Monmouthshire*—Caldicot cum Newton. *Norfolk*—South Wootton. *Northumberland*—Alnwick Moor. *Nottinghamshire*—Part of Sherwood Forest, in Mansfield. *Somersetshire*—Kew Stoke. *Surrey*—Carshalton and Wallington; Caterham; Tilford. *Sussex*—Nutbourne Common; Storrington. *Westmorland*—Dillicar Common. *Yorkshire*—Bewerley Moor and Hardeastle Moor.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

[13 Victoriae cap. 21.—June 10, 1850.]

An Act for shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament.

The first section provides that any Act passed after the commencement of this Act may be altered or amended during the same session, without the repetition of the usual clause to that effect. All Acts (§ 2), where there are more enactments than one, are to be divided into sections, which are to be deemed enactments, without introductory words. By (§ 3), when in any Act any former Act is referred to, it shall be sufficient, if such Act was made prior to the 7 Hen. VII., to cite the year of the king's reign, the statute, and the chapter; and if after the 4th Hen. VII., the year, the statute or session, the chapter, and section, without reciting the title or provision, but if only a portion of a section is to be amended or repealed, such portion must be recited, or the matter or thing set forth which is intended to be amended or repealed.

§ 4, "In all Acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided; and the word 'month' to mean calendar month, unless words be added showing lunar month to be intended; and 'county' shall be held to mean also county of a town or of a city, unless such extended meaning is expressly excluded by words; and the word 'land' shall include messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, houses and buildings, of any tenure, unless where there are words to exclude houses and buildings, or to restrict the meaning to tenements of some particular tenure; and the words 'oath,' 'swear,' and 'affidavit,' shall include affirmation, declaration, affirming, and declaring, in the case of persons by law allowed to declare or affirm instead of swearing."

Where any act (§ 5) is repealed, which in whole or in part repeals any former act, such repeal is not to revive the former act or provisions, unless expressly so declared; and whenever (§ 6) any act is passed substituting provisions for those of some former act, the provisions of the first act are to remain in force until those of the second come into action. "Every Act (§ 7) made after the commencement of this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such, unless the contrary be expressly provided and declared by such act." This Act (§ 8) is to take effect from and immediately after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

TITLES OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS.

[12 and 13 Victoriæ, cap. 28.—July 15, 1850.]

An Act to render more simple and effectual the Titles by which Congregations or Societies for purposes of Religious Worship or Education in England and Ireland hold Property for such purposes.

By § 1 it is enacted that wherever freehold, leasehold, copyhold, or customary property in England or Wales, has been or shall be acquired by any congregation or society of persons associated for purposes of religious worship, or for the promotion of education, whether as a chapel or meeting-house; house, garden, or glebe, for the minister; school-house, college, or seminary, master's residence, garden, or play-ground; or hall or rooms for the meeting or transaction of the business of such congregation or society; such property having been duly conveyed and assigned to a trustee or trustees, subject to any trust for such congregation or society, such conveyance or assignment shall vest the said property in their successors, without any transfer or re-conveyance; but where the property is copyhold or of customary tenure, the customary fine and heriot upon death or alienation is to be paid on the appointment of trustees, and thereafter at the expiration of every forty years, as long as the trust shall continue.

For the purpose of preserving evidence of the appointment of new trustees, § 3 provides that the appointment must be made by deed. § 4 extends the provisions of this Act to Ireland.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

[13 and 14 Victoriæ, cap. 32.—July 15, 1850.]

An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act (11 and 12 Vict. cap. 62) the provisional orders of the General Board of Health are confirmed and made absolute in respect to the following places:—The borough of Stratford-upon-Avon; the town and parish of Dartford; the hamlet of Harrow Town and Roxeth; the parish of Chelmsford; the city of York; the borough of Newport; the town of Brecon; the borough of Derby; and the borough of Dover; and it is enacted that the first election of local boards of health shall take place on September 2, 1850.

POLICE AND IMPROVEMENT (SCOTLAND).

[13 and 14 Victoriæ, cap. 33.—July 15, 1850.]

An Act to make more effectual provision for regulating the Police of Towns and populous places in Scotland, and for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and improving the same.

This long and important Act empowers the householders of 'towns' (which term is defined to include burghs, and places having a corporation), and 'populous places' (which are defined to mean any town, village, or locality, having twelve hundred inhabitants or upwards, and not having a corporation), to hold meetings and adopt the provisions of this Act, under which they may (according to the qualifications prescribed for thus voting) elect commissioners for the dis-

trict, who are thereby empowered to appoint and regulate a police force; to make rules and orders relative to the watching, lighting with gas or otherwise, paving and cleansing the streets and roads; to supply and distribute water and gas, to put down and remove nuisances affecting health; to form new sewers; to appoint officers to carry their regulations into effect, and to impose and levy rates for the payment of the expenses attendant thereon. Provision is made for publicity of the accounts, the commissioners are never directly or indirectly to derive any emolument or profit from business or work performed, or hold any office of profit under this Act, and at each of the meetings held under it the commissioners are to defray their own expenses; and there is a power of appeal. In parliamentary burghs the magistrates and councils are to be commissioners and magistrates under this Act, and in burghs of regality they may be elected by the householders. Powers are given to the commissioners to repress and abate nuisances; to fine and imprison for disorderly conduct; to provide engines and other means of defence against fire, and to fine persons guilty of careless or wilfully causing danger from fire; to regulate places of public resort; to license yearly and regulate the fares of hackney carriages; to make bye-laws for the regulation of bathing-machines, and for bathing where any part of the sea-shore or river may be used as a public bathing-place within the district; to cause roads and streets to be kept in repair and to be cleansed, stagnant water to be removed, and the beds of running streams to be kept clear, and to take other precautions for the preservation of the public health; to regulate the places for, and the manner of, interments; to make regulations for lodging-houses; to license and regulate slaughter-houses, and to make provisions against the sale of unwholesome or adulterated articles of food; to make regulations for the keeping of gunpowder; to examine and provide for the correctness of weights and measures; to license and regulate the business of brokers and pawnbrokers; to repress and punish vagrancy, and to regulate lodging-houses for mendicants, &c.; to punish ring-droppers, thimblers, &c.; to improve and form public streets and to pave and light them; to appoint officers to carry their regulations into effect; to cause surveys and plans to be made and engraved; to cause plans to be made for new works, or for altering old ones for the purposes of drainage and sewage, for which estimates must be obtained before they are undertaken, and to make assessments for the construction and maintenance of the same, and to regulate generally all matters connected with cesspools, privies, sewage, and drainage, the removal and disposal of ashes and other refuse; to regulate the level, the width, and the placing of gas and water pipes in all new streets, to cause the streets to be named and the houses to be numbered; to improve streets by purchasing and taking-down projecting houses and to prevent such projections in future; to cause outer doors to be made to open inward, and to cause water-spouts to be affixed to buildings; to cause ruinous or dangerous buildings to be taken down or secured by their owners; to cause party walls to be erected in all new houses and other precautions taken against fire; to secure the proper ventilation of all public buildings, such as churches, schools, places of public amusement, &c.; to regulate the use of cellars as dwelling-places; to supply water gratuitously for the use of such inhabitants as choose to fetch it, to public baths and washhouses, and to provide and maintain fire-plugs; either by pumps, cisterns, or conduits, or by contract with the owners of water-works; or to erect water-works, and lay down pipes for

private use (in which case the water must be supplied constantly to the top story of the highest house), but not if there exists a water company willing to furnish the supply on proper terms; to provide public clocks; to provide public slaughter-houses, places for public recreations, public bathing-places, wash-houses, and drying grounds; and to borrow money for the purposes of this Act on the security of the rates. They are invested with all the necessary powers for carrying the act into execution, by making bye-laws, imposing penalties, and levying the same, or in some cases by committing to prison, but an appeal in many instances is allowed to the sheriffs' court, either in regard to penalties, or to regulations and assessment. The Act contains 391 clauses.

LARCENY SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

[13 and 14 Victoriæ, cap. 37.—July 29, 1850.]

An Act for the further Extension of Summary Jurisdiction in Cases of Larceny.

This Act, after reciting the 10 and 11 Vict. c. 82, for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders; and the 11 and 12 Vict. c. 59, by which the preceding Act was extended to Ireland, proceeds to enact that the provisions of those Acts shall extend to offenders not exceeding sixteen years of age (instead of fourteen as hitherto), but limits the punishment of whipping to offenders under fourteen, and provides that the accused, when before the justices, may, either by himself or a parent, object to the summary jurisdiction, and that then the charge shall be proceeded with as if this Act had not been passed. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

CONVICT PRISONS.

✱[13 and 14 Victoriæ, cap. 39.—July 29, 1850.]

An Act for the better Government of Convict Prisons.

The powers of the Visitors of Parkhurst prison, of the Commissioner for governing Pentonville prison, of the Inspectors of Millbank prison, and of the Superintendent of Convicts under Sentence of Transportation, are by this Act consolidated and transferred to a corporate body, consisting of not less than three directors, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, under the title of 'The Directors of Convict Prisons,' in whom are vested the powers given under previous Acts for the management of the convicts at Parkhurst, Pentonville, and Millbank, and of every other place of confinement for male offenders in England under sentence of transportation. By § 4 the provisions of the Pentonville Prison Act imposing penalties on officers or servants conveying money, provisions, spirits, tobacco, &c. to the convicts, or privately conveying letters or papers to or from them, are extended to all the prisons or places under the governance of the Directors of Convict Prisons.

POPULATION (IRELAND).

[13 and 14 Victoriæ, cap. 44.—July 29, 1850.]

An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Ireland.

By § 2 it is enacted, "That such officers and men of the police

force of Dublin metropolis, and of the constabulary force, as the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland shall direct, together with such other competent persons as the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors shall appoint to assist therein, shall, upon the thirty-first day of March and one or more next consecutive days in the year 1851, as the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors shall fix, severally visit every house within such districts as may be assigned to them respectively, and take an account in writing, according to such instructions as may be given to them by the chief or under Secretary to the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors, of the number of persons dwelling therein, and of the sex, age, and occupation of all such persons, distinguishing the persons born in the place or parish and county in which they shall be then dwelling; and shall also take an account of the number of inhabited houses and of uninhabited houses, and of houses then building within such districts respectively; and shall also distinguish those parishes and places, or parts of parishes and places, within each district respectively, which are within the limits of any city or borough returning a member or members to serve in parliament; and shall also take an account of all such further particulars as by such instructions they may be directed to inquire into, such particulars and instructions having no reference to the religion of any person or persons."

§ 3 appoints the governors or masters of gaols, hospitals, work-houses, &c., to be enumerators. By § 4 the chief or under Secretary of State for Ireland is to furnish the printed forms and instructions for the use of the persons employed in taking the accounts; and § 5 empowers such persons to make the necessary inquiries. The accounts when prepared are to be transmitted (§ 9) to the office of the chief Secretary, who is to cause an abstract of the same to be made, and to be laid before parliament within twelve months of the day when the account was taken. The other sections (eleven altogether) impose penalties, varying from 40s. to £5, on persons refusing to answer or giving false answers to the inquiries directed to be made by the forms prepared under this Act. Persons making false affirmations or declarations (§ 10) are subject to the penalties for wilful perjury.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 52.—August 5, 1850.]

An Act to make better Provision for the Interment of the Dead in and near the Metropolis.

The first section of this very important Act provides that the following places, contained in a schedule, shall constitute and form one district, to be called 'The Metropolitan Burial District;' namely—The City of London and the liberties thereof, the Inner Temple and Middle Temple, and all other places and parts of places contained within the exterior boundaries of the liberties of the City of London.

In Middlesex.—The city and liberties of Westminster; including the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist; St. Martin in the Fields; St. George Hanover Square; St. James; St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Clement Danes, as well within the liberty of Westminster as within the Duchy liberty; St. Paul Covent Garden; St. Anne Soho; Whitehall Gardens; Whitehall and Richmond Terrace

(whether the same be parochial or extra-parochial); and the close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter; the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George Bloomsbury; of St. Andrew Holborn and St. George the Martyr; the liberty of Hatton Garden, Saffron Hill, and Ely Rents; the liberty of the Rolls; the parishes of St. Pancras; St. John Hampstead; St. Marylebone; Paddington; the precinct of the Savoy; the parish of St. Luke; the liberty of Glasshouse Yard; the parishes of St. Sepulchre; St. James Clerkenwell, including both districts of St. James and St. John; St. Mary Islington; St. Mary Stoke Newington; the Charterhouse; the parishes of St. Mary Whitechapel; Christchurch Spitalfields; St. Leonard Shoreditch; the liberty of Norton Folgate; the parishes of St. John Hackney; St. Matthew Bethnal Green; the hamlets of Mile End Old Town and Mile End New Town; the parishes of St. Mary Stratford Bow; Bromley St. Leonard; All Saints Poplar; St. Anne Limehouse; the hamlet of Ratcliffe; the parishes of St. Paul Shadwell; St. George in the East; St. John Wapping; the liberty of East Smithfield; the precinct of St. Catherine; the liberty of the Tower, consisting of—the liberty of the Old Artillery Ground, the parish of Trinity Minories, the Old Tower precinct, the precinct of the Tower Within, and the precinct of Wellclose; the parishes of Kensington; St. Luke Chelsea; Fulham; and Hammersmith. Lincoln's Inn; New Inn; Gray's Inn; Staple Inn; that part of Furnival's Inn in the County of Middlesex; and Ely Place.

In Kent.—The parishes of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Deptford; Greenwich; Woolwich; Charlton; and Plumstead.

In Surrey.—The Borough of Southwark, including the parishes of St. George the Martyr; St. Saviour; St. John Horsleydown; St. Olave; and St. Thomas. The parishes of Battersea (except the hamlet of Penge); Bermondsey; Camberwell; Clapham; Lambeth; Newington; Putney; Rotherhithe; Streatham; Tooting; Wandsworth; Christchurch; the Clink liberty; and the hamlet of Hatcham in the parish of Deptford.

The General Board of Health are appointed by § 2 to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, with the addition of a member to be appointed by her Majesty; the board is incorporated, and empowered to hold and purchase lands and hereditaments without license of mortmain. The Board are authorised (§ 3) to appoint and dismiss all necessary officers, such as secretaries, treasurer, warden, gravediggers, and other servants; but neither the additional member nor any of the subordinate officers (§ 4) are to be appointed for a longer term than that for which the Board of Health is appointed under 'The Public Health Act, 1848,' namely to 1853. The Board is also empowered (§ 5) to provide the necessary offices.

By § 6 the Board is empowered to purchase by agreement land for burial grounds, either within or without the district, and to make or improve roads and approaches to the same; or (§ 7) if they see fit all or any of the following cemeteries—Kensal Green Cemetery, Highgate, Norwood, and Nunhead Cemeteries, Earl's Court Cemetery, the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, the Victoria Park Cemetery, and the Abney Park Cemetery, either by agreement or otherwise, under the provisions of this Act, but only by agreement unless taken within two years from the passing of this Act, and in any case subject to the rights to graves, vaults, and monuments subsisting therein. Before the purchase of land (§ 8) for the site of a new burial ground, advertisements inviting tenders are to be

inserted at least twice in each of two daily newspapers, and no agreement to be entered into until the expiration of six weeks from the time of the first insertion of such advertisement.

§ 9 enacts, that it shall be lawful for the said Board to enclose and lay out the burial grounds provided under this Act, in such manner, and to erect and make therein such buildings and other works, as may appear to them fitting and proper, and to build in every such burial ground a suitable chapel for the performance of burial service according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, or where there is any chapel already built and consecrated according to the rites of the said United Church, in any cemetery purchased under this Act, to enlarge such chapel, if it appear to the said Board necessary so to do for the performance of such service; and every such chapel, and every burial ground, provided under this Act, except such portion thereof as may not be intended to be used for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the said United Church, may be consecrated by the lord bishop of the diocese within which such chapel is situated; and every chapel consecrated according to the rites of the said United Church in any burial ground provided under this Act, and the portion consecrated as aforesaid of every such burial ground, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the said bishop, and no service shall be performed in the burial of the dead in the portion consecrated according to the rites of the said United Church of any burial ground provided under this Act, otherwise than according to the rites of such church.

Power is given by § 10 to the Board to appoint chaplains, who shall be licensed by and subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which he is to officiate; and the said Board shall have power to remove such chaplains: but "the incumbent of the parish from which any body is brought may, by himself or his curate, upon giving notice as herein-after mentioned, perform such service over such body, where he desires so to do, and, subject to the rights of such incumbent and the regulations of the said Board, any other clerk in holy orders not prohibited by the bishop, nor under ecclesiastical censure, may perform such service."

§ 11 enacts, that "a portion of every burial ground provided under this Act shall not be consecrated as aforesaid, and the said Board may build thereon a suitable chapel or chapels for the performance of funeral service; and so much of any of the cemeteries already mentioned which shall be purchased under this Act as may not have been consecrated at the time of such purchase thereof, and may have been used or appropriated for the purposes of interment, shall remain unconsecrated, and where there is any chapel on such unconsecrated part of any such cemetery the said Board may, if they think necessary, enlarge such chapel for the performance of funeral service."

Notice is to be given (§ 12) in the London Gazette when a burial ground has been provided, and the necessary arrangements made, that interments may be made therein.

§ 13 enacts, that "when the said Board shall be of opinion that interment (otherwise than in the burial grounds provided under this Act) should be discontinued, wholly or subject to any exception or exceptions, in any part or parts of the district, they shall report to her Majesty their opinion accordingly, and after the presentation of such report her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, may order that interment in the churches, chapels, and churchyards, and other burial places, mentioned in the order, shall

be wholly discontinued, or shall be discontinued subject to any exception or exceptions mentioned in such order; and any such order may direct that the care of any non-parochial burial ground in which interment is ordered to be discontinued shall be vested in the said Board, and may authorize such Board to cause such ground to be fenced in such manner as the said Board may think suitable, and otherwise to act in relation to such ground as may appear to such Board fit and proper for securing due respect to the bodies interred therein, and for protecting the public health; and every such order shall be published in the London Gazette; but a notice of the report, and a statement of the time when it is to be taken into consideration is to be published in the London Gazette, and affixed to church and chapel doors, &c., for a period of either a month or seven days, according to the urgency of the case."

The inhabitants (§ 14) of parishes comprised in the district, or within any part of the district in which interment is ordered to be discontinued, are to have the same rights of sepulture in the consecrated portions of the burial ground provided under this Act as they would have had in the burial grounds of their respective parishes; the right of the incumbent to perform, either by himself or his curate, the funeral service over his parishioners is also preserved.

§ 15 enacts, that, "subject to the provisions herein contained, and the regulations made under this Act, the portion not consecrated as aforesaid of any burial ground provided under this Act shall be used for the interment of the bodies of persons dying within the district, when the relatives or other persons having the care and direction of the funerals desire to have such bodies so interred; and such bodies may be there interred in such manner, and with such religious service, rites, or ceremonies, as such relatives or persons having the care and direction of the funeral may think fit; and the said Board may, upon the request of members of separate religious denominations or sects, and upon such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the known tenets or usages of such religious denomination or sects, as the said Board may think fit, permanently appropriate and set apart or cause to be enclosed separate parts of the portion not consecrated as aforesaid of any burial ground provided under this Act to be used for the exclusive interment of the bodies of persons of such separate religious denominations or sects."

After the publication in the London Gazette (§ 16) of any order for the discontinuance of interment, it is declared unlawful to bury the dead, in any church, chapel, churchyard, or burial-ground, or elsewhere, in any part of the district included in the order, and all persons burying a body, or in any way assisting in doing so, in contravention of the order, are declared guilty of a misdemeanour, except (§ 17) where a faculty legally granted exists for a right of interment in any particular place, or where an exclusive right of interment exists in any cemetery or burial ground acquired before the passing of this Act, in which cases the Board, on being satisfied that the exercise of such right will not be injurious to health, may grant a licence for the same on such conditions as they shall deem proper; and except (§ 18) as to the interment in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey of any person ordered to be there interred under the sign manual of her Majesty.

Where any order of her Majesty in Council (§ 19) shall affect any of the cemeteries already mentioned, the order is not to come into operation until the compensation money is paid.

With the consent of the incumbent or other persons having the control of any churchyard or cemetery (§ 20) the relatives of a deceased person may have the body removed to any burial ground provided under this act, without a faculty for that purpose.

The Board are empowered (§ 21) to fix from time to time the fees or sums to be paid on interment in the burial grounds provided under this Act, and appoint officers to receive the same; a table of such fees to be printed and published, and affixed on some conspicuous part of such burial ground. The management (§ 22) of the burial grounds is also to be vested in the Board; and they make regulations (§ 23) as to the depth and formation of graves, the nature of the coffins, the time and mode of removing bodies, and all other matters; such regulations to be printed and published, and fixed and continued on some conspicuous part of every such burial ground. No body is to be buried (§ 24) in any burial ground provided under this Act, not previously used as a cemetery, within 200 yards of any dwelling-place except those of the officers or servants, nor under nor within ten feet of the outer wall or any chapel in such burial ground.

A register is to be kept (§ 25) of all burials in burial grounds provided under this act, in books to be provided by the Board, according to the forms by which registers are to be kept by the rectors, vicars, or curates, or by the wardens of other burial grounds; such registers are to be indexed to facilitate searches, and such registers, or copies, or extracts from the same, are to be received as evidence under the regulations of the 6 and 7 Wm. 4, cap. 86. A certificate of the registry of death (§ 26) or a coroner's certificate is to be delivered to the officer appointed to keep the burial registry, who in case of neglect is to be liable to the forfeiture due thereon.

The Board may provide (§ 27) houses for the reception and care of the bodies of the dead previously to and until interment, and appoint officers for the management of the same; and (§ 28) they may make provisions for funerals being conducted at fixed charges by contracting with persons to undertake during specified terms for the funerals of persons dying within the limits of certain districts, publishing the scale of charges, divided into classes, for such funerals; they may also (§ 29) make contracts with railway companies for carrying out bodies, with the mourners, attendants, &c.; and, at the request of the relatives (§ 30) they may provide for the removal of bodies to the houses of reception.

The additional member to the Board of Health, and all the other officers appointed under this Act, are to be paid such salaries as may be appointed by the Treasury.

To compensate the incumbents of parishes (§ 31) brought within the operation of this Act, the Board is to pay from the fees received the sum of 6s. 2d., save when buried at the expense of a union, and then only 1s., to a separate fund, to be called 'The Burial Service and Incumbents' Compensation Fund,' from which the incumbent is to receive during his incumbency a compensation to be awarded by the Treasury, an annuity calculated upon the average receipts of the last five years previous to the passing of this Act, to be reduced where they shall think it expedient on a new incumbency, the surplus, if any, to be applied to the augmentation of the income of any new parish or districts formed within such parishes, but so that the income shall not exceed 300*l.* per year. Sextons and clerks (§ 33) to be compensated on the same principle, to be made by the Treasury, unless employ-

ment be found for them under this Act, when only the difference, if any, is to be paid. Compensation also (§ 34) is to be made for fees payable for parochial purposes. Debts incurred (§ 35) by parishes for the purchase of burial grounds, of which the use is to be discontinued, are to be discharged by the Board where the parishes are not entitled to be compensated by annuity; and compensation is also to be made (§ 36) to the proprietors of non-parochial burial grounds; individual rights in closed burial grounds may be compensated (§ 37) by the grant of equivalent rights in the new burial grounds.

At the request of the relatives (§ 38) the fee, not to exceed 6s. 2d., or if at the expense of a union not to exceed 1s., may be paid to the minister performing the service in the unconsecrated ground.

Fees received (§ 39) are to be paid to the treasurer, and by him into the Bank of England, the treasurer (§ 40) is to find security, and moneys are to be paid out of the bank (§ 41) on drafts signed by the treasurer, and countersigned by two members of the Board. The expenses under this Act, including salaries and wages, &c., are to be defrayed (§ 42) out of the moneys received. The salary of the additional member of the Board is fixed (§ 43) at 1,200*l.* per annum.

§§ 44 to 53 contain provisions for raising money by mortgage on the security of the fees, for the payment of the interest, for the transfer and register of mortgages, and for the repayment of the same.

In case of any deficiency in the amount of fees after the discontinuance of interment, the Board may (§ 54) order the overseers to levy a rate as part of the poor-rate on every parish, &c., within the district, but such rate is not to exceed 1*d.* in the pound in any one year, according to the valuation for the county rate. § 55 defines who are to be deemed overseers for this purpose, and §§ 56 to 61 provide for the collection of the rate, which is similar to the poor rate, and the receipt of the treasurer is to be a discharge for the overseer.

§ 62 gives a power of appeal against the assessment to the general or quarter sessions, and prescribes the proceedings; § 63 provides for the keeping of accounts; § 64 incorporates certain clauses of the 10th and 11th Vict., cap. 65, "with respect to exclusive rights of burial and monumental inscriptions in the cemetery," and "with respect to the protection of the cemetery," with this Act; and § 65 enacts that the Board may be assessed to local rates in respect to burial grounds, provided under this Act. The accounts (§ 66) are to be audited by the commissioners for auditing the public accounts of the kingdom.

§§ 67 to 72 give power to the Board to make contracts, purchases, &c., and to dispose of land not wanted.

The annual reports and abstracts of accounts are to be laid (§ 73) annually before Parliament.

Chapels that have been used in discontinued burial grounds in outlying parochial burial grounds, may (§ 74) be conveyed to trustees for the parishes in which they are situated.

§ 75 provides for the dissolution of any of the cemetery companies mentioned, after the payment of the compensation money; § 76 is the interpretation clause; and § 77 declares the short title of the Act to be 'The Metropolitan Interment Act, 1850.'

POPULATION.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 53.—August 5, 1850.]

An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain.

This Act of 27 clauses merely provides the machinery for taking the population on Monday, March 31, 1851, the forms are to be prepared under the superintendence of the Secretary of State, and the abstracts are to be prepared and laid before parliament within 12 calendar months next after June 1, 1851.

FACTORIES.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 54.—August 5, 1850.]

An Act to amend the Acts relating to Labour in Factories.

This Act of ten clauses repeals so much of the previous acts as relates to the hours of labour, and enacts instead that for the future no young person or female above eighteen years of age shall be employed in any factory before six o'clock in the morning, or after six in the afternoon, or on Saturdays after two in the afternoon, the meal times to be taken between half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and six in the afternoon. No young person or female to work after seven in the afternoon to recover lost time, nor more than one hour extra in any one day. Between September 30 and April 1, the hours may be from seven in the morning till seven at night, on notice being given, except on Saturday. Children above eleven years of age, solely employed in winding raw silk, may be employed as young persons. Females and young persons employed, or being allowed to remain in any room where any manufacturing process is carried on, during any part of the time assigned for meals by the notice appointed to be fixed up in factories, to be deemed a contravention of the Act, and incurs the penalties of the previous Act, which, with this, is to be deemed one Act.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 59.—August 5, 1850.]

An Act for the better Government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies.

This Act contains 38 clauses, with schedules of the salaries to be paid to certain officers. § 1, after reciting the previous Acts for the government of the Australian governments, enacts that the district of Port Philip shall form a separate colony, to be henceforth known as the colony of Victoria. After the separation (§ 2) in the colony of New South Wales, the legislative council is to consist of such a number of members as the governor and council shall determine, of which one-third is to be appointed by her Majesty, and the remaining two-thirds to be elected by the inhabitants of the colony; and the governor and council are to establish the electoral districts and polling-places, issue the necessary writs for the elections, and make regulations for taking the polls and deciding on the validity of the returns. § 4 provides that every natural born or naturalised subject of her Majesty, of the age of 21, possessing a freehold estate within the district of 100*l.* clear value above all incumbrances or charges on it, for at least six months before the date of the writ or the last registration if a registration has been established, or occupying a dwelling-house for six months of the clear annual value of 10*l.*, or holding a license to

depasture lands within the district, or holding a leasehold estate in the district of the yearly value of 10*l.* of which the lease has not less than three years to run, and on which in all cases the rates and taxes due to within three months of such election or registration have been paid, and is not attainted of treason, felony, &c., is to be entitled to vote at the election of a member of the legislative council.

Power is given (§ 11) to the governor and legislative council to alter the districts, and to increase the number of members, but in the case of an increase a number equal to one-third of the whole is to be appointed by her Majesty.

The governor and legislative council (§ 14) when thus constituted, are authorised to make laws within the said colony, and to appropriate the whole of the revenues arising from taxes, duties, rates, &c., provided such are not repugnant to the laws of England, but they are not to interfere with the lands belonging to the crown, nor with the revenues arising therefrom, nor shall it be lawful to appropriate any sums of money to the public service, unless the governor have first recommended to the council to make such provision for the specific public service towards which such money is to be appropriated, nor shall any money be issued except under the order of the governor directed to the treasurer ; and the revenues (§ 15) are to be charged with the costs and charges for the collection and management of the same, subject to such regulations and audits as may be directed by the Treasury Board of England. Out of the revenues (§ 17) are to be paid the sums for judicial, official, and religious services, enumerated in schedules A. B. C., and D. ; these sums, however, may be altered by the governor and legislative council (§ 18) subject to the consent of her Majesty.

By § 22 power is continued to district councils to make bye-laws, subject to the approval of the governor, who is to appoint the districts, fix the number and qualification of councillors, and the time and manner of election, nominate the first councillors, make regulations for their going out of office, and to define their powers ; but the governor and legislative councils (§ 24) may regulate the tolls, rates, and assessments, in such districts, and may also regulate the constitution and duties of the district councillors, and the number and boundaries of the districts.

§ 27 empowers the governor and council to levy customs on goods imported, but no duty to be imposed on any article from one country that is not alike imposed on the same article from other countries. No duties, however, (§ 31) are to be levied on articles imported for the supply of her Majesty's land or sea forces, nor may they grant any exemption, or impose any duty, at variance with any treaty concluded by her Majesty with any foreign power.

By § 32 power is given to the governor and legislative council, subject to the assent of her Majesty, to alter the provisions of this Act as to the election of members of the legislative councils, and the qualification of members and electors ; or to establish, instead of the legislative council, a council and a house of representatives, or other legislative houses, and to vest in the same the powers of the legislative council.

The other clauses extend to all the other colonies in Australia, namely, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia, the same rights as are given to New South Wales, with power to extend them to new colonies ; they also enable the boundaries to be altered, and provide a new supreme court at Victoria. The

Act is to commence within six weeks after a copy has been received by each governor respectively.

Schedules referred to in the foregoing Act. New South Wales is marked A, Victoria B, Van Diemen's Land C, and South Australia D.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Governor	£ 5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Chief Justice*	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,000
Two Puisne Judges	3,000	....	1,200	..
Attorney and Solicitor General, Crown Solicitor, and expenses of the administration of justice	19,000	5,000	13,300	5,000
Colonial Secretary, and his Department	6,500	2,000	2,800	2,000
Colonial Treasurer, and his Department	4,000	1,500	1,800	1,500
Auditor General, and his Department	3,000	1,100	1,600	1,000
Clerk, and expenses of Executive Council	500	400	700	500
Pensions	2,500	500	2,000	..
Public Worship	28,000	6,000	15,000	..
	53,500	20,000	41,900	13,000

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 61.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to extend the Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England, and to amend the same.

The first clause of this Act extends the jurisdiction of the courts established under the previous acts, 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 95, and 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 101, (with which this is to be construed as one Act,) to debts, damages, and demands, not exceeding 50*l.*, save and except such actions as are specified in § 58 of the previous Act 9 and 10 Vict.

The fees of the court (§ 5), where the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed 20*l.*, are to be the same as is provided in schedule D. of the preceding Act, for demands exceeding 10*l.*, and § 6 provides, "that the fees to be taken by barristers at law and attorneys practising in the said courts, in cases brought within the jurisdiction given by this Act, shall be as follows; an attorney shall be entitled to have or recover a sum not exceeding 1*l.* 10*s.* for his fees and costs, where the debt, damage, or demand claimed in any plaint in covenant, debt, detinue, or assumpsit, shall not exceed 35*l.*, or 2*l.* in any other case, within the jurisdiction given by this Act; and in no case shall any fee exceeding 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* be allowed for employing a barrister as counsel in the cause; and the expense of employing a barrister or an attorney, either by plaintiff or defendant, shall not be allowed on taxation of costs, unless by order of the judge; and the judges of the said

* There is one judge only in Victoria and Southern Australia, and one puisne judge in Van Diemen's Land.

courts respectively shall from time to time determine in what cases such expenses shall be so allowed."

There are no other essential alterations. The payment of the judges and other offices of the court (§ 7) may be paid by fixed salaries instead of fees by direction of the Treasury and Secretary of State instead of the Queen in Council, and the provision for a landlord seizing for rent stating the terms of holding in writing, is repealed (§ 20) and it is declared to be only necessary to state the amount of the arrear due. Where buildings have not been provided for the sittings of the court (§ 24), the town-hall may be used, free of expense, except for warming, lighting, and cleansing, but so as not to interfere with the business usually transacted in such town-hall.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 65.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act for enabling Town Councils to establish Public Libraries and Museums.

§ 1 repeals the 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 43, "for encouraging the establishment of museums in large towns," and declares that the present Act may be adopted in any municipal borough with a population exceeding 10,000 persons, after due notice given, and in pursuance of the vote of a majority of two-thirds of the persons qualified to vote. The mayor (§ 2) is to appoint places for taking the votes (which are to be taken in one day, between the hours of nine and four), and such questions are to be put, with such liability in case of a false answer, as is provided for in the case of the elections for municipal corporations. The persons entitled to vote (§ 3) are to be the burgesses enrolled on the burgess roll, and if two-thirds are in favour of the adoption of the Act, the town council may purchase or hire lands or buildings, and erect, extend, or alter them for the purpose of forming libraries or museums of art and science, or both, and to levy with and as part of the borough rate, such sums as may be from time to time needed for the same, but the amount is in no case to exceed a halfpenny in the pound on the annual value of the property assessed to the borough rate. The town council, or such committees as they may appoint (§ 4) out of the moneys so raised are also to provide for fuel, lighting, fixtures, furniture, &c., to appoint and pay officers, servants, &c., and make such rules for the safety and enjoyment of the same, and for the admission of visitors, as they may think fit. With the approval of her Majesty's Treasury (§ 5) power is given to the council to borrow money for the purposes of this Act on the security of the rates. The property in the lands or buildings (§ 6), and in the books, maps, specimens of art and science, &c., is to be vested in the council in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants of the borough, and others resorting thereto; the admission to such libraries and museums (§ 7) to be free from all charges. If, when proposed, the burgesses determine by vote against the adoption of this Act, (§ 8) it shall not be again proposed for two years. Museums begun or established under the repealed Act, are to be maintained (§ 9), completed, and managed, under the provisions of this Act, the short title of which is declared to be (§ 10) 'Public Libraries Act, 1850.'

COMMONS INCLOSURE (No. 2).

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 66.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

This is the second general inclosure Act of the session and includes the following twenty-four places:—

Buckinghamshire—Hitchenden. Cambridgeshire—Mepal. Caermarthenshire—Llanerwys; Pencarreg. Cardiganshire—Nantewllne. Cumberland—Talkin Fell. Flintshire—Picton Marsh. Norfolk—Litcham; Runhall Commons; Salthouse and Kelling. Northumberland—Warkworth. Oxfordshire—Shipston-under-Wychwood; Southstoke cum Woodcote. Shropshire—Little Drayton Heath. Staffordshire—Coven. Suffolk—Haughley; Wattesfield. Surrey—Farnham Manor. Westmorland—Over Staveley; Little Musgrave. Yorkshire—Bainbridge; Burn Common; Fountains Earth Moor; Garsdale.

EXCISE SUGAR AND LICENCES.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 67.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to reduce the Duty of Excise on Sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom, and to impose a countervailing Duty on Sugar used for the brewing of Beer for sale; and also to amend the laws relating to the Licences granted to Brewers and Distillers.

This Act repeals the existing duty (*i. e.* 14s. per cwt.) on all sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom, from whatever materials, to 11s., until July 5, 1851, from and after which day it is to be further reduced to the sum of 10s. per cwt.; such duty to be collected in the same way as by preceding Act (8 and 9 Vict., cap. 13.)

Any such sugar used in the brewing of beer for sale, from and after the said July 1, 1851, is, in addition to all other duties, whether of customs or excise, to be subject to a duty of 1s. 4d., to be levied and collected under the general excise laws, and subject to the same penalties for fraud or neglect in making entries.

Brewers, from and after October 10, 1850, are not to retail or sell beer in quantities of less than four gallons and a half or two dozens of reputed quart bottles of beer at any other place than their licensed brewing premises, but they may take out separate licences for the sale of beer on their brewing premises, or at other places. The taking of orders for the sale of beer is not to be deemed a contravention of this Act.

ELECTIONS (IRELAND).

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 68.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to shorten the duration of Elections in Ireland, and for establishing additional Places for taking the Poll thereat.

After March 15, 1851, at contested county elections in Ireland, the polling is to continue for two days only, and in cities and boroughs for one day only; the returning officer is to provide booths so that not more than 600 voters shall poll at each booth for a county, and

200 for a city, &c. Polling districts are provided in schedules to the Act for counties, and the wards of the cities, &c. of Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford, are declared polling districts for the purposes of this Act. The rest of the Act provides the machinery for carrying it into effect, for the expense of providing booths, &c. ; and proceedings in case of riot.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND).

[13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 69.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to amend the Laws which regulate the Qualification and Registration of Parliamentary Voters in Ireland, and to alter the Law for Rating immediate Lessors of Premises to the Poor Rate in certain Boroughs.

This is a very long Act of 120 clauses, with a great number of schedules of the forms to be observed in working the Act. The main alterations, however, are contained in the following clauses:—

§ 1 enacts that, in addition to those now qualified by law to register and vote at any election of a knight of the shire in Ireland in virtue of any qualification not requiring occupation, every male person of full age, and not subject to legal incapacity, who shall occupy as tenant or owner any lands, tenements, &c., rated under the last rate for the time being as occupier of such holding at not less than £12 annual value, and who shall be duly registered as prescribed in this Act, which registry is not to be made unless he has occupied the holding for twelve months preceding November 9, 1850, as regards the registry for 1851, or preceding July 20 in any succeeding year, and shall have paid before September 30 as regards the registry for 1851, and before July 1, in any succeeding year, the rates due and payable at March 31, 1850, for the registry of 1851, or January 1, for any succeeding year, shall be entitled to vote.

By § 2 every male person as before seized of or entitled for his own use to any estate in fee simple, or fee tail, or for his own life (not being a lessee), or freehold, of an annual amount of not less than £5 as rated in the last rate for the time being, clear of all charges save taxes or rate, is also to have a vote for the county in which such property is situated, provided he has been in actual possession of the rents and profits for six calendar months at the dates mentioned above.

After the completion of the first general register under this Act (§ 3), no person shall be entitled to vote at a county election on a qualification requiring occupation, unless qualified as provided above.

No persons (§ 4) to have votes for counties in respect of lands or tenements situated within the boundary of any city or borough, returning a member or members to Parliament, in respect of which he would be entitled to vote for such member or members.

In addition to those now qualified to vote for members in cities and boroughs, § 5 enacts, that every male person as before occupying any lands, tenements, &c., as tenant or owner in cities or boroughs returning a member or members, of a net annual value of £8 or upwards, shall be entitled to vote, if occupying for a twelvemonth before, and having paid the rates due at the dates given in § 1.

§§ 6 and 7 make provisions for cases of joint occupancy, and for the occupation of premises in succession.

After March 15, 1851, no person to be entitled to vote unless registered under the regulations of this Act.

The clerk of the peace in counties (§ 15) is to prepare a list of persons now registered, who are to be deemed *prima facie* qualified persons. He is to issue precepts on or before September 30, 1850, and on or before June 1, in any succeeding year (§ 16), to the clerks of unions, who are to make out and transmit to the clerk of the peace (§ 17) returns of all persons occupying lands, tenements, &c. within their respective districts, who are rated at not less than £12 per annum, and who have paid their rates as aforesaid, and is also to mark 'objected' or 'dead' to such persons as he has reason to believe disqualified or no longer living; and the clerk of the peace shall also issue precepts on or before November 9, 1850, and on or before July 8 in any succeeding year, for a 'supplemental list' to the same effect (§§ 18 and 20); and he is to give notice to, and to make lists of, claimants and objections.

The clerk of the peace for cities or boroughs is to issue precepts, forms, and printed lists, in like manner to the town-clerk (§ 29), who is to give notice requiring payment of the poor rates (§ 30), and may inspect rate books and obtain from the collector (§ 31) a list of defaulters, and thence (§ 33) make out annually the list of persons entitled to vote.

The registration lists are to be kept for inspection and published by the persons appointed. Revision courts are to be held by assistant-barristers to decide on claims and objections, with power of appeal on points of law. The revised lists to be printed and delivered to the sheriff of a county, or the returning officer of a city or borough, and such books to constitute the register for one year. There is to be no inquiry at the election, except as to the identity of the voter, and whether he has voted before. Provisions are made for defraying the expenses, for the sending of notices by post, for the punishment of personation of voters, and it enacts that where premises (§ 116) are rated under £8 in the towns mentioned, the assessment is to be made on the immediate lessor.

NATIONAL GALLERY (EDINBURGH).

[13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 86.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act for the Erection on the Earthen Mound in the City of Edinburgh of Buildings for a National Gallery, and other purposes connected therewith, and with the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

This Act gives power to the commissioner and trustees for manufactures and improvements in Scotland, to cause the erection of a National Gallery on the spot named, the plan to be first approved by the Treasury Board; they have also power to divert, alter, and make new roads and approaches on the same mound; and it modifies the responsibility of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway as to cracks or breaches in the mound beneath or through which they have a tunnel. A notice of the building will be found in the article on 'Public Improvements.'

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH (No. 2).

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 90.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to confirm certain provisional Orders of the General Board of Health, and for certain other purposes in relation to the Public Health Act, 1848.

This is the second Act of the session, and legalizes the provisional orders in the following towns and places :—Wigan, Preston, Wolverhampton, Ashby de la Zouch, Sandgate, and Swansea.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 93.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act for improving the Condition of Masters, Mates, and Seamen, and maintaining Discipline in the Merchant Service.

This Act contains 125 clauses, many of which are purely technical, and we therefore notice only the more generally important. § 1 declares the short title of the Act to be ‘The Mercantile Marine Act, 1850;’ and § 2 is the interpretation clause, which, among other things, defines ‘home-trade ships’ to be such as are employed in trading on the coasts of the United Kingdom, to the Channel Islands, and to the continent of Europe between the river Elbe and Brest inclusive; ‘foreign-going ships’ to include all others; ‘seamen’ includes every person employed on board, except the master and apprentices.

§ 6 gives to the Board of Trade the general superintendence of matters relating to the British mercantile marine, and the carrying of this Act into execution; under which, by § 7, it is enacted that at all such seaports as have, in shipping ordinarily employed or ‘foreign-going ships,’ a registered tonnage of 30,000 tons or upwards, and at such other places as the Board of Trade “may appoint for this purpose, local marine boards shall be established for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act,” and each of such local marine boards shall be constituted of the mayor or provosts and the stipendiary magistrates, or such of the mayors and provosts stipendiary magistrates of the place (if more than one) as the Board of Trade may appoint, each of whom shall be a member or members *ex officio*; the Board of Trade shall also appoint four members from residents in the place, or within seven miles thereof; and the owners of such foreign-going shipping as aforesaid registered at the port shall elect six members. The appointments and elections are to take place on October 25, 1850, and thenceforward triennially—except, of course, in the case of vacancies—and, if the elections be neglected in any place, the Board of Trade may discharge the duties of the local board provisionally. The local boards (§ 8) are to keep minutes, which are to be open to the inspection of the Board of Trade or its officers, but may themselves regulate the mode of holding their meetings and conducting their business.

§ 9 lays down the qualifications of voters for the local boards. The owner of 250 tons of foreign-going shipping is to have one vote, and for every additional 250 tons an additional vote, up to ten votes; and there are directions as to the apportionment of the vote in cases of joint-ownership. A list of voters (§ 10) is to be made out every third year by the collector of customs, on or before September 25,

such lists to be printed and affixed to or near the door of the custom house for two entire weeks, so as to be perused by any one without payment of fee. Between October 8 and 15 the lists to be revised by two magistrates or justices of the peace, by whom claims and objections are to be heard and decided; the list, when revised and signed by them, to form the list of voters, without appeal, for the ensuing three years, to be delivered to the mayor or provost, and to be printed. The expenses incurred are to be paid by the Board of Trade. The qualification for a member of the local board is to be the possession of tonnage sufficient to give him one vote, and residing in the seaport or within seven miles thereof. When he ceases to possess that amount (250 tons), or removes, he must resign.

The Board of Trade (§ 17) is empowered to nominate two proper persons to assist such board in the execution of this Act, with an annual salary, not to exceed £600 to each of them, and may also appoint and remove such officers, clerks, and servants as it may deem necessary, and fix and alter the amount of salaries and wages to be paid to them.

The next six clauses refer to the publication of accounts—the issuing and authentication of forms—and the penalties for forging or not using the forms issued by the board.

§ 24 provides for the examinations for persons who intend to become masters or mates of foreign-going ships, and gives the Board of Trade power to determine, from time to time, on a general plan for such examination. The local boards may regulate the examinations, appoint the examiners, and fix their remuneration, subject to the sanction of the Board of Trade. The examiners must possess certificates of qualification, granted from time to time by the Board of Trade, who may also depute any of its officers to be present at such examination, and any member of the local board may likewise assist. Where it is convenient, two seaports may have the same examiners. The fees to be paid by the applicant (§ 25), for a master's certificate £2, for a mate's certificate £1.

The Board of Trade is to deliver to every applicant (§ 27) who is reported by the local examiners to have given satisfactory evidence of the place and time of his birth, and of his sobriety, experience, and general conduct on shipboard, a certificate to the effect that he is competent to act as master or mate, hereinafter called a certificate of competency.

Any person (§ 27) who has, before January 1, 1851, served as master or mate in the merchant service, or who has attained the rank of lieutenant, master, passed mate, second master, or any higher rank in the naval service of her Majesty or the East India Company, is to be entitled, without examination or payment of a fee, to a 'certificate of service,' but the Board of Trade may, in certain cases, also confer on a party belonging to either of these classes a certificate of competency.

If any master or mate (§ 28) be convicted of a misdemeanour under this Act, or be superseded by order of a naval court constituted as provided by this Act, his certificate, whether of competency or service, may be cancelled or suspended; or if the Board of Trade, or a local board, have reason to think that any master or mate is incompetent to discharge his duties, they may cause an investigation to be made, with the assistance of a local stipendiary magistrate, or if there be not one, then a competent legal assistant appointed by the Board of Trade. The master or mate is to be duly summoned, and full

opportunity for defence given, but if the report be that such master or mate "is, either from incompetency, or from habitual drunkenness, or from tyrannical habits, unfit to discharge his duties," his certificate may be cancelled or suspended; but a fresh certificate may be granted if the Board of Trade see fit. The expenses of the investigation are to be paid by the board.

The certificates (§ 29) are to be registered, the duplicates and entries are to be taken as evidence, and in case of a certificate being lost, a copy may be granted.

By § 30 no foreign-going ship is to proceed to sea unless the master and mate (or first and second mate, if more than one) have obtained and produced valid certificates either of competency or service, and custom-house officers are not to clear outwards any ship until the certificates are shown, nor until the expenses occasioned by the delay (if any) have been discharged. Other sections follow containing penalties for false representations, for forging, altering, or fraudulently using any certificate; with regulations as to the registry of seamen, &c.

§ 35 directs the local boards to establish a shipping-office or shipping-offices, with the requisite superintendents, to be called shipping masters; and any deputies, clerks, and servants that may be required, to fix their wages, regulate the business, &c., all subject to the approval of the Board of Trade; and § 36 enacts "That it shall be the general business of shipping masters appointed as aforesaid to afford facilities for engaging seamen, by keeping registries of their names and characters, to superintend and facilitate their engagement and discharge in manner hereinafter mentioned, to provide means for securing the presence on board, at the proper times, of men who are so engaged, and to perform such other duties in respect of seamen as are hereby or may hereafter be committed to them." The duties now performed (§ 37) by the Commissioners of Customs relating to seamen or apprentices may be transferred to the shipping masters.

§§ 38 and 39 enact that fees shall be payable upon engagements and discharges, alterable in amount, from time to time, by the Board of Trade, but not exceeding the following sums fixed in schedules B and C.

		1. <i>Engagement of Crews.</i>		
Vessels under			£	s. d.
	60 tons.....		0	5 0
	60 to 100 „		0	10 0
	100 to 200 „		0	15 0
	200 to 300 „		1	0 0
	300 to 400 „		1	5 0
	400 to 500 „		1	10 0
	500 to 600 „		1	15 0
	600 to 700 „		2	0 0
	700 to 800 „		2	2 6
	800 to 900 „		2	5 0
	900 to 1000 „		2	7 6
	Above 1000 „		2	10 0

2. *Engagement of seamen separately.* Two shillings for each.--

3. *Discharge of crews.* (Same as engagement.)—4. *Discharge of seamen separately.* Two shillings each. The fees to be paid, in the first instance, by the owner or master, but partially repaid by the seaman, by deduction from wages, as follows:—from the wages of a first mate, purser, engineer, or surgeon of every ship of 200 tons or upwards, 2s. 6d.; every other mate of any ship, 1s. 6d.; carpenter of any ship, 2s. 6d.; steward of any ship, 1s. 6d.; all others, except apprentices,

1s.; and on engagements and discharges separately, 1s. from each seaman. § 40 imposes a penalty not exceeding £20 on any shipping master taking any remuneration beyond these fees.

Printed forms (§ 41) of all agreements, advance notes, and other documents, are to be kept at the shipping offices, and sold at such rates as the Board of Trade may direct.

By §§ 42 and 43 the business of shipping offices may be transacted at the Custom-house; and the superintendents of Sailors' Homes may be shipping masters, who may receive and apply the whole or any portion of the fees payable to such institution, and the Board of Trade may also appoint Sailors' Homes in the Port of London; they may likewise (§ 44) dispense with the services of the superintendent at any time or in any case they deem fit.

By § 45 so much of the previous Act as relates to agreements with seamen is repealed; and § 46 enacts "that every master of a ship shall, on carrying any seaman to sea as one of his crew, enter into an agreement with him in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and every such agreement shall be in a form to be sanctioned and issued by the Board of Trade, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof:—1, the nature, and, as far as practicable, the length of the voyage or engagement on which the ship is to be employed; 2, the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work; 3, the capacity in which each seaman is to serve; 4, the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive; 5, a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; 6, any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Board of Trade as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt; and shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations, to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case, as to advance and allotment of wages; and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law."—This agreement (§ 47), except in special cases, to be made for foreign-going ships before the shipping master and attested by him, and to be made in duplicate, of which one is to be retained; there are also regulations for shipping at foreign ports, but they are not to dispense with the sanction required by the General Merchant Seaman's Act. In Home Trade Ships (§ 48), the agreement may be entered into, either before the shipping master or on board, but the agreement must be read over to the seaman, who is to sign the same in presence of an attesting witness. Alterations or erasures (§ 49) to be void unless attested by all parties; and agreements (§ 50) must be produced in foreign-going ships by the master, before quitting the port of departure, and delivered to the shipping master within 48 hours of arrival in any port of the United Kingdom. The agreements (§ 51) for vessels in the Home Trade are to be produced half-yearly, within 21 days after June 30 and December 31 in each year.

§§ 52 to 55 contain certain regulations as to agreements, and impose a penalty on any captain taking seamen to sea without an agreement.

By § 56 it is enacted, that "a seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens;

provided that this enactment shall not prejudice the infliction of any lawful punishment, forfeiture, or fine; nor shall any seaman be entitled to wages for any period during which he refuses or neglects to work when required, whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work." Seamen discharged (§ 57) without fault on their part before the commencement of the voyage, to have compensation not exceeding one month's wages.

§§ 58 to 62 relate to advance notes and allotments of wages. § 59 provides that "no advance note shall be made except in forms sanctioned by the Board of Trade, which are to contain blanks for the number of days within which the notes are to be payable, and such other blanks as may be necessary; and no such form shall be altered except by duly filling up the blanks therein; and no advance of wages shall be made or advance note given to any person but the seaman himself; and no advance of wages shall be made or advance note given unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same and an accurate statement of the amount thereof; and no advance note shall be given to any seaman who signs the agreement before a shipping master, except in the presence of such shipping master, or except in the case of a substitute, until four hours after the agreement has been so signed." Advances made contrary to these regulations (§ 62) to be no discharge for wages; they are to be receipted when discounted, and may be sued on summarily. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence to be inserted in the agreement.

§§ 63 to 69 contain provisions for promoting or securing the health of seamen. By § 63 it is enacted that "every place in any ship occupied by seamen or apprentices, and appropriated to their use, shall have a space of not less than nine superficial feet for every adult measured on the deck or floor of such place, which shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind not being their personal property in use during the voyage; and every such place shall be securely and properly constructed and well ventilated." They provide a scale of medicaments to be kept, appoint inspectors of medicine, and impose penalties for the furnishing medicines, &c. of bad quality, and on masters for neglect in providing them, for not having scales, weights and measures, and for stowing goods in seamen's berths, and for not having them properly ventilated.

The following eight clauses (§§ 70 to 77) enact punishments and penalties on seamen for desertion or refusing to join their ships; they involve forfeiture of wages or imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve weeks. § 78 relates the specific offences involving imprisonment, namely, "Twelve weeks for wilfully damaging the ship, or embezzling or wilfully damaging any of her stores or cargo; twelve weeks for assaulting any master or mate; four weeks for wilful disobedience to any lawful command; twelve weeks for continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or for continued wilful neglect of duty; twelve weeks for combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage." § 79 enacts that fines may be deducted from wages; § 80, that both imprisonment and forfeiture may be inflicted if justice so require; and § 81 provides that no allowance is to be paid for reduction of allowance during confinement for misconduct.

§§ 82 to 84 appoint and regulate a court to be held abroad, called together by the chief British naval officer at a station, the consul, or

a consular officer, for the trial of complaints on the high seas and abroad; the report to be transmitted home.

§§ 85 to 93 relate to the manner of keeping official log-books—forms of which are to be provided by the Board of Trade—and enacting penalties for neglect or falsification; and §§ 94 to 101 provide for the mode of discharging seamen abroad and at home. §§ 102 to 106 require local marine boards, consular officers, &c. to make local returns to the Board of Trade relative to the British merchant service, to appoint inspectors in cases of accident, misconduct, and violation of the law; and §§ 107 to 114 prescribe the course of procedure.

By § 115 all moneys obtained for fees, fines, or sale of forms, are to be transmitted to the Board of Trade, or applied as the Board may direct. Such money (§ 116) is to be invested in Parliamentary securities, and by § 117 is to be used by the Board of Trade in defraying general expenses, and what is not required is to be invested in Parliamentary securities, and the Board are to “pay annually to the Seamen’s Hospital Society the following sums—that is to say, in case the net amount arising from such fines and forfeitures as have hitherto been received by the said society equals or exceeds £1150, then the sum of £1150, or, in case such net amount is less than £1150, then a sum equal to such net amount, and shall apply the remainder of such moneys for the benefit of persons engaged in or connected with the merchant service in such manner as it may think fit.”

The remaining clauses to § 123 are explanatory; and § 124 provides that the municipal corporation of any borough, being a seaport, or any body corporate or trustees therein, may provide and grant sites for Sailors’ Homes, and may either retain and apply the same accordingly, or convey them to trustees for the purpose. The last clause is the usual one for allowing the amendment or repeal of the Act during the session.

The Act is to come into operation as far as relates to all ships in the United Kingdom on January 1, 1851, and with regard to ships abroad, as soon after her return to the United Kingdom as preparations shall be commenced for a fresh voyage.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

[13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 94.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

By this Act the constitution of the Board of Commissioners is modified, and the proceedings under the Act regulated. The other more important clauses are for securing fixed instead of fluctuating incomes to archbishops and bishops appointed after January 1, 1848; that deans of cathedrals or collegiate churches appointed after April 10, 1850, shall hold no benefice except within the city or town in which the deanery is situated, and such benefice in no case to exceed £500 per annum; the benefices hitherto held with the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Oxford, and Peterborough, to be henceforth severed from the said sees, the patronage remaining in the bishop, but in the first instance to be exercised in favour of the curates if they have performed the duties for seven years preceding the severance,

CUSTOMS.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 95.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Customs.

Many of the provisions of this Act relate to the management of the board and its officers, proceedings for the punishment of smuggling, the recovery of penalties, &c. The more generally important clauses are—§ 4, an account of all goods free of duty imported is to be delivered to the custom-house officer within 24 hours after arrival. § 5 goods, the growth or manufacture (if not manufactured from materials liable to duty in the United Kingdom) of Jersey, Guernsey, &c., or Man, are to be admitted duty free. § 6, all manufactured goods to be deemed the produce of the country of which they are the manufacture. § 7, no abatement of duty to be made on damaged corn, grain, meal, or flour imported. § 8, cigars, tobacco, and snuff may be imported from the United Kingdom into the Channel Islands in packages of the like weight, &c., as into the United Kingdom. § 10, tobacco from Malta, Porto Rico, Mexico, South America, Cuba, or British possessions in America, in packages of not less than 80 lbs. net, and from the Philippine Islands (§ 13) of not less than 300 lbs. § 12 repeals the prohibition of the importation of tea into the Channel Islands and the British possessions in America, from any other place than from the Cape of Good Hope and places eastward thereof, or from the United Kingdom. § 15 prohibits the importation of extracts or essences of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco. § 23 declares stringybark wood, blue gum wood, locust wood, locust trenails, and some other woods, used for ship-building and shovel-hilts, free of duty. § 24 repeals the export duty on coals and culm. § 26 enacts, that in respect to timber or wood-goods deposited in bonding yards or premises, no entry, either for receipt or delivery, be made of less than five loads, or two hundred and forty pieces if by tale.

STAMP DUTIES.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 97.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to repeal certain Stamp Duties, and to grant others in lieu thereof, and to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties.

The greater part of this Act is occupied with minute details of regulation, the modification of the stamp duties being given in a schedule. By § 12 terms and conditions are imposed for stamping deeds or other instruments after execution; they are a penalty of 10*l.*, the whole amount of duty, and interest on the duty at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. if the commissioners think proper; the commissioners also may remit the penalty on stamping within twelve months if they are satisfied the omission arose from mistake or urgent necessity; and no penalty to be imposed on instruments executed abroad if stamped within two months after arrival home. In order to remove doubts as to the sufficiency of stamps upon deeds, &c. § 14 enacts, that on payment of a fee of 10*s.* the commissioners shall assess and charge the deed or instrument with the stamp duty to which they judge it liable, and on payment thereof shall stamp it with an additional stamp, which shall signify that the full amount of stamp duty has been payable, and which shall be receivable as evidence of the same in all courts: parties dissatisfied with the determination of the

commissioners as to the stamp duty chargeable, may (§ 15) on depositing with the commissioners the sum of 40s. for costs and charges, obtain a case, which the commissioners are required to state and sign, for the determination of the Court of Exchequer, the decision of which is to regulate the payment: if it be in favour of the commissioners the 40s. is to be applied to the uses of the revenue; if in favour of the appellant the 40s. to be returned to him, and whatever excess he may have paid on the stamp. The Act came into operation on October 10, 1850.

The schedule is long, but we give a careful abstract of it.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Agreement</i> (not charged otherwise than under the head 'Agreement' by 55 George III. cap. 184, nor expressly exempted from all stamp duties), where the matter is of 20 <i>l.</i> value or upwards, and with less than 2160 words	0	2	6
„ for every entire 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of	0	2	6
<i>Bond</i> given as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum; or as a security for the repayment of money to be thereafter lent or advanced, or that may become due on an account current; or as a security for the transfer or re-transfer of any share in the funds, or in the stock of any company or corporation, calculated at the current price of such stock (but this is not, by § 3, to apply to transfers of stocks expressly exempted from stamp duty, as the stock and funds of the Bank of England, East India Company, &c.): for every 50 <i>l.</i> (or portion of 50 <i>l.</i>) up to 300 <i>l.</i>	0	1	3
For every 100 <i>l.</i> (or portion thereof) above 300 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
„ where the total amount is uncertain, the duty to be paid on the amount of the penalty recoverable			
„ given as security for payment of money, or transfer or re-transfer of funds, secured also by a mortgage or wadset therein referred to, the same duty as above up to 800 <i>l.</i> ; above that sum	1	0	0
„ given as additional security for payment, transfer, &c., previously secured by a bond or mortgage therein referred to, the same duty as above up to £1400; above that sum	1	15	0
„ given as a collateral security for the payment of an annuity, where the same is granted by a deed or instrument charged with an <i>ad valorem</i> duty, if such duty does not exceed 20 <i>s.</i> , a stamp duty equal in amount to the <i>ad valorem</i> duty; not to exceed 20 <i>s.</i>			
„ given as security for payment of an annuity for a definite term, the same as on a bond for the payment of a sum of money equal to the total amount	1	0	0
„ given as security for payment of an annuity for life, or other indefinite period, if not exceeding 50 <i>l.</i> per annum	2	0	0
„ „ above 50 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i>	2	0	0
„ „ for every 100 <i>l.</i> or fraction of 100 <i>l.</i>	2	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Charter of Resignation</i> (Scotland)	0	5	0
„ and for every entire 1080 words above the first 1080	0	5	0
<i>Conveyance</i> —upon the sale or grant in any form by writing of any property, real or personal. The consideration money to be truly expressed in <i>words at length</i> : where the consideration money does not exceed 25 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
„ for every 25 <i>l.</i> or fraction thereof up to 300 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
„ for every 50 <i>l.</i> or fraction thereof above 300 <i>l.</i> to 600 <i>l.</i>	0	5	0
„ for every 100 <i>l.</i> or fraction thereof above 600 <i>l.</i>	0	10	0
„ Copyhold Estates, on admittance out of court, or copy of court roll, less than 2160 words	0	2	6
„ Every additional 1080 words	0	2	6
<i>Covenant</i> —any separate deed of covenant, not chargeable under the head <i>Conveyance</i> , for the assignment or surrender of estate, &c. &c. an amount equal to the <i>ad valorem</i> duty on the consideration money, so as not to exceed 10 <i>s.</i> in the whole			
„ any deed for the payment or repayment of any sum of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock, or for the payment of any annuity, where a mortgage for the like purpose would be chargeable with an <i>ad valorem</i> duty exceeding 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , the same <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a bond or mortgage.			
<i>Duplicates and Counterparts</i> , where the duty on the original shall not amount to 5 <i>s.</i> the same as on the original deed; where the original duty exceeds 5 <i>s.</i>	0	5	0
„ And for every entire 1080 words above the first 1080	0	2	6
<i>Lease or Tack</i> granted in consideration of a premium, without any yearly rent, or a yearly rent under 20 <i>l.</i> , the same as on a conveyance for sale, without premium at a yearly rent			
„ for every 5 <i>l.</i> up to 25 <i>l.</i>	0	0	6
„ for every 25 <i>l.</i> above 25 <i>l.</i> to 100 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
„ for every 50 <i>l.</i> above 100 <i>l.</i>	0	5	0
„ with premium, and at a rent above 20 <i>l.</i> , both the <i>ad valorem</i> duties for a lease in consideration of a fine, and a lease for rent only			
„ there are separate regulations for leases of mines and other property where payments are made in kind			
„ of any kind, not otherwise charged	1	15	0
„ assignments or surrenders, the same as the lease, but so as not to exceed	1	15	0
<i>Memorials</i> —for every piece of paper or parchment	0	2	6
<i>Mortgage</i> —for every 50 <i>l.</i> up to 300 <i>l.</i>	0	1	3
„ for every 100 <i>l.</i> above 300 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
„ for every transfer or assignment, the same as on the original, so as not to exceed	1	15	0
„ for every re-conveyance same duty as a mortgage, so as not to exceed	1	15	0
„ for every deed for further assurance, the same as the original, so as not to exceed	1	15	0
<i>Progressive Duty</i> —on any deed chargeable to the stamp duty, for every entire 1080 words above the first			

1080, a further progressive duty equal to the amount where it does not exceed 10s., and where it does exceed that amount, a further progressive duty of	0	10	0
<i>Resignation</i> —Original instrument of resignation, service of cognition of heirs, charter of seisin, &c.....	0	5	0
„ and for every entire 1080 words above the first 1080	0	5	0
<i>Schedule of Inventory</i> , separate and distinct from lease or agreement, same as on the lease or agreement so as not to exceed 10s.			
„ and for every entire 1080 words above the first 1080, the same as hereinbefore charged thereon			
<i>Seisin</i> . See <i>Resignation</i> .			
<i>Settlement</i> —for any sum not exceeding 100 <i>l</i>	0	5	0
„ for every 100 <i>l</i> ., or portion thereof above 100 <i>l</i>	0	5	0
„ and see <i>Progressive Duty</i> .			
„ if more than one deed the duplicate not to exceed ..	1	15	0
<i>Warrant of Attorney</i> —The same duty as on a <i>Bond</i> for the like purpose			
„ if already secured by bond or mortgage, or if given for a sum exceeding 200 <i>l</i> ., by a person already in custody	0	5	0
„ not otherwise charged	1	15	0

SMALL TENEMENTS RATING.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 99.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act for the better assessing and collecting the Poor Rates and Highway Rates in respect of Small Tenements.

By § 1 of this Act power is given from and after the passing of this Act to vestries to determine whether tenements, the yearly rateable value of which shall not exceed 6*l*., shall be rated to the owners instead of the occupiers, but the order (§ 2) may be rescinded at any subsequent vestry held for the purpose, at a time not less than two years from the making such order, and the rescinding not to take place in less than three years. Whilst the order is in force (§ 3), the respective owners of such tenements are to be rated to the poor rates and highway rates, but (§ 4) such rating not to exceed three-fourths of the amount to which it would otherwise be liable, and upon the owner giving due notice within 14 days from March 25 in any year, the rating to be reduced to a sum not less than one-half, the owner in that case paying for the year, whether the premises are occupied or unoccupied. § 5 provides for the recovery of the rates; § 6 gives the owners the same rights to vote at vestries, and of appeal, as if he were the occupier; but occupier (§ 7) is to be entitled to the same municipal privileges under the act 5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 76, to provide for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, as if he was rated instead of the owner, and if the occupier pays the rates he may deduct the amount from the next payment of rent. The owners of tenements (§ 8) held for a greater term than from year to year, are entitled to add what they shall so pay to the rent payable for such tenement, and may recover the same as rent, but yearly tenants are to deduct the same from the rent, whether paid voluntarily or by

compulsion, with all costs and charges incurred thereon. § 9 is the interpretation clause; § 10 limits the Act to England and Wales; and § 11 provides for its amendment or repeal during the session.

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 100.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act for inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain.

By § 1 power is given to the Secretary of State to appoint fit and proper persons for the inspection of coal mines, and to remove them, notice thereof being given in the London Gazette. By § 2 power is given to the inspector to enter mines at all reasonable times, and to inquire into the state and condition of the mine, the ventilation, the mode of lighting, &c., and if any thing is found defective therein, or likely to tend to the bodily injury of any person employed in or about the same mine, the inspector is to summon the manager, who, if he fail to attend, or do not satisfy the inspector concerning it, the inspector is to serve a notice of the defects on the manager or owner, and report the same to the Secretary of State. The owner (§ 3) when required is to produce a map or plan of the mine to the inspector, or if one is not produced or is found imperfect, he may require one to be made at the expense of the owner, on a scale of not less than two chains to one inch. No land agent or manager of a coal mine (§ 4) to be employed to act as inspector. Notice of all accidents occasioning loss of life (§ 5) in any coal mine is to be sent by the manager or owner within twenty-four hours thereof to the Secretary of State, or, in Scotland, to the Lord Advocate, under a penalty of not less than 10*l.*, nor exceeding 20*l.* § 6 provides for the giving at least two days' notice to the Secretary of State of the holding of an inquest in cases of death arising from accidents in mines; and § 7 imposes a penalty of from 10*l.* to 20*l.* on any person obstructing an inspector in his duty. § 8 provides for the recovery and application of penalties, and the last three are the customary clauses.

LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND.

[13 and 14 Victoriae, cap. 103.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to authorize further charges on 'The London Bridge Approaches Fund' for the completion of certain Improvements in London.

This Act is to enable the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to borrow the sum of 176,000*l.*, and the Corporation of London to borrow the further sum of 88,000*l.*, on the security of the 'London Bridge Approaches Fund,' for the purpose of completing the street leading from Farringdon-street to Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, and for completing a line of street between Southwark and Westminster Bridge, provided that nothing in this Act "shall operate or enure to extend or continue the duties on coal or wines, annual sums, fees, or revenues, or either of them, beyond July 5, 1862." The Act also contains clauses for carrying these purposes into execution.

LAW OF COPYRIGHT DESIGN AMENDMENT.

[13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 104.—August 14, 1850.]

An Act to extend and amend the Acts relating to the Copyright of Designs.

By § 1 it is provided that the proprietor of any design not previously published in Great Britain or Ireland, may register the same provisionally under the Designs Acts of 1842 or 1843, giving his name and address, and in such form as the Board of Trade shall prescribe, which provisional registration shall endure for twelve months from the date thereof, and thereupon (§ 2) he shall have the sole right and property in the said design, and all the penalties for piracies under the preceding Acts shall be applicable to this. During the continuance of such provisional registration, (§ 3) the exhibition of any such design whether public or private, where articles are not sold or exhibited for sale, nor the publication of any amount or description of such design, shall prevent the proprietor from registering the same at any time during the continuance of such provisional registration as fully and effectually as before, but the sale (§ 4) of any article, substance, or thing, to which such design has been applied, is to nullify the provisional registration, though the proprietorship of the design itself may be sold or transferred. An extension of six months (§ 5) may be granted by the Board of Trade where they see fit to the provisional registration.

The registrar of designs (§ 6) on application may register any sculpture, model, copy, or cast, on receiving such a copy or description as may in his judgment identify the same, after which (§ 7) any piracy subjects the offender to a penalty of not less than 5*l.*, nor more than 30*l.*, but the sculpture, model, &c., must be marked as registered, with the date of registration. By § 8 designs for ornamenting ivory, bone, papier maché, &c., may be registered in like manner; and the Board of Trade (§ 9) may extend the copyright in ornamental designs for an additional term not exceeding three years where they see fit, of any design registered under the provisions of the Act of 1842. The other clauses are merely explanatory.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH (No. 3).

[13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 108.—August 15, 1850.]

An Act for confirming certain further Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

This Act legalizes the provisional orders in the following towns and places:—Carlisle, Alnwick, Cardiff, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Exmouth, Darlington, Llanelly, Watford, Southampton, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Tewkesbury, Holbeach, Tormoham (or Tor Mohun, Devon), Launceston, Burslem, and Reading.

SPITALFIELDS AND SHOREDITCH NEW STREET.

[13 and 14 Victoriæ, cap. 109.—August 15, 1850.]

An Act to enlarge and extend the powers of the 9 and 10 Victoriæ, intituled 'An Act to enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods to construct a new street from Spitalfields to Shoreditch.'

This Act is to enable the Board of Woods and Forests to complete the new street from Spitalfields to Shoreditch, in continuation of that from the London Docks to Spitalfields Church, for which purpose they are authorized to raise money on the security of the coal-duty, which, however, is not to be continued beyond 1862.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

[13 and 14 Victoriæ, cap. 115.—August 15, 1850.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Friendly Societies.

This Act, which is to be in force for one year from the time of passing, and thence to the end of the next session of parliament, applies to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. It contains 52 sections, many of which are for the registration of the society, the liabilities of trustees, &c., directory of the manner in which their business shall be conducted, regulation of matters of detail, settlement of disputes, &c., many of which will appear in the articles of the societies themselves. The most important sections are the following:—In § 2 the objects are defined for which friendly societies may be established; namely, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member to his representative, or to members on the death of their wives, husbands, children, &c.; for the "relief, maintenance, or endowment of the members, their husbands, wives, children, or kindred, in infancy, old age, sickness, widowhood, or any other natural state, of which the probability may be calculated by way of average;" for insuring against loss of stock, furniture, tools, &c., by fire, flood, or shipwreck; for the investment of savings, for the sole benefit of the depositor, not transferable, but to be paid to the depositor on withdrawing from the society; for enabling any member, or the husband, wife, child, or nominee of a member to emigrate, but for this purpose one of the trustees of the society must be a justice of the peace; or for any other purpose, certified in England or Ireland by the Attorney General, and in Scotland by the Lord Advocate. No greater sum, however, to be assured than 100*l.*, nor any annuity to exceed 30*l.*, nor an allowance of more than 20*s.* per week in sickness. By § 3 no sum is to be paid on the death of a child under ten years of age, except for the actual funeral expenses, not exceeding 3*l.*, which shall be paid the undertaker by whom the burial has been conducted, and his receipt only to be a discharge to the society. In all other cases of death a certificate in a specified form must be produced, signed by the medical attendant, or coroner, as the case may be, specifying that the death did not arise from poison, violence, or criminal neglect, or that it was not occasioned by any one beneficially interested in the burial money obtained from the society; except in such cases as, from the circumstances, renders the obtaining a certificate impossible.

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session, not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

1. To amend an Act of the last session, for making provision for the collection of County Cess in Ireland, and for the remuneration of the collectors thereof.

3. To apply the sum of eight millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1850.

4. For requiring the transmission of annual abstracts of accounts and statements of trustees or commissioners of turnpike roads and bridges in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant to be laid before Parliament.

5. For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

6. For the regulation of her Majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

7. For consolidating the office of the registrar of metropolitan public carriages with the office of commissioners of police of the metropolis, and making other provisions in regard to the consolidated offices.

9. To repeal the duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks.

10. For raising the sum of £9,200,000 by Exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1850.

11. To make better provision for the contributions of unions and parishes in school districts to the common funds of the respective districts.

12. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.

13. To render more simple and effectual the titles by which congregations or societies associated for purposes of religious worship or education in Scotland hold real property required for such purposes.

14. To authorise a further advance of money to certain distressed poor law unions, and to make provision for the repayment of advances made and authorised to be made to poor law unions and other districts in Ireland.

15. To authorise the establishment of courts of appeal for certain of her Majesty's West India colonies.

16. To enable the judges of the courts of common law at Westminster to alter the forms of pleading.

17. To amend an Act of the last session of Parliament for granting relief against defects in leases made under powers of leasing.

18. For the regulation of process and practice in the superior courts of common law in Ireland.

19. To explain and amend an Act for the regulation of process and practice in the superior courts of common law in Ireland.

20. To amend an Act of the 5 and 6 of her present Majesty, for the appointment and payment of parish constables.

22. For raising the sum of £8,558,700 by Exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1850.

23. To repeal an exception in an Act of the 27 Henry VI., concerning the days whereon fairs and markets ought not to be kept. [This Act is to prevent fairs being held on a Sunday, and appoints other days.]

24. To enable the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to improve the said Hospital, and also to enlarge and improve the Billings-

gate Dock, and widen Billingsgate-street, in Greenwich ; and for other purposes.

25. To enable Queen's counsel and others, not being of the degree of the coif, to act as judges of assize.

26. To repeal an Act of the 6 George IV., for encouraging the capture or destruction of piratical ships and vessels ; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

27. To provide for the commencement of an Act of the present session, intituled An Act to repeal an Act of the 6 George IV., for encouraging the capture or destruction of piratical ships and vessels, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

29. To amend the laws concerning judgments in Ireland.

30. To provide for the appointment of sheriff of the county of Westmorland.

31. To authorise further advances of money for drainage and the improvement of landed property in the United Kingdom, and to amend the Acts relating to such advances.

34. To continue certain Acts for regulating turnpike roads in Ireland.

35. To diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the high court of Chancery in England.

36. To facilitate procedure in the court of session in Scotland.

38. To render valid certain marriages solemnised in the new church at Upton cum Chalvey in the county of Buckingham and diocese of Oxford.

40. To regulate the disposition of the naval prize balance.

41. To authorise the division of the parish of Manchester into several parishes, and for the application of the revenues of the collegiate and parish church, and for other purposes.

42. To confirm the incorporation of certain boroughs, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of the incorporation of new boroughs.

43. To amend the practice and proceedings of the court of Chancery of the county palatine of Lancaster.

45. To continue an Act to amend the laws relating to Loan societies.

46. To suspend the making of lists and the ballots and enrolments for the militia of the United Kingdom.

47. For further continuing certain temporary provisions concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

48. To continue certain Acts relating to linen, hempen, and other manufactures in Ireland.

49. To defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland ; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, surgeons mates, and serjeant majors of the militia ; and to authorize the employment of the non-commissioned officers.

50. To continue the exemption of inhabitants from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade or other property to the relief of the poor.

51. For the transfer of the equitable jurisdiction of the court of Exchequer to the court of Chancery in Ireland.

55. To amend an Act of the last session for amending an Act for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland so far as relates to the borough of Dublin.

56. To continue the Act for exempting certain bills of exchange and promissory notes from the operation of the usury laws.

57. To prevent the holding of vestry or other meetings in churches, and for regulating the appointment of vestry clerks.

58. To continue an Act for authorising the application of highway rates to turnpike roads.

60. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested in mortgagees and trustees.

62. To alter and extend an Act passed 11 George IV., for amending and consolidating the laws relating to the pay of the royal navy.

63. To provide for the redemption of an annuity of £10,000 payable to the 'Equivalent Company.'

64. To provide for more effectually maintaining, repairing, improving, and rebuilding bridges in cities and boroughs.

70. Empowering the Canterbury Association to dispose of certain lands in New Zealand.

71. To continue an Act of the 11 and 12 Victoria, intituled An Act to prevent, until September 1, 1850, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals.

72. To amend the laws for the registration of assurances of lands in Ireland.

73. To amend the law relating to proceedings by process of attachment of goods in the borough and other courts of record in Ireland.

74. For the better regulation of the office of registrar of judgments in Ireland.

75. To regulate the receipt and amount of fees receivable by certain officers in the court of Common Pleas.

76. To provide for the division of the deanery of Saint Burian into three rectories, and for abolishing the royal peculiar of Saint Burian.

77. To enable her Majesty to make a suitable provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and also for her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

78. To enable her Majesty to make provision for the residence of his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales in Marlborough House during the joint lives of her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

79. To continue certain turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to make further provisions respecting turnpike roads in England.

80. To repeal part of an Act of the 15 George III., for the encouragement of the fisheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe, and for securing the return of the fishermen, sailors, and others employed in the said fisheries to the ports thereof at the end of the fishing season.

81. To explain an Act of the last session for amending an Act for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland so far as relates to the borough of Dublin.

82. To extend the remedies for the collection of grand jury cess in Ireland.

83. To facilitate the abandonment of railways, and the dissolution of railway companies, in certain cases.

84. To enable the council of the borough of Manchester to determine their liability to defray the expenses of customs in respect of goods warehoused in the said borough, and to authorise the commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to direct the discontinuance of the

further warehousing of goods in such warehouses without payment of duty.

85. To provide for holding the assizes of certain counties of cities and towns in Ireland in the assize towns of the adjoining counties at large in certain cases; and to make provision as to gaols in case of the change of assize towns.

87. For payment of a moiety of certain penalties towards police superannuation funds.

88. To amend the law relating to engines used in the rivers and on the sea coasts of Ireland for the taking of fish.

89. To regulate the proceedings in the high court of Chancery in Ireland.

91. To authorise justices of any borough having a separate gaol to commit assize prisoners to such gaol, and to extend the jurisdiction of borough justices to all offences and matters arising within the borough for which they act.

92. For the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals in Scotland.

96. To continue and amend the Acts for authorising a composition for assessed taxes.

98. To amend the law relating to the holding of benefices in plurality.

101. To continue two Acts 12 and 13 Victoria, for charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in unions in England and Wales upon the common fund; and to make certain amendments in the laws for the relief of the poor.

102. To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to certain offences and other matters as to which justices of the peace exercise a summary jurisdiction in Ireland.

105. For facilitating the union of liberties with the counties in which they are situate.

106. To continue, for a time to be limited, an Act of the 11 Victoria, for the better prevention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland.

107. To apply a sum out of the consolidated fund, and certain other sums, to the service of the year 1850; and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

110. To continue the Act for amending the laws relating to savings banks in Ireland.

111. To relieve the Chester and Holyhead railway company from contributing towards the expense of the proposed new harbour at Holyhead, and to take away the powers of the said company in relation to such harbour.

112. To vest in the commissioners of public works in Ireland certain works and rights of the Lough Corrib Improvement Company, and to compensate such company for the same.

113. To authorise the transfer of loans for the improvement of land in Ireland to other land.

114. To repeal the stamp duties on proceedings in the courts of law in Ireland, and to grant certain other stamp duties in lieu thereof.

116. To amend an Act 10 Victoria, for empowering the commissioners of her Majesty's woods to purchase land for a harbour of refuge and breakwater in the Isle of Portland; and to make further provisions for the division and application of the purchase money.

IX.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

*** Fractional sums are omitted in some instances.

I.—*Finance.*

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended Jan. 5, 1850 (after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments), and of the EXPENDITURE for the same period.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Customs	. . . . .	20,636,921	0	11
Excise	. . . . .	13,985,363	8	3
Stamps	. . . . .	6,867,548	5	4
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	. . . . .	4,303,849	7	8
Property Tax	. . . . .	5,408,159	19	0
Post Office	. . . . .	832,000	0	0
Crown Lands	. . . . .	160,000	0	0
Duties on Pensions and Salaries	. . . . .	4,561	12	7
Small Branches, Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	. . . . .	42,342	7	5
Surplus Fees of regulated Public Offices	. . . . .	70,022	1	4
OTHER RECEIPTS.				
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores	. . . . .	421,036	0	10
Imprest and other Moneys	. . . . .	82,349	16	3
Money received from the East India Company	. . . . .	60,000	0	0
Unclaimed Dividends (more than paid)	. . . . .	77,594	18	10
Total Income	. . . . .	52,951,748	18	5

EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.				
Interest and Management of Permanent Debt	. . . . .	23,991,942	1	11
Terminable Annuities	. . . . .	3,725,993	14	11
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Interest on Exchequer Bills	. . . . .	606,025	3	4
Civil List	. . . . .	396,000	0	0
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	. . . . .	464,687	14	8
Salaries and Allowances	. . . . .	268,629	6	1
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	. . . . .	160,833	10	6
Courts of Justice	. . . . .	1,105,282	9	6
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	. . . . .	398,859	15	1
Army	. . . . .	6,549,108	12	5
Navy	. . . . .	6,942,397	6	10
Ordnance	. . . . .	2,332,031	8	8
Miscellaneous, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament, including 113,542 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for Relief of Distress in Ireland and Scotland	. . . . .	3,911,231	8	5
Total Expenditure	. . . . .	50,853,622	16	4
Excess of Income over Expenditure	. . . . .	2,098,126	2	1
		52,951,748	18	5

THE REVENUE.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE YEARS ENDING THE 10TH OF OCTOBER, 1849, AND THE 10TH OF OCTOBER, 1850, AND THE QUARTERS OF THE SAME, SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE THEREOF.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1849.	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1850.	Year ended Oct. 10, 1850.		Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1850.
											Increase.	Decrease.	
	Jan. 5, 1849.	April 5, 1849.	July 5, 1849.	Oct. 10, 1849.	£.	Jan. 5, 1850.	April 5, 1850.	July 5, 1850.	Oct. 10, 1850.	£.			£.
CUSTOMS	4,682,395	4,593,119	4,128,777	5,233,272	18,657,563	4,720,630	4,432,584	4,333,708	5,251,883	18,738,805	81,242	.	1,389
EXCISE	3,253,162	1,820,575	3,020,602	4,287,577	12,381,916	3,625,061	1,859,473	3,325,225	4,103,343	12,913,102	531,186	.	184,234
STAMPS	1,472,598	1,549,171	1,619,697	1,686,747	6,326,213	1,509,860	1,538,125	1,590,767	1,507,028	6,145,780	.	182,433	179,719
TAXES	1,921,013	148,101	2,034,730	203,057	4,326,901	1,897,961	177,231	2,073,281	186,613	4,335,086	8,185	.	16,444
PROPERTY TAX	424,434	2,011,519	1,033,240	1,914,006	5,383,199	449,394	2,069,608	1,025,835	1,867,864	5,413,701	30,502	.	46,142
POST OFFICE	198,000	234,000	196,000	224,000	852,000	152,000	231,000	210,000	227,000	820,000	.	32,000	.
CROWN LANDS	30,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	130,000	60,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	160,000	30,000	.	.
MISCELLANEOUS	21,709	98,792	70,140	21,902	212,543	58,408	47,960	81,474	28,727	216,569	4,026	.	6,825
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,003,311	10,495,277	12,163,186	13,610,561	48,272,335	12,473,314	10,395,981	12,681,290	13,192,548	48,743,043	685,141	214,433	9,825
China Money	84,284	.	.	.	84,284	.	.	.	.	.	.	84,284	.
Imprest and other Moneys .	123,895	204,361	199,875	120,134	556,365	125,087	301,759	135,827	121,615	684,288	126,023	.	1,481
Repayments of Advances .	140,695	87,648	170,841	166,199	565,383	124,900	91,400	188,289	293,813	698,411	133,028	.	127,614
Total Income	12,352,185	10,787,286	12,443,902	13,896,894	49,480,267	12,723,310	10,789,140	13,005,406	13,607,866	50,125,742	944,192	298,717	427,928
The Amount applied to Con- solidated Fund	8,974,147	5,897,300	7,220,278	8,298,974	30,390,699	8,236,315	5,697,008	8,200,639	8,779,169	31,183,131	298,717	Deduct Decrease	138,920
Ditto applied as Advances .	184,380	185,554	393,077	490,426	1,253,437	374,172	296,337	291,823	421,384	1,383,716	.	.	.
Ditto applied as part of the Ways and Means of the Year	3,193,658	4,704,432	4,830,547	5,107,494	17,836,131	4,112,823	4,525,795	4,512,944	4,407,333	17,558,895	645,475	Increase on Year.	289,008
Total	12,352,185	10,787,286	12,443,902	13,896,894	49,480,267	12,723,310	10,789,140	13,005,406	13,607,866	50,125,742	.	.	.

The NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE in IRELAND for the year ended Jan. 5, 1850, was—Customs, £1,941,122 ; Excise, £1,231,548 ; Stamps, £502,073 ; Post Office, £26,000 ; Miscellaneous, £631,717 ;—Total, £4,332,460. The EXPENDITURE in the same period amounted to £4,120,841. The gross produce of the Excise was £1,407,803; the gross produce of the Customs, £2,165,906.

The gross amount of STAMP DUTIES in IRELAND amounted in 1845 to £598,359, in 1846 to £613,355, in 1847 to £608,235, in 1848 to £571,141, in 1849 to £538,249.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the DUTIES of CUSTOMS in the Year 1849, compared with the Produce of the preceding Year.

	1848.	1849.
	£	£.
Gross Receipts of Duties Inwards	22,659,214	22,347,700
„ Duties Outwards	4,393	3,233
Total Gross Receipt	22,663,607	22,350,933
Payments out of Gross Receipt :		
Bounties	1,086	1,103
Drawbacks	80,518	84,860
Allowances on Quantities Over- entered, Damages, &c.	104,394	70,370
Total Payments	185,998	156,333
Net Receipt	22,477,609	22,194,600

PAPER.—Return of the Amount of Excise Duty on PAPER, and amount of Customs Duty received on FOREIGN BOOKS.

—	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.	Duty on Foreign Books
	£	£	£	£	£
1840	494,828	108,675	23,160	626,663	8,493
1841	500,671	110,390	26,194	637,255	8,451
1842	495,956	111,993	26,601	634,550	7,878
1843	519,339	128,554	30,995	678,888	9,011
1844	552,661	136,024	29,907	718,592	9,481
1845	623,869	154,345	37,157	815,371	10,492
1846	640,178	157,603	38,560	836,341	9,201
1847	609,336	153,579	37,482	800,397	8,843
1848	600,064	162,754	36,641	799,459	7,762
1849	649,141	176,815	41,164	867,120	7,751

The amount of the WINDOW DUTY assessed in the year ending April 5 1849, was 1,893,988*l.*; the amount received was 1,813,629*l.* The number of HOUSES charged was 487,411.

The amount of the EXCISE Duty on BRICKS in the year 1849, was 443,826*l.* It is now no longer imposed.

II.—Currency.

COINAGE IN 1849. The total assets remaining in the Mint, at the end of 1848, amounted to £145,552 8s. 5d. The total amount of sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion in 1849, was 150,000*l.* The purchase value of the silver bullion and old defective coin, purchased by the Mint in the year 1849, was 163,605*l.* 12s. 3¼*d.*, the Mint value of which was 122,072*l.* 2s. 3¼*d.* The total loss on the purchase of worn coin was 13,150*l.* 2s. 7½*d.* The amount of seignorage 16*l.* 12s. 7½*d.* The light and defective silver coin withdrawn from circulation, purchased at its nominal value, of the Bank of England in 1849, amounted to 135,000*l.*, the Mint value of which was 121,949*l.* 17s. 4¼*d.*, making a loss on the purchase of 13,150*l.* 2s. 7¾*d.* The amount of silver and copper coin, delivered by the moneyers into the Mint Office, in 1849, amounted respectively to 119,592*l.* and 1,792*l.* The cash received for the sale of British silver and copper coin amounted, in 1849, to 108,471*l.* 17s. 6*d.* The sums paid into the Exchequer, from cash received for coin in repayment of advances for bullion, amounted to 120,000*l.*

GOLD.—A Return of the MARKET PRICE per standard ounce, from 1810 to 1849, gives the following results :—In 1810 the price varied only from 4*l.* 4s. 6*d.* to 4*l.* 5s. In 1811, from 4*l.* 7s. 6*d.* to 4*l.* 19s. 6*d.* In 1812, from 4*l.* 18s. 6*d.* to 5*l.* 6s. In 1813, from 5*l.* 4s. to 5*l.* 10s. In 1814, from 4*l.* 8s. 6*d.* to 5*l.* 8s. In 1815, from 4*l.* 2s. to 5*l.* 7s. In 1816, from 3*l.* 18s. 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2s. In 1817, from 3*l.* 18s. 6*d.* to 4*l.* 0s. 6*d.* In 1818, from 4*l.* 0s. 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2s. 6*d.* In 1819, from 3*l.* 17s. 10½*d.* to 4*l.* 3s. From 1820 to 1849, both inclusive, the lowest price has been 3*l.* 17s. 5*d.* in 1824, and the highest 3*l.* 18s. in 1839 and 1840. Since that time the price has been 3*l.* 17s. 9*d.* without variation.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK OF ENGLAND, from the Weekly Returns of the undermentioned dates in 1849 and 1850.

	Nov. 17, '49	Feb. 23, '50	May 18.	July 13.	Oct. 19.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
DR.—Notes issued	29,209,295	30,326,155	29,963,005	30,044,065	29,443,965
CR.—Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,500	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion ..	14,932,218	16,049,078	15,753,128	15,824,807	15,331,225
Silver Bullion	277,077	277,077	209,877	219,258	112,740
Total	29,209,295	30,326,155	29,963,005	30,044,065	29,443,965
BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
DR.—Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,162,595	3,263,145	3,109,812	3,149,011	3,104,740
Public Deposits	7,248,920	7,639,031	6,746,415	5,090,507	6,284,496
Other Deposits	9,912,504	9,749,035	9,582,099	11,263,012	9,550,613
Seven Day and other Bills	1,031,710	1,111,658	1,190,891	1,331,619	1,383,932
Total	35,908,729	36,320,869	35,201,117	35,387,149	34,876,781
CR.—Government Securities	14,322,087	14,399,368	14,292,170	14,294,583	14,228,901
Other Securities	9,730,592	9,677,835	9,746,392	10,522,279	10,772,545
Notes	11,027,655	11,437,600	10,494,800	9,770,045	9,304,195
Gold and Silver Coin	828,395	796,066	668,075	800,242	571,140
Total	35,908,729	36,320,869	35,201,117	35,387,149	34,876,781

NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM at the following dates
in 1849 and 1850.

	Nov. 3, '49.	Feb. 23, '50.	May 18.	July 13.	Oct. 5.
Bank of England .	18,865,498	19,280,468	19,943,208	19,471,084	19,110,400
Private Banks .	3,822,702	3,597,017	3,729,338	3,529,138	3,519,783
Joint Stock Banks .	2,779,416	2,657,976	2,896,657	2,718,485	2,715,178
Scotland . . .	3,281,710	3,054,462	3,194,711	3,238,520	3,242,595
Ireland . . .	4,686,263	4,635,741	4,463,835	4,144,819	4,494,459
Total	33,435,589	33,223,665	34,232,749	33,102,046	33,082,115

III.—Trade.

AN ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize, of the Consumption of such Articles, and of the CUSTOMS DUTIES received thereon, in the Year 1849.

Articles.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Gross Amount of Duty received.
Animals, living :—viz. Oxen and Bulls..... number	21,751	—	£ —
Cows number	17,921	—	—
Calves number	13,645	—	—
Sheep number	126,247	—	—
Lambs number	3,018	—	—
Swine and Hogs..... number	2,653	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot cwts.	158,541	—	—
Bacon cwts.	384,325	—	—
Barilla and Alkali..... tons	1,403	—	—
Bark for Tanners or Dyers' use cwts.	365,755	—	—
Beef, Salted, not Corned cwts.	144,638	—	—
Beef, fresh or slightly salted.. cwts.	5,279	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal tons	29,424	—	—
Brimstone cwts.	839,189	—	—
Butter cwts.	282,501	279,462	138,406
Caoutchouc..... cwts.	5,328	—	—
Cheese..... cwts.	379,648	390,978	97,686
Clocks value £	64,682	61,957	6,198
Cocoa lbs.	7,769,234	3,233,372	16,644
Coffee of British Possessions . lbs.	40,334,630	29,769,730	520,974
Foreign lbs.	22,985,876	4,661,344	122,236
Total	63,320,506	34,431,074	643,210
Corn:—Wheat qrs.	3,872,134	4,509,626	226,785
Barley qrs.	1,389,793	1,554,860	79,888
Oats..... qrs.	1,282,219	1,368,673	69,165

Articles.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Gross Amount of Duty received.
				£
<i>Corn—continued.</i>				
Rye	qrs.	241,870	256,308	13,083
Pease	qrs.	236,438	285,487	14,540
Beans	qrs.	458,650	483,430	24,676
Indian Corn, or Maize	qrs.	2,247,424	2,249,571	112,452
Buckwheat	qrs.	308	308	15
Beer or Bigg	qrs.	843	1,749	87
Malt	qrs.	—	—	—
Wheatmeal or Flour	cwts.	3,371,301	3,937,219	73,962
Barley Meal	cwts.	224	224	4
Oatmeal	cwts.	40,516	40,055	758
Rye Meal	cwts.	18,826	24,031	455
Pea Meal	cwts.	300	300	6
Bean Meal	cwts.	2	2	—
Indian Corn Meal	cwts.	102,173	102,181	1,916
Buckwheat Meal	cwts.	1,095	1,095	22
Cotton Manufactures, not made up :— East India	pieces	177,317	—	—
Piece Goods	value thereof £	45,134	—	—
Other Articles	value £	245,427	—	—
Cotton Manufactures, wholly or in part made up	value £	40,956	17,790	1,772
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	413,449	—	—
	value thereof £	45,757	—	—
<i>Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs :—</i>				
Cochineal	cwts.	18,254	—	—
Indigo	cwts.	81,449	—	—
Lacdye	cwts.	13,585	—	—
Logwood	tons	23,996	—	—
Madder	cwts.	95,914	—	—
Madder Root	cwts.	161,986	—	—
Shumac	tons	12,590	—	—
Terra Japonica	tons	6,851	—	—
Cutch	tons	1,636	—	—
Valonia	tons	16,671	—	—
Eggs	number	97,903,151	97,884,557	35,694
Embroidery and Needlework, value £		104,994	63,284	12,350
Flax and Tow, or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	cwts.	1,806,786	—	—
Fruits: viz. Currants	cwts.	447,206	433,450	341,349
Figs	cwts.	39,516	31,165	24,544
Lemons & Oranges	chests or boxes	361,166	296,366	64,871
	No. (loose)	45,290	45,201	
	at value £	3,109	10,859	
Raisins	cwts.	209,452	193,811	152,142
<i>Glass Manufactures:— Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and shades and cylinders</i>				
	cwts.	25,576	7,712	1,351

Articles.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumtn.	Gross Amount of Duty received.
Glass—continued.				£
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever thickness	sq. ft.	68,253	62,078	1,230
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented	lbs.	70,789	27,919	116
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	lbs.	736,778	575,077	4,793
Guano	tons	82,817	—	—
Hams	cwts.	12,282	9,460	3,284
Hemp, undressed	cwts.	1,061,273	—	—
Hides, untanned: viz. Dry ..	cwts.	143,490	—	—
— wet	cwts.	535,295	—	—
— tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)	lbs.	1,809,755	—	—
Lace, Thread, and Cushion or Pillow Lace	value £	85,307	79,482	7,948
Lard	cwts.	185,838	—	—
Leather Manufactures: Boots, Shoes, and Calashes: viz.				
Women's Boots and Calashes	pairs	20,380	15,343	387
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs ..	pairs	4,804	4,769	102
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	pairs	101,785	96,951	1,827
Men's Boots and Shoes ..	pairs	32,519	22,782	1,193
Other Sorts	pairs	1,311	442	5
Boot Fronts	pairs	540,784	544,173	4,778
Gloves	pairs	3,568,464	2,874,695	44,059
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated	value £	4,867	4,040	404
Linen Manufactures: Lawns, not French	value £	1,843	856	86
Cambrics and French Lawns	pieces	28,960	28,195	3,524
Damasks and Damask Diaper	sq. yds.	14,502	10,033	207
Plain Linen & Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up ..	value £	33,778	—	—
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up ..	value £	13,347	7,438	745

Articles.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Gross Amount of Duty received.
Mahogany	tons	29,012	—	£
Metals: viz. Copper Ore and Regulus, entered under Act 11 and 12 Viet. c. 127, and previous Resolutions....	tons	47,499	47,085	2,356
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	cwts.	44,114	41,073	256
Iron, in bars, unwrought..	tons	29,396	—	—
Steel, unwrought	tons	1,013	—	—
Lead, pig and sheet	tons	7,332	5,581	699
Spelter	tons	15,794	—	—
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	cwts.	35,545	16,715	4,622
Oil: viz. Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	tuns	19,968	—	—
Palm	cwts.	493,331	—	—
Cocoa-nut	cwts.	64,451	—	—
Olive	tuns	16,945	—	—
Oil Seed Cakes	tons	59,144	—	—
Opium	lbs.	105,504	44,009	2,311
Pork, salted	cwts.	347,352	...	1
— fresh	cwts.	924	—	—
Potatoes	cwts.	1,417,863	—	—
Quicksilver	lbs.	2,229,458	—	—
Rice	cwts.	975,316	537,326	15,027
Rice in the Husk	qrs	32,428	30,576	1,529
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre ..	cwts.	566,379	—	—
Seeds: viz. Clover	cwts.	130,375	166,012	41,429
Flaxseed and Linseed	qrs.	626,459	—	—
Rape	qrs.	29,480	—	—
Tares	qrs.	30,623	—	—
Silk: viz. Raw	lbs.	4,991,472	—	—
Waste, Knubs and Husks .	cwts.	12,757	—	—
Thrown	lbs.	614,689	—	—
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—				
Silk or Satin, Broad Stuffs	lbs.	382,847	183,603	45,898
— Ribbons	lbs.	315,768	201,010	83,263
Gauze or Crape, Broad Stuffs	lbs.	6,618	5,828	2,624
— Ribbons	lbs.	45,387	47,154	33,010
Gauze, mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other Ma- terials, in less proportion than one-half of the fa- bric: viz. Broad Stuffs..	lbs.	21	8	4
Ribbons	lbs.	3,512	3,598	2,160
Velvet: viz. Broad Stuffs..	lbs.	31,972	23,090	10,392
Ribbons of Velvet or Silk embossed with Velvet	lbs.	51,853	48,772	24,388
Plush for making Hats..	lbs.	165,678	145,892	14,588

Articles.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Gross Amount of Duty received.
Silk Manufactures of India:			£
Bandannoes and other Silk			
Handkerchiefs pieces	517,501	133,948	4,567
Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea .. lbs.	472,693	83,500	1,079
Cinnamon lbs.	758,812	62,658	953
Cloves lbs.	274,712	134,881	3,542
Mace lbs.	44,326	20,666	2,713
Nutmegs..... lbs.	211,202	181,255	18,120
Pepper lbs.	4,796,079	3,257,746	85,518
Pimento cwts.	24,994	3,419	900
Spirits: viz. Rum..... proof galls.	5,308,447	3,044,758	1,142,855
Brandy proof galls.	4,480,306	2,187,500	1,640,282
Geneva proof galls.	461,390	27,209	20,396
Sugar, unrefined: viz. of the			
British Possessions in Ame-			
rica, equal to white clayed .	cwts.	5,971	6,395
— not equal to white			
clayed	cwts.	2,838,836	3,063,878
Of Mauritius, equal to white			
clayed	cwts.	742	830
— not equal to white			
clayed	cwts.	892,782	996,739
Of British Possessions in			
the East Indies, equal to			
white clayed	cwts.	71,056	85,521
— not equal to white			
clayed	cwts.	1,396,188	1,271,027
Foreign, equal to white			
clayed	cwts.	—	3,221
— not equal to white			
clayed	cwts.	—	470,590
— not equal to brown			
clayed (entered since	1,720,276		
July 11, 1848)	cwts.	—	23,593
— without distinction			
of quality	cwts.	—	—
Total of Sugar, unrefined ..	6,925,851	5,922,154	3,855,928
Sugar, refined, and Candy: of			
British Possessions	cwts.	56,625	60,090
— Foreign	cwts.	240,597	15,302
Molasses	cwts.	1,062,661	812,330
Tallow.....	cwts.	1,468,719	1,415,989
Tar	lasts	15,206	—
Tea	lbs.	53,460,751	50,024,688
Timber and Wood: viz. Bat-			
tens, Batten Ends, Boards,			
Deals, Deal Ends & Plank,			
Foreign, entered by tale ..	hundred	25	55
			351

Articles.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Gross Amount of Duty received.
<i>Timber—continued.</i>			£
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—of British Possessions.....	loads	471,149	483,369
Foreign	loads	339,971	335,920
Staves	loads	79,882	30
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—of British Possessions	loads	583,097	586,782
Foreign	loads	238,497	261,444
Tobacco: Unmanufactured..	lbs.	41,546,848	27,480,621
Manufactured and Snuff ..	lbs.	1,905,306	205,066
Turpentine, Common	cwts.	412,011	—
Watches	value £	86,380	80,887
Whale Fins	cwts.	8,906	—
Wine: viz. Cape	gallons	289,008	241,890
French	gallons	466,042	355,504
Other sorts	gallons	7,201,004	5,890,295
Total of Wine		7,956,054	6,487,689
Wool, Cotton	cwts.	6,745,259	..
— Sheep and Lamb's:—			
From British Possessions			
out of Europe	lbs.	45,268,052	—
From other parts	lbs.	29,832,831	1
Total		75,100,833	1
— Alpaca and the Llama			
Tribe	lbs.	1,655,300	—
Woollen Manufactures: Ma-			
nufactures not made up ..	value £	625,540	—
Articles or Manufactures			
of Wool wholly or in			
a part made up	value £	112,250	97,668
Other Articles .....		..	9,753
			311,288
			£ 22,347,700

The foregoing Statement is founded upon Returns transmitted monthly throughout the current year to the Inspector-general of Imports and Exports from the different Ports of the United Kingdom. Such Returns exhibit the gross quantities of Articles entered for consumption, and the gross amount of Duty thereon, without reference to deductions for Over-entries, &c. This Statement will therefore not agree, in all points, with the Annual Statement to be compiled after the final adjustment of the Custom-house Records shall have been made

An ACCOUNT of the EXPORTS of the principal Articles of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE in the year 1849.

Cheese	cwt.	6,248
Cocoa	lb.	3,398,155
Coffee ; viz.—Of British Possessions	lb.	6,968,885
Foreign	lb.	27,878,411
Total of Coffee	lb.	34,847,296
Corn ; viz.—Wheat	qr.	370
Barley	qr.	65
Oats	qr.	6,048
Wheatmeal or Flour	cwt.	19,442
Cotton Manufactures not made up ; viz.—		
East India Piece Goods { pieces		153,156
{ value thereof £		58,609
Other Articles	value £	105,444
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	value £	23,432
Cotton Yarn	{ lbs.	375,367
{ value thereof £		39,169
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs ; viz. Cochineal	cwt.	14,179
Indigo	cwt.	69,179
Lacdye	cwt.	7,053
Logwood	tons	2,307
Terra Japonica	tons	1,451
Cutch	tons	767
Embroidery and Needlework	value £	42,055
Glass Manufactures ; viz. :		
Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and shades and cylinders	cwt.	17,916
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all silvered or polished glass of whatever thickness	sq. ft.	17,961
White Flint Glass goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented	lbs.	49,176
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	lbs.	206,854
Guano	tons	16,203
Hides, Untanned, Dry	cwt.	109,363
" Wet	cwt.	46,772
" Tanned, Tawed, Curried or Dressed	lbs.	114,833
Leather Manufactures ; viz. gloves	pairs	783,773
Linen Manufactures ; viz. plain linen and diaper	value £	13,543
Metals ; viz. Copper, unwrought and part wrought	cwts.	12,727
Iron, in bars, unwrought	tons	5,036
Steel, unwrought	cwts.	24,151
Lead, Pig and Sheet	tons	5,161
Spelter	tons	4,537
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	cwts.	8,940
Oil, Palm	cwts.	142,590
Cocoa Nut	cwts.	49,829
Olive	tuns	486
Opium	lbs.	113,154
Quicksilver	lbs.	1,252,608
Rice, not in the husk	cwts.	290,732
Silk ; viz. Raw	lbs.	473,340
Waste, Knubs and Husks	cwts.	473
Thrown	lbs.	132,662

Silk Manufactures of Europe ; viz.

Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs	lbs.	204,904
„ Ribbons	lbs.	124,523
Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	lbs.	675
„ Ribbons	lbs.	295
Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other Materials in less proportion than one-half of the fabric ; viz.		
Broad Stuffs	lbs.	507
Ribbons	lbs.	4
Velvet Broad Stuffs	lbs.	8,773
Ribbons of Velvet or Silk embossed with Velvet	lbs.	942
Plush for making Hats	lbs.	20,819

Silk Manufactures of India ; viz.

Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs . .	pieces	440,005
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Spices ; viz.

Cassia Lignea	lbs.	525,798
Cinnamon	lbs.	623,935
Cloves	lbs.	98,219
Mace	lbs.	32,604
Nutmegs	lbs.	91,433
Pepper	lbs.	4,712,431
Pimento	cwts.	20,303

Spirits ; viz.

Rum	proof galls.	1,618,485
Brandy	proof galls.	1,140,840
Geneva	proof galls.	385,018

Sugar, unrefined, of the British Possessions in America

„ of Mauritius	cwts.	199
„ of British Possessions in the East Indies	cwts.	48
„ Foreign	cwts.	686
„ Foreign	cwts.	557,708

TOTAL of UNREFINED SUGAR 558,641

Sugar, Foreign Refined, and Candy ; viz. of British Possessions

„ Foreign	cwts.	149
„ Foreign	cwts.	198,068
Molasses	cwts.	4,427
Tea	lbs.	4,845,617
Tobacco ; viz. Unmanufactured	lbs.	14,992,085
„ Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff	lbs.	1,462,741

Wine ; viz. Cape	gallons	1,582
„ French	gallons	183,653
„ Other sorts	gallons	1,506,532

TOTAL of WINE 1,691,767

Wool, Cotton	cwts.	882,978
Sheep and Lamb's	lbs.	12,324,415
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	lbs.	126,082

Woollen Manufactures ; viz. Manufactures not made up	value £	201,936
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up	value £	14,582

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPORTS of the Principal Articles of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, in the Year 1849, compared with the Exports of the preceding Year.

Articles.	Declared Value.	
	1848. £.	1849. £.
Alkali; viz., Soda	236,277	300,584
Beer and Ale	410,472	405,823
Butter	186,991	210,604
Candles	59,099	81,004
Cheese	21,550	24,912
Coals and Culm	1,088,221	1,088,148
Cordage and Cables	90,489	135,448
Cotton Manufactures :—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	15,710,857	18,834,601
Lace and Patent Net	363,255	487,300
Thread for Sewing	327,888	427,422
Stockings	77,095	118,418
Of all other descriptions	274,274	321,133
Cotton Yarn	5,927,831	6,701,920
Earthenware	722,012	807,466
Fish; viz.—Herrings	207,634	327,010
Of other sorts	56,878	99,550
Glass Manufactures :—Flint Glass	79,133	84,717
Window Glass	27,689	23,949
Bottles, Green or Common	115,509	131,945
Plate Glass	15,242	13,564
Haberdashery and Millinery	927,603	1,183,229
Hardwares and Cutlery	1,860,150	2,198,597
Leather, Unwrought	68,808	114,941
Wrought; viz.—Gloves	6,769	9,865
Of other sorts	193,962	271,037
Saddlery and Harness	102,717	102,724
Linen Manufactures :—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	2,597,573	3,073,903
Lace of Thread	1,231	6,838
Thread for Sewing	199,732	268,830
Of all other descriptions	4,253	16,242
Linen Yarn	493,449	737,650
Machinery and Mill Work; viz.—Steam Engines and Parts of Steam Engines	234,182	154,707
Of all other sorts	583,474	554,364
Metals; viz :—Iron Pig	485,453	421,854
Bar, Bolt and Rod	2,615,554	2,567,783
Wire	45,058	79,639
Cast	208,048	174,102
Wrought of all sorts	1,153,153	1,401,671
Steel, Unwrought	270,699	322,594
Copper in Bricks and Pigs	363,421	658,826
Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing)	795,255	1,001,719
Wrought of other sorts	33,418	88,171
Brass of all sorts	65,851	114,411
Lead	115,547	287,329

Articles.	Declared Value.	
	1848. £.	1849. £.
Tin, Unwrought	143,085	141,577
Tin Plates	532,142	711,649
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed	261,600	278,499
Painters' Colours and Materials	172,707	208,113
Salt	266,480	254,126
Silk Manufactures :—Of Silk only ; Stuffs,		
Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons	238,952	396,871
Stockings	24,324	32,952
Of all other descriptions	96,653	143,245
Of Silk mixed with other mate- rials :—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons	150,012	210,920
Stockings	39	1,494
Of all other descriptions	348	17,174
Silk, Thrown	30,554	82,014
Silk Twist and Yarn	47,235	115,687
Soap	156,369	159,709
Stationery	264,985	314,873
Sugar, Refined	437,221	386,254
Wool, Sheep or Lamb's	189,060	535,801
Woollen Manufactures :—Entered by the		
Piece	3,665,077	4,550,954
Entered by the Yard	1,840,038	2,407,168
Stockings	40,413	86,355
Of all other descriptions	178,300	285,998
Woollen Yarn	776,975	1,089,867
Total Declared Value	48,946,325	58,848,042

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in the Year 1849.

	Declared Value. £.
Channel Islands and Heligoland	634,482
Gibraltar and Malta	921,225
Ionian Islands	165,805
West Coast of Africa	233,848
St. Helena and Ascension Islands	23,312
Cape of Good Hope	520,896
Mauritius	234,022
Aden	14,564
India, including Singapore and Ceylon	6,803,215
Hong Kong	651,969
Australian Colonies, including New Zealand	2,080,364
North American Colonies	2,279,193
West India Colonies, Insular and Continental	2,025,019
Falkland Islands	6,173
Total	16,594,087

	Declared Value £.
And to the following places it was—	
China	1,445,959
United States of America	9,564,909
Cuba	733,169
Brazil	2,067,299
Mexico, Central and South America	3,757,463

IRELAND—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—By the Cross-Channel trade many articles are imported duty free from England, and of such no record is kept. This creates a difficulty, particularly as to flax-seed, refined-sugar, cotton, wool, silk, and iron. Of the following articles there were retained for home consumption in Ireland, 524,662 gallons of wine of all sorts; 7,228,809 gallons of spirits, of which 255,476 were foreign, the rest of home manufacture; 4,737,267 lbs. of tobacco; 6,383,316 lbs. of tea; 1,013,399 lbs. of coffee; 460,665 cwt. of raw sugar, and 5,148 cwt. of foreign refined; 54,413 loads of solid timber, and 61,259 loads of sawn or split timber. Among other things there were exported to foreign parts, 22,636 cwt. of butter, 58,660 gallons of spirits; 342,620 yards of linen, and 1,894l. entered at value; 11,557 lbs. of linen yarn; and 596,082 yards of cotton manufacture. To England there was sent 201,811 oxen, bulls, and cows; 9,831 calves; 241,061 sheep, and 68,053 pigs; likewise 249,489 quarters of wheat, and 1,077,364 quarters of oats.

ROYAL NAVY.—The following is a return made up to July 30, 1849, of the number of SAILING and STEAM SHIPS of her Majesty's Navy:—Of *Sailing Vessels*—19 first rates, mounting from 110 to 120 guns, and ranging from 2,612 tons to 3,394; 52 second-rates, mounting from 78 to 104 guns, and ranging from 1,954 tons to 3,165; 20 third-rates, mounting from 70 to 72 guns, and averaging from 1,742 tons to 2,214; 40 fourth-rates, mounting from 50 to 60 guns, and ranging from 1,458 tons to 2,147; 42 fifth-rates, mounting from 36 to 44 guns, and ranging from 946 tons to 1,634; 31 sixth-rates, mounting from 10 to 28 guns, and ranging from 500 to 1,082; 85 sloops, corvettes, and brigs, mounting from 3 to 18 guns, and ranging from 227 tons to 363; 11 packets, mounting from 4 to 6 guns, and ranging from 182 tons to 362; 14 surveying vessels, mounting from 2 to 22 guns, and ranging from 73 tons to 516; 5 troop ships mounting from 2 to 22 guns, and ranging from 501 tons to 1,709; 1 store ship, with 2 guns of 314 tons; and 29 cutters, schooners, and tenders, mounting from 2 to 6 guns, and ranging from 25 tons to 330.—Total of sailing vessels, 339.

Of *Steam Vessels* there were—3 line of battle ships of 80 guns, ranging from 2,335 tons to 3,074; 4 guard-ships of 56 guns, ranging from 1,761 tons to 1,846; 4 frigate guard-ships of 24 guns, ranging from 1,090 tons to 1,228; 22 frigates, mounting from 6 to 36 guns, and ranging from 1,190 tons to 1,980; 64 sloops mounting from 2 to 6 guns, and ranging from 649 tons to 1,287; 26 gun-vessels, mounting from 2 to 4 guns, and ranging from 284 tons to 557; 4 schooners, of 8 guns, ranging from 490 tons to 516; and 34 tenders, &c. mounting from 1 to 3 guns, and ranging from 42 tons to 1,034. Total of steam vessels, 161.

In addition there were 47 steam-vessels, ranging from 225 tons to 1,800, employed as packets under contract, and capable of being made available for warlike purposes in case of emergency.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, in the year 1849, compared with the entries and clearances of 1848.

Countries to which the Vessels belonged.	Entered Inwards.				Cleared Outwards.			
	1848.		1849.		1848.		1849.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom and its Depen- dencies . . . }	18,149	4,020,415	20,292	4,390,375	15,783	3,553,777	17,169	3,762,182
Russia	277	76,108	295	80,219	190	52,777	215	57,422
Sweden	357	51,956	396	55,847	356	48,811	327	42,478
Norway	1,063	179,044	1,013	157,739	599	83,565	587	82,277
Denmark	1,924	142,169	1,885	143,480	1,548	119,232	1,708	135,454
Prussia	555	120,985	622	126,051	444	92,667	631	120,226
Other German States	1,165	107,561	1,236	114,223	1,121	122,909	1,331	131,356
Holland	966	76,000	1,119	91,384	877	87,488	858	86,615
Belgium	274	38,322	252	38,427	325	51,750	244	42,215
France	1,779	108,362	2,199	136,143	2,572	238,637	2,548	226,361
Spain	103	14,672	117	17,812	105	14,352	131	18,897
Portugal	84	7,858	113	10,369	40	4,443	59	6,480
Italian States . .	105	29,749	319	88,840	102	24,963	311	84,371
Other European States	17	5,359	106	29,738	12	3,402	69	20,033
United States of America	958	598,182	896	587,986	815	551,465	919	608,324
Other States in America, Afri- ca, or Asia . . }	10	2,718	10	2,636	4	999	8	2,217
Total . .	27,786	5,579,461	30,870	6,071,269	24,893	5,051,237	27,115	5,429,968

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards with cargoes, at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, during the year 1849, compared with the entries and clearances of 1848.

VESSELS.	Entered Inwards.				Cleared Outwards.			
	1848.		1849.		1848.		1849.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Employed be- tween Great Britain and Ireland . . }	9,109	1,470,309	8,607	1,478,059	18,941	2,153,054	18,000	2,150,954
Other Coast- ing Vessels	131,322	11,053,563	124,668	10,489,414	136,804	11,162,295	131,166	10,755,630
Total . .	140,441	12,523,872	133,275	11,967,473	155,745	13,315,349	149,166	12,915,584

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS that entered and cleared from and to the **COLONIES** in the year 1849 (including their repeated voyages), were as follows :—Inwards, to Ports in England, in British Sailing Vessels, 4,540 ; Tonnage, 1,332,039. To Ports in Scotland : Vessels, 566 ; Tonnage, 179,780. To Ports in Ireland : Vessels, 366 ; Tonnage, 96,025. To the Isle of Man and Channel Islands : Vessels, 39 ; Tonnage, 5,030. Steamers, 291 ; Tonnage, 57,268. Total of British Shipping, inwards 5,802 ; Tonnage, 1,670,150 : Foreign, 44 Vessels ; Tonnage, 5,037.

Outwards, from Ports in England, in British Sailing Vessels, 4,247 ; Tonnage, 1,230,531. From Ports in Scotland : Vessels, 529 ; Tonnage, 174,245. From Ports in Ireland : Vessels, 348 ; Tonnage, 94,714. From the Channel Islands : Vessels, 66 ; Tonnage, 8,710. Steamers, 291 ; Tonnage, 74,454. Total of British Shipping outwards, 5,481 ; Tonnage, 1,580,644. Foreign : 195 Vessels ; Tonnage, 41,724.

NUMBER of SAILING VESSELS built and registered in the year 1849 was 662, with a Tonnage of 105,455 ; and 68 **STEAMERS**, with a Tonnage of 12,498. In the same year 560 Sailing Vessels and 6 Steamers, belonging to the United Kingdom, were wrecked, of a Tonnage amounting in the whole to 102,516 ; and 85 (10 of which were steamers of a tonnage amounting to 5,818), were broken up.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR (the latter reduced to quarters) Imported and Cleared for Consumption in the United Kingdom in each year since 1825 inclusive.

	Imported.			Admitted to Home Consumption.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1825	290,399	94,204	384,603	399,297	127,710	527,007
1826	549,544	27,344	576,888	287,338	29,300	316,638
1827	247,116	57,089	304,205	519,268	57,439	576,707
1828	722,459	18,655	741,114	821,794	20,153	841,947
1829	1,652,181	11,160	1,663,341	1,355,690	8,650	1,364,340
1830	1,584,562	77,285	1,661,847	1,642,266	60,171	1,702,437
1831	2,079,129	224,843	2,303,975	1,355,207	138,049	1,493,256
1832	332,418	114,684	447,102	181,783	194,006	375,789
1833	183,230	114,335	297,565	1,330	82,384	83,714
1834	109,736	66,566	176,322	289	64,263	64,552
1835	43,800	23,105	66,905	125	27,402	27,527
1836	234,503	7,239	241,742	1,040	29,056	30,096
1837	544,149	15,793	559,942	210,728	33,358	244,086
1838	1,355,314	16,644	1,371,958	1,804,890	29,563	1,834,453
1839	2,862,680	12,747	2,875,427	2,668,650	12,740	2,681,390
1840	2,284,290	148,476	2,432,766	2,276,265	113,466	2,389,731
1841	2,511,628	259,019	2,770,647	2,361,732	257,970	2,619,702
1842	2,840,726	199,543	3,040,269	2,764,222	213,080	2,977,302
1843	946,638	118,304	1,064,942	847,381	134,906	982,287
1844	1,144,848	234,414	1,379,262	787,984	233,697	1,021,681
1845	897,444	244,513	1,141,957	89,022	224,223	313,245
1846	1,996,816	347,326	2,344,142	2,578,385	365,541	2,943,926
1847	4,051,364	413,393	4,464,757	4,193,592	418,519	4,612,111
1848	2,888,406	193,824	3,082,230	2,012,614	181,141	2,193,755
1849	4,675,233	160,047	4,835,280	5,462,042	172,302	5,634,344

QUANTITIES of WHEAT and FLOUR, given in Quarters of Wheat, Imported from each Country in the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, with the Average Annual Quantity Imported from each Country during a Period of 22 years.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	Average of 22 Years.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Russia	850,587	523,138	599,556	209,237
Sweden and Norway ..	8,647	5,316	6,494	2,566
Denmark	73,568	191,787	243,213	91,797
Prussia	492,928	528,156	618,690	435,791
Germany	154,839	532,591	498,984	232,034
Holland	11,800	163,978	308,482	} 88,704
Belgium	27,469	178,398	366,099	
France	179,259	320,010	742,023	124,102
Spain	24,700	917	498	29,408
Italy	64,850	83,170	281,530	108,137
Malta	46,251	8,576	9,019	12,219
Greece .....	.....	4,129	61,136	3,733
Turkey, Syria, Egypt	266,779	40,340	295,542	38,490
Cape of Good Hope ..	2	2	1	534
British East Indies ..	203	2,755	2,028	5,061
Australian Settle- } ments	13,690	5,559	15,699	3,520
British N. America ..	398,793	186,254	142,295	128,543
United States	1,834,142	296,102	617,131	242,094
All other parts	16,250	11,023	26,830	15,097
Total	4,464,757	3,082,231	4,835,280	1,771,067

CORN.—CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, stated in Quarters of Grain, Imported into Great Britain in the year 1849 (ending Jan. 1850).

	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Average per Qr.	
				s.	d.
Wheat and Wheat- Flour	4,675,233	160,047	4,835,280	44	3
Barley and Barley Meal	1,389,358		1,389,858	27	9
Oats and Oatmeal ..	1,283,834	24,070	1,307,904	17	6
Rye and Rye Meal ..	246,822	21	246,843	25	8
Peas and Pea Meal ..	221,705	14,820	236,525	31	2
Beans and Bean Meal	458,650	1	458,651	30	2
Indian Corn and Meal	2,274,624	2,600	2,277,224	....
Buck Wheat and Meal	626	1	627	....
Beer or Bigg	843	....	843	....
Total	10,552,195	201,560	10,753,755		

The largest quantity of wheat, 742,023 quarters was brought from France; the next largest supplies were from Prussia 618,690 quarters; United States of America, 617,131 quarters; and Russia, 599,556 quarters. Norway, the Canary Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru, sent one quarter each.

THE ANNUAL AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, returned by the Corn Inspectors as sold in the Towns from which the Averages are computed, from the year 1825 to the end of 1849 inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Years	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.		Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1825	2,033,100	1,527,822	1,440,697	1838	4,064,305	2,480,312	2,299,188
1826	1,888,894	1,151,100	972,707	1839	3,174,680	2,403,251	1,932,140
1827	2,074,716	1,183,264	762,578	1840	3,850,278	2,291,427	2,015,170
1828	2,770,782	1,619,955	1,972,500	1841	3,913,927	2,225,459	2,205,718
1829	2,576,129	1,610,161	2,270,972	1842	4,091,234	2,576,616	2,202,098
1830	3,152,857	2,114,921	3,062,712	1843	5,302,297	2,777,493	2,218,931
1831	2,810,792	2,025,239	1,987,816	1844	5,456,306	2,834,407	1,989,729
1832	3,296,381	1,953,572	2,203,828	1845	6,666,240	2,468,489	2,090,951
1833	3,576,653	2,360,402	2,256,844	1846	5,958,962	2,938,398	1,970,448
1834	3,768,602	2,154,243	2,241,807	1847	4,637,616	2,041,129	960,334
1835	3,927,620	2,033,980	2,285,808	1848	5,399,833	2,401,736	1,022,875
1836	4,393,025	2,429,579	2,376,315	1849	4,453,982	2,099,820	851,079
1837	3,889,007	2,070,763	2,121,572				

STATEMENT of the OFFICIAL AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICE of WHEAT in FRANCE, BELGIUM, PRUSSIA, and GREAT BRITAIN, from 1828 to 1849 inclusive.

	France.		Belgium.		Prussia.		Gt. Britain	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1828			45	9	30	11	60	5
1829	52	1	54	0	35	7	66	3
1830	51	11	47	2	34	0	64	3
1831	51	3	52	10	42	1	66	4
1832	50	8	48	9	34	6	58	8
1833	38	6	34	3	24	11	52	11
1834	25	4	32	2	23	6	46	2
1835	35	4	34	0	24	6	39	4
1836	40	2	36	1	23	4	48	6
1837	43	0	38	6	25	5	55	10
1838	45	3	49	1	33	10	64	7
1839	51	4	55	4	40	2	70	8
1840	50	8	51	6	37	6	66	4
1841	43	0	46	4	35	2	64	4
1842	45	4	51	5	38	11	57	3
1843	47	5	45	0	36	0	50	1
1844	45	10	41	2	30	7	51	3
1845	45	10	46	10	34	8	50	10
1846	55	9	56	3	46	3	54	8
1847	67	4	72	2	59	0	69	9
1848	38	7	41	7	33	6	50	6
1849					32	7	44	3
Average	46	7	46	8	34	5	56	11½

In reducing the foreign returns to the English standard the French and Belgian hectolitre is taken at 2.9 to the imperial quarter; the franc at 25 to the pound. The Prussian scheffel is taken at 5½ to the imperial quarter, and 200 silver groschen to the pound.

CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE, numbers Imported in each Year since 1842, inclusive.

	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine.
1842 (after the repeal of the prohibition on 9th July)	3,156	1,038	70	634	10	410
1843	1,114	368	39	210	7	361
1844	3,682	1,154	53	2,801	16	265
1845	9,743	6,503	587	15,845	112	1,590
1846	17,191	25,349	2,503	91,732	2,892	3,856
1847	27,381	35,480	12,406	139,371	3,349	1,242
1848	24,590	22,506	15,642	128,406	2,177	2,119
1849	21,884	17,920	13,645	126,248	3,018	2,653

CATTLE.—Number of LIVE CATTLE exported from Ireland to Great Britain :

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Oxen, Bulls, and Cows	166,483	189,960	196,042	201,811
Calves	6,363	9,992	7,086	9,831
Sheep and Lambs	259,257	324,179	255,682	241,061
Swine	480,827	106,407	110,787	68,053

BUTTER and CHEESE, Quantities Imported and Cleared for Consumption, in the United Kingdom, in each Year, from 1828 to 1849.

	Imported.		Admitted to Home Consumption.	
	Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1828	201,196	217,986	195,717	213,594
1829	147,737	168,888	147,951	166,484
1830	108,264	109,742	102,771	104,880
1831	123,169	134,460	121,193	130,039
1832	130,926	133,446	128,285	131,757
1833	136,986	134,074	135,864	128,065
1834	133,872	146,595	130,170	140,181
1835	146,784	140,852	143,149	134,643
1836	240,738	211,169	238,411	201,810
1837	282,947	237,732	265,797	231,115
1838	256,193	227,877	251,592	217,296
1839	213,504	210,436	213,328	201,391
1840	252,661	226,462	249,145	217,694
1841	277,428	270,219	250,158	246,739
1842	175,197	179,748	180,282	178,959
1843	151,996	179,389	147,898	165,216
1844	185,511	213,850	180,601	210,480
1845	253,723	267,824	239,439	256,018
1846	257,385	341,682	254,564	325,393
1847	314,125	354,802	314,448	362,249
1848	294,427	441,635	286,615	425,814
1849	281,969	390,147	278,679	388,078

BEEF, PORK, and BACON, Fresh, Slightly Salted, or Salted, quantities Imported and Cleared for Consumption in the United Kingdom, from 1828 to 1849, both inclusive.

	Imported.			Admitted to Home Consumption.		
	Beef.	Pork.	Bacon.	Beef.	Pork.	Bacon.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1828.....	6,509	17,709	145	3,393	172	27
1829.....	1,458	20,344	29	925	142	27
1830.....	976	5,578	3	500	34	3
1831.....	503	3,661	1	284	72	1
1832.....	2,592	9,774	17	518	40	15
1833.....	4,732	3,817	38	979	19	5
1834.....	4,155	3,730	7	1,217	9	7
1835.....	4,095	3,507	23	1,222	29	14
1836.....	10,072	9,462	145	2,730	274	15
1837.....	9,090	20,924	29	2,947	129	15
1838.....	13,108	19,138	82	1,936	189	24
1839.....	16,227	31,843	114	2,116	376	14
1840.....	29,779	29,532	232	3,990	721	46
1841.....	42,960	44,579	116	1,848	1,244	15
1842.....	30,022	54,161	520	7,180	16,372	402
1843.....	60,724	27,118	448	3,075	6,308	503
1844.....	106,768	30,843	36	5,228	1,374	36
1845.....	87,814	39,700	54	4,122	1,588	52
1846.....	177,172	72,789	2,960	Duty free from 19th March, 1846.		
1847.....	117,694	235,899	90,530			
1848.....	121,980	254,131	211,316			
1849.....	149,962	348,275	384,696			

PRICES of BEEF and MUTTON at Lady-day and Michaelmas, paid at St. Thomas's Hospital, from 1828 to 1849, both inclusive.

YEARS.	Beef, per Stone.	Mutton, per Stone.	YEARS.	Beef, per Stone.	Mutton, per Stone.
1828 Lady-day	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	1839 Lady-day	3s. 4d.	3s. 10d.
Michaelmas..	3 8	4 0	Michaelmas..	3 8	3 10
1829 Lady-day	3 6	3 10	1840 Lady-day	3 4	3 8
Michaelmas..	3 4	4 0	Michaelmas..	3 8	4 0
1830 Lady-day	2 8	3 2	1841 Lady-day	4 0	4 4
Michaelmas..	3 0	3 6	Michaelmas..	3 8	4 0
1831 Lady-day	3 4	4 2	1842 Lady-day	3 4	3 8
Michaelmas..	3 4	4 2	Michaelmas..	3 0	3 4
1832 Lady-day	3 4	4 2	1843 Lady-day	2 8	3 0
Michaelmas..	3 0	3 10	Michaelmas..	3 0	3 4
1833 Lady-day	3 4	3 10	1844 Lady-day	2 8	3 0
Michaelmas..	3 4	4 2	Michaelmas..	2 8	3 4
1834 Lady-day	3 0	3 10	1845 Lady-day	2 8	3 4
Michaelmas..	3 0	3 6	Michaelmas..	3 4	4 0
1835 Lady-day	2 10	3 0	1846 Lady-day	3 8	4 4
Michaelmas..	3 2	3 4	Michaelmas..	3 4	4 0
1836 Lady-day	3 6	3 8	1847 Lady-day	3 8	4 4
Michaelmas..	3 4	3 10	Michaelmas..	3 10	4 6
1837 Lady-day	3 4	3 10	1848 Lady-day	4 0	4 8
Michaelmas..	3 4	4 2	Michaelmas..	3 4	4 0
1838 Lady-day	3 0	3 6	1849 Lady-day	3 0	3 8
Michaelmas..	3 4	3 10	Michaelmas..	3 0	3 8

FOREIGN WOOL.—Quantity Imported in each year from 1828 to 1849 inclusive; distinguishing the quantities Imported in each year from the various Countries.

Years.	Spain	Germany.	Other Countries of Europe.	South America.	Cape of Good Hope.	British East Indies.	Australia.	Other Parts.	All Parts.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1828.....	3 808 662	22 015 585	2 511 812	272 746	29 326	..	1 574 186	23 742	30 236 059
1829.....	3 751 714	14 110 006	1 291 215	438 762	37 619	..	1 838 642	48 691	21 516 649
1830.....	1 641 773	26 073 882	2 551 833	26 330	33 407	..	1 967 309	10 780	32 305 314
1831.....	3 474 823	22 437 022	3 166 839	14 310	47 868	..	2 493 337	17 830	31 652 029
1832.....	2 626 624	19 832 225	2 494 285	69 006	83 257	..	2 377 057	646 519	28 128 973
1833.....	3 339 150	25 370 106	5 056 380	223 832	93 325	3 721	3 516 869	442 704	38 046 087
1834.....	2 343 915	22 634 615	12 315 807	1 363 724	141 707	67 763	3 558 091	4 029 610	46 455 232
1835.....	1 602 752	23 798 186	8 816 230	2 195 400	191 624	295 848	4 210 301	1 064 191	42 174 532
1836.....	2 818 137	31 766 194	18 926 005	2 874 263	331 972	1 086 393	4 996 645	1 440 368	64 239 977
1837.....	2 244 817	19 705 492	12 070 029	4 499 135	468 011	1 880 741	7 060 525	450 958	48 379 708
1838.....	1 814 877	27 506 282	8 479 612	4 059 958	422 506	1 897 266	7 837 423	576 431	52 594 355
1839.....	2 409 634	23 837 805	13 925 166	3 725 891	626 214	2 103 546	10 128 774	622 893	57 379 923
1840.....	1 266 905	21 812 664	8 541 264	4 387 274	751 741	2 441 370	9 721 243	513 823	49 436 284
1841.....	1 088 200	20 959 375	8 305 994	9 174 249	1 079 910	3 008 664	12 399 362	155 220	56 170 974
1842.....	670 239	15 613 269	7 049 981	3 207 489	1 265 768	4 246 083	12 979 856	848 954	45 881 639
1843.....	597 091	16 805 448	5 877 538	4 588 987	1 728 453	1 916 129	17 433 780	295 667	49 243 093
1844.....	918 853	21 847 684	15 313 087	3 760 063	2 197 143	2 765 853	17 602 247	1 308 831	65 713 761
1845.....	1 074 540	18 484 736	17 606 345	6 468 338	3 522 924	3 975 866	24 177 317	1 513 789	76 813 855
1846.....	1 020 476	15 888 705	11 732 534	4 890 273	2 958 457	4 570 581	21 789 346	2 405 090	65 255 462
1847.....	424 408	12 673 814	7 935 512	7 295 550	3 477 392	3 063 142	26 056 815	1 665 965	62 592 598
1848.....	106 638	14 429 161	7 024 098	8 851 211	3 497 250	5 997 435	30 034 567	924 487	70 864 847
1849.....	127 559	12 750 011	11 432 354	6 014 525	5 377 495	4 182 853	35 879 171	1 004 679	76 768 647

During the whole period there has been no duty on Wool, from British possessions; on that of Foreign Countries, until May 15, 1840 it was $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on wool not of the value of 1s. per lb., and 1d. on all above; from 1840 to June, 1844, 5 per cent. on the duty was added, and from July, 1842, a duty of 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. was levied on Alpaca and Llama wool. From June 6, 1844, all has been free.

The declared Value of BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES exported from the United Kingdom in 1849 was 7,342,723*l.*; the quantity of WOOL, Foreign and Colonial, imported within the same period was 75,113,347 lbs., of which 12,234,415 lbs. were re-exported. Of BRITISH SHEEP and LAMBS' WOOL, 11,200,472 lbs. were exported; and 11,773,020 lbs. of WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN. There were also imported 1,655,300 lbs. of ALPACA and LLAMA WOOL, of which 126,082 lbs. were re-exported; and 2,530,039 lbs. of GOATS' WOOL, or MOHAIR, imported, of which 130,145 lbs. were re-exported.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, COFFEE, and COCOA, imported into the United Kingdom in the years 1848 and 1849.

	1848.	1849.
SUGAR— <i>unrefined.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.
From British West Indies and Guiana....	2,794 987	2,839,888
Mauritius	886,282	897,815
British East Indies	1,328,230	1,465,905
Ceylon	4,228	8,308
Singapore.....	288	257
Foreign Produce from the above places....	9,122	10,396
	<hr/> 5,023,137	<hr/> 5,222,565
SUGAR, refined, and SUGAR CANDY :—		
From British Possessions (aggregate)	31,112	57,949
SUGAR, unrefined, FOREIGN	1,846 467	1,709,673
SUGAR, refined, and SUGAR CANDY, FOREIGN	195,614	248,553
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of Importations from all Parts	7,996.360	7,238,740
MOLASSES :—		
From British West Indies and Guiana ..	385,484	605,628
Mauritius	6,740	11,386
British East Indies	19,853	12,096
Foreign Produce from the above places ..	1,087	860
	<hr/> 413,164	<hr/> 629,970
RUM :—	Galls.	Galls.
From British West Indies and Guiana....	5,653,840	4,329,640
Mauritius.....	114,107	94,870
British East Indies.....	869,244	672,591
Ceylon	13,240	24,569
Foreign Produce from the above places ..	45,149	17,221
	<hr/> 6,696,280	<hr/> 5,138 891
COFFEE :—	lbs.	lbs.
From British West Indies and Guiana....	5,075,128	3,590,839
Mauritius	43,712	1,396
British East Indies.....	329,469	1,026,902
Ceylon	30,521,869	36,640,885
Singapore.....	127	76,836
Foreign Produce from the above places....	2,242,708	2,555,412
	<hr/> 38,213.013	<hr/> 42,892,270
COCOA :—		
From British West Indies and Guiana....	2,602,309	3,159,086
Mauritius.....	..	..
Foreign Produce from the above places....	176	97
	<hr/> 2,602,485	<hr/> 3,159,183

FOREIGN, COLONIAL, and CHANNEL ISLAND SPIRITS Imported; retained for Home Consumption, Exported, Shipped as Stores, and used by the Navy, for the year ended Jan. 5, 1849.

United Kingdom.	Imported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Exported.	Shipped as Stores.	Delivered for use of Navy.
Rum: — Of British Possessions, viz.:	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.
West India and Mauritius . . .	4,426,651	2,773,947	1,067,608	101,987	177,177
East India . . .	696,497	116,100	212,113	33,964	161,489
West India, Mauritius and East India vatted together . . .	. . .	119,464	115,880	68,746	. . .
Foreign, including British & Foreign Possessions vatted together . . .	183,679	51	222,884	932	. . .
All Sorts . . .	5,306,827	3,039,862	1,618,485	205,629	341,666
Brandy . . .	1,479,549	2,187,358	1,134,052	103,642	92
Geneva . . .	471,232	26,917	384,231	15,913	. . .
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits . . .	294,329	11,951	97,832	51	. . .
Spirits mixed in Bond . . .	. . .	. . .	230,309	. . .	. . .
Spirits of Heligoland . . .	2,837	2,837	. . .	. . .	. . .
Spirits of the Channel Islands . . .	. . .	16,050	95	. . .	. . .
Total . . .	10,509,774	5,291,975	3,465,004	325,235	341,758

FOREIGN WINE Imported, the Quantities upon which Duty has been paid for Home Consumption, and the Quantities Exported; also the Quantities retained for Home Consumption, for the year ended Jan. 5, 1850.

United Kingdom.	Imported.	Upon which Duty has been paid.	Exported.	Retained for Home Consumption.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Cape	264,106	241,902	1,582	241,845
French	466,139	354,928	183,653	331,690
Portugal	3,004,043	2,719,661	391,657	2,648,242
Spanish	3,310,206	2,558,395	713,435	2,448,107
Madeira	165,463	87,113	129,897	71,097
Rhenish	63,380	48,210	13,009	46,405
Canary	151,239	20,385	139,664	19,868
Fayal	12,163	67	9,179	67
Sicilian and other Sorts	533,298	457,041	93,127	444,541
Mixed, in Bond . . . . .	. . .	. . .	16,564	—
Total	7,970,067	6,487,702	1,691,767	6,251,862

SPIRITS.—The total number of proof gallons of Spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, was in

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	Total.
	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.
1845.....	5,567,366	9,193,006	8,216,794	22,977,166
1846.....	5,634,466	9,559,611	8,333,240	23,527,317
1847.....	5,479,162	8,613,753	5,988,053	20,080,968
1848.....	5,717,247	9,618,299	7,995,188	23,330,734
1849.....	5,318,526	10,444,709	8,117,844	23,881,079

The amount of duty paid on home consumption was for the year ended Jan. 5, 1850, in England, 3,546,023*l.*; in Scotland, 1,271,417*l.*; in Ireland, 29,777*l.* The duty is 7*s.* 10*d.* per gallon in England, 3*s.* 8*d.* in Scotland, and 2*s.* 8*d.* in Ireland. The higher duty has to be paid on the transfer to any place where the duty is higher than the place of manufacture.

LEAF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, and CIGARS, entered for Home Consumption in the years ending Jan. 5, 1849 and 1850, with the Duty thereon :—

	1848.	1849.
Tobacco unmanufactured..... lbs.	27,098,314 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,480,656 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ manufactured and Cigars „	206,581 $\frac{1}{4}$	204,811 $\frac{1}{4}$
Snuff..... „	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	280
Total..... „	27,305,134	27,685,757 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Duty	£4,365,233 12	£4,425,040 6

GLASS Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom, in the year ending January 5, 1850 (omitting fractions):

Window Glass, white, or stained of one colour, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch in thick- ness, and shades and cylinders	cwts.	Imported. 25,555	Exported. 17,916
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch in thickness, and all silvered or polished Glass.			
	sup. sq. ft.	68,106	17,868
Glass painted or otherwise ornamented..	do.	2,701	1,752
Wine Glasses, Tumblers, and all Flint Glass Goods, not cut or otherwise or- namented	lbs.	71,502	45,431
Ditto cut, and fancy ornamental Glass ..	lbs.	733,715	210,444
Plain White Flint Glass Bottles.....	lbs.	47,896	22,146
Glass Manufactures, not otherwise de- scribed (except green or common bot- tles)	cwts.	88	2
British Flint Glass	cwts.	..	18,184
Window Glass	cwts.	..	17,386
Plate Glass	sup. ft.	..	50,920
Common Glass Bottles	cwts.	..	233,108
Looking Glasses and Mirrors, de- clared value ..	..	..	£6,597

The number of acres of HOPS in England in 1849 was 42,798 ; the number of Pounds weight charged with duty was 16,650,915, the amount of duty on which was £145,693 ; 274,811 lbs. of British Hops were exported, and 5,271 cwts. of foreign Hops were imported, of which 382 cwts. were re-exported. The Excise duty on British Hops is 18s. 8d. per cwt., and 5 per cent. extra ; the Customs duty on Foreign Hops is 45s. per cwt. A return of November 6, 1850, states the duty for the present year to amount to 426,194*l*.

The quantity of MALT made between Oct. 10, 1848, and Oct. 10, 1849, was—England, 4,038,915 qrs. ; Scotland, 517,842 qrs. ; Ireland, 193,122 qrs: Total, 4,749,879 qrs. The total quantity used in the same period was 3,719,145 qrs.

In the same period, the total number of BREWERS licensed was—in England, 2,257 ; in Scotland, 154 ; in Ireland, 96 ; Total, 2,507.

The number of LICENSED VICTUALLERS was—in England, 59,335 ; Scotland, 15,081 ; Ireland, 14,080 : Total, 88,496. Of Persons licensed to sell BEER (England only) to be drunk on the premises, 34,800; not to be drunk on the premises, 3,270.

LEAD and LEAD ORE, COPPER and COPPER ORE, TIN, ZINC, and ZINC ORE, imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, in the year ended January 5, 1850.

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.

Foreign.	Imported.				Exported.			
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Pig and Sheet Lead	7,215	19	1	15	5,161	3	1	18
Lead Ore	1,380	14	1	24	..			
White Lead	43	5	1	23	10	18	3	20

Amount of duty, on Pig and Sheet Lead only, the rest duty free, £684 13s. 7d.

Exported.	British.			
	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Lead Ore	180	7	2	0
Pig and Rolled Lead	15,227	8	1	25
Shot	1,798	11	3	6
Litharge	502	9	1	7
Red Lead	1,621	0	3	19
White Lead	1,675	13	0	12

COPPER AND COPPER ORE.

Foreign.	Imported.				Exported.			
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Copper Ore	46,237	0	2	7	712	9	1	27
Regulus	1,196	4	3	22	..			
Unwrought, in Bricks, &c., and Cast Copper	667	12	3	16	196	3	2	17
Old, for re-manufacture	228	4	2	15	60	19	2	1
Part wrought, in Bars, Rods, &c.	1,922	15	1	16	440	3	2	4
Plates and Coin	18	6	0	8	0	0	3	0
Entered at value—Manufactures ..	..				£21,307	0	0	

Duty paid on quantity retained for Home Consumption, £3,042 13s.

Exported.	British.			
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Unwrought in Bricks, Pigs, &c.....	7,349	16	3	13
Coin.....	9	19	0	18
Sheets, Nails, &c. and mixed metal.....	12,826	17	1	25
Wire.....	25	14	3	22
Wrought, of other sorts	267	14	2	14
Total.....	20,840	3	0	8

TIN.—The quantity of Foreign Tin imported in 1849 was 1,791 tons, 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. and 7 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. of Tin Ore and Regulus; 833 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 23 lbs. of the Tin were retained for home consumption, paying a duty of 4,621*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the ore is duty free. The quantity of British Tin exported was 1,764 tons, 12 cwt., 0 qrs., 5 lbs.; of Foreign Tin, 446 tons, 19 cwts. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.

ZINC.—The quantity of Zinc imported in 1849 was 15,914 tons, 13 cwts, 1 qr. 1 lb. The quantity exported was—British, 860 tons, 7 cwts., 2 qrs. 26 lbs. Foreign, 4,537 tons, 4 cwts 3 qrs. 12 lbs.

COALS exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries in the year 1849: the quantity was 2,730,507 tons; of **CINDERS**, 95,630 tons; and of **CULM** 1,842 tons. The amount of duty received was 3,233*l.* The quantity of **COALS** brought coastwise and by inland navigation and railway carriage into London in 1849 was 3,380,786 tons.

SOAP made in Great Britain, and the quantities imported and exported in the year ending January 5, 1850.

	Silicated.	Hard.	Soft.
Made in England .....lbs.	1,438,084	162,763,199	11,072,313
„ Scotland .....lbs.	2,750	15,780,489	6,375,268
Total	1,440,834	178,543,688	17,447,581

	Naples.		
Imported from Foreign parts cwts.	12½	998¾	18½
Entered for home consumption..... cwts.	17½	930	18
Exported to Foreign parts .. lbs.	—	10,713,594	14,748
„ to Ireland..... lbs.	—	9,364,163	275,932
„ from Ireland to Foreign parts..... lbs.	—	1,086,804	—

On the Soap exported from England a drawback of 74,370*l.* was allowed; and upon 11,290,536 lbs. of hard soap, and 8,518,347 lbs. of soft soap, a drawback of 85,286*l.* was allowed. There was also 1,014,489 lbs. of soap, or substitute for soap, made and used in manufacturing premises, free of duty, within the year.

GUANO.—The importations of Guano into the United Kingdom were—in 1841, 2,881 tons; in 1842, 50,398 tons; in 1843, 3,002 tons; in 1844, 104,251 tons; in 1845, 283,300 tons; in 1846, 89,203 tons; in 1847, 83,392 tons; in 1848, 71,414 tons; and in 1849, 83,438 tons.

IV. — *Crime and Police.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL OR BAILED, in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year 1849.

	Convictions.					Execution of Capital Sentences.					
	Offences.	Death.	Transportation for various periods.	Imprisonment and all lighter Punishments.	Insane.	Acquitted and discharged.	Executed.	Transportation for various periods.	Imprisonment for various periods.	Free Pardons.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.											
Offences against the Person	1,816	49	132	1,033	18	514	15	31	2	1	
Offences against Property with violence	2,076	13	723	853	2	483	—	13	—	—	
Ditto without violence	22,653	—	1,792	15,161	8	5,092	—	—	—	—	
Malicious offences against Property	293	4	94	46	—	149	—	3	—	1	
Forgery and offences against the currency	576	—	83	462	—	131	—	—	—	—	
Other offences	872	—	18	533	1	317	—	—	—	—	
	27,816	66	2,844	18,091	29	6,786	15	47	2	1	
IRELAND.											
Offences against the Person	5,275	31	76	1,746	12	3,407	15	19	2	12*	
Offences against Property with violence	2,682	2	423	738	1	1,518	—	2	5	4	
Ditto without violence	22,173	—	2,257	12,339	5	8,572	—	41	—	131	
Malicious offences against Property	707	1	178	138	1	389	—	1	—	—	
Forgery and offences against the currency	271	—	22	118	—	131	—	—	—	3	
Other offences	9,881	1	94	3,035	1	6,750	—	1	5	10	
	41,969	38	3,050	18,114	20	20,767	15	64	12	160	
SCOTLAND.											
Offences against the Person	1,006	5	23	693	8	277	4	1	—	—	
Offences against Property with violence	710	—	127	389	1	193	—	—	—	—	
Ditto without violence	2,134	—	178	1,710	6	440	—	—	—	—	
Malicious Offences against Property	72	—	4	37	—	31	—	—	—	—	
Forgery and Offences against the currency	160	—	27	87	4	42	—	—	—	—	
Other offences	275	—	10	181	1	80	—	—	—	—	
	4,357	5	369	3,100	20†	1,063	4	1	—	—	

* These commutations and pardons are for other sentences besides capital punishments.

† This number includes those outlawed as well as insane.

PRISON EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure on Prisons in Scotland for the Year ending June, 1849, was 55,470*l*.

The total Amount of Receipts for the SERVICE of the METROPOLITAN POLICE for the year ending December 31, 1849, was 442,518*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*. The total expenditure was 373,640*l*. 11*s*. 11*d*.; the balance in hand was 68,878*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*. The total rental of the district upon which the rate is computed, was 10,425,848*l*. The total Number of Persons employed was 5,492.

The total number of POLICE CONSTABLES for ENGLAND AND WALES is 2,724. The amount of expenditure was 195,783*l*. There are only 17 counties and 8 parts of counties in England (exclusive of those to which the Metropolitan Police extends) and 5 counties in Wales, in which the Police force is established.

The CONSTABULARY FORCE of IRELAND consisted on January 1, 1850, of 1 Inspector General, 4 Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General, 1 Receiver, 1 Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 18 Paymasters at headquarters; 35 County Inspectors, 247 Sub-Inspectors, 336 Head Constables, 1,751 Constables, 364 Acting Constables, 9,399 Sub-Constables; total, 12,758 men, and 353 horses. The total expense of the Force in 1849 was 563,697*l*. 9*s*. 7½*d*., of which the amount borne by the counties, cities, and towns of Ireland, was 39,926*l*. 4*s*. 3½*d*., the remainder being charged on the Consolidated Fund.

V.—*Poor Law.*

PAUPERS (In-door and Out-door) of all Classes, including Children, in receipt of Relief on July 1, 1849, and July 1, 1850, in 605 Unions and Parishes in ENGLAND and WALES; specifying the Increase or Decrease in the latter, as compared with the former Period.

	Unions.	Population in 1848.	1849.	1850.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bedford.....	6	112,379	7,366	6,899	..	467
Berks	12	190,367	12,369	12,046	..	323
Buckingham	7	138,255	11,060	10,927	..	133
Cambridge	9	171,848	14,496	13,268	..	1,228
Chester.....	9	344,860	13,768	13,408	..	360
Cornwall	13	340,728	21,076	18,688	..	2,388
Cumberland	9	177,912	8,213	8,123	..	90
Derby	9	242,786	8,176	7,129	..	1,047
Devon	17	430,221	34,418	31,388	..	3,030
Dorset	12	167,874	15,972	14,762	..	1,210
Durham	14	326,055	19,335	17,760	..	1,575
Essex.....	17	320,818	24,268	23,830	..	438
Gloucester	16	330,562	22,030	20,769	..	1,261
Hereford	8	110,675	8,061	8,028	..	33
Hertford	13	176,173	12,135	10,551	..	1,584
Huntingdon	3	55,573	3,724	3,662	..	61
Kent	27	534,882	31,289	31,721	432	..
Lancaster	28	1,719,306	91,731	81,482	..	10,249
Leicester	11	220,232	14,993	12,363	..	2,630
Lincoln	14	356,347	18,415	18,482	67	..
Middlesex.....	22	846,207	43,881	40,399	..	3,482
Monmouth	6	150,222	9,133	8,526	..	607
Norfolk	21	313,277	27,469	27,669	200	..
Northampton	12	199,104	13,383	12,929	..	454
Northumberland ..	12	265,988	16,975	17,712	737	..
Nottingham	9	270,719	11,729	11,272	..	457
Oxford	8	143,510	11,123	10,991	..	132
Rutland.....	2	23,150	1,020	1,052	32	..
Salop.....	13	191,052	9,665	9,631	..	34
Somerset	17	454,446	36,763	35,537	..	1,226
Southampton	23	268,989	21,961	21,190	..	771
Stafford.....	16	443,982	17,725	17,898	173	..
Suffolk	17	314,722	24,131	24,468	337	..
Surrey	19	523,238	29,524	26,525	..	2,999
Sussex	20	223,623	17,425	16,960	..	465
Warwick	12	358,244	22,368	14,350	..	8,018
Westmorland	3	56,469	2,968	2,999	31	..
Wilts.....	17	223,246	20,459	19,931	..	528
Worcester.....	13	336,108	17,256	16,675	..	581
York, East Riding	10	221,847	10,819	10,729	..	90
York, North Riding	15	180,643	8,645	8,481	..	164
York, West Riding	22	917,033	48,207	39,877	..	8,330
Total in England	563	13,423,672	812,523	761,087	2,009	56,445

	Unions.	Population in 1841.	1849.	1850.	Increase.	Decrease.
Anglesey	1	38,105	3,729	4,621	892	..
Brecon	4	55,399	3,277	3,350	73	..
Cardigan	5	75,136	5,943	5,818	..	125
Carmarthen	5	110,404	7,256	7,219	..	37
Caernarvon	4	86,728	8,304	8,196	..	108
Denbigh	3	68,483	4,889	4,562	..	327
Flint	2	64,355	5,504	5,365	..	139
Glamorgan	5	178,041	12,500	11,397	..	1,103
Merioneth	4	50,696	4,771	4,908	137	..
Montgomery	3	58,709	6,724	5,794	..	930
Pembroke	3	78,563	5,300	5,497	197	..
Radnor	3	19,554	2,017	1,894	..	123
Total in Wales..	42	884,173	70,214	68,621	1,299	2,892
Total.....	605	14,307 845	885,737	892,708	3,308	59,337

On July 1, 1849, the number of able-bodied adult paupers (male and female), receiving out-door relief (included in the above totals), was 147,294, of whom above 50,000 were widows; on July 1, 1850, the number receiving out-door relief was 124,348, of whom upwards of 51,000 were widows.

POOR-RELIEF.—In *England and Wales* there were in the receipt of relief on July 1, 1849, 885,737 persons, including children, as shown above; and on July 1, 1850, 829,708. A return of the sixth week in the quarter ending Lady-day of the years 1846 to 1850, gives the following results :—

	In-Door.	Out-Door.	Vagrants.	Total.
1846	111,369	702,937	15,227	829,533
1847	126,758	786,306	55,745	968,809
1848	140,138	881,165	33,378	1,054,681
1849	137,482	842,791	26,007	1,006,280
1850	129,255	809,911	16,220	955 386

The expenses for maintenance and out-relief for the half-year ending Lady-day 1849 were 2,013,318*l.*; for the half-year ending Lady-day 1850 they were 1 803,591*l.*

In *Scotland* the number of persons relieved, including casual poor, in the year ending May 1847 was 146 381, at an average cost of 2*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* each, and the amount of assessment was 405,971*l.*; in the year ending May 1849 the number relieved was 228,645, at an average cost of 2*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, and the assessment was 501,420*l.*

In *Scotland* the number of Poor on the registered roll during the year ending May 14, 1849, was 106,434, of whom 76,838 were females; of the total number on the roll 24,077 died within the year. There were 3,574 insane or fatuous persons, and 7,459 orphans or deserted children. The number of casual poor in the same period was 95,686.

In Ireland during four weeks ending March 30, there were relieved :

	1849.			1850.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Ulster	39,429	18,232	57,661	30,859	2,131	32,990
Munster ..	84,474	314,075	398,549	105,278	86,111	191,389
Leinster ..	45,547	85,572	131,119	49,819	22,664	72,503
Connaught	39,076	174,756	213,832	50,596	17,836	68,432
	208,526	592,635	801,161	236,552	128,762	365,314

The average weekly mortality of workhouse inmates in the month of March was 8.9 in a thousand in 1849, 5.5 in 1850. The expenses for the quarters ending March were 1849; 552,626*l.*, 1850, 355,199*l.* There was workhouse accommodation for 231,179 persons in 1849, and for 273,076 persons in 1850.

POOR RELIEF IRELAND. The following is the Amount of Relief given in the Workhouse, and as Out-door Relief, in the last month of each quarter, ending December, 1848, and March, June, and September, 1849.

	Dec. 1848.		March, 1849.		June, 1849.		Sept. 1849.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Ulster	36,416	9,558	39,433	18,232	42,349	19,335	26,316	1,994
Munster	74,680	187,557	81,484	314,075	98,019	397,419	62,796	95,537
Leinster	49,591	56,473	45,553	85,654	54,075	86,310	37,408	23,431
Connaught ..	37,482	7,262	39,076	174,756	43,481	255,131	31,244	60,877
	189,569	350,850	208,546	592,717	237,924	758,205	157,764	181,839

In June it will be seen there were close upon a million persons receiving relief out of a population of (in 1841) 8,168,632. The great decrease in the succeeding quarter is also remarkable.

The total Expenses for the Three Months ending Sept. 1849, were

	£	Population, 1841.
Ulster	60,474	2,362,530
Munster	206,865	2,429,946
Leinster	105,879	2,005,406
Connaught ..	122,703	1,370,750

The total Amount of Poor's Rate raised in Ireland, in the year ending September 1849, was £1,671,148. The total of expenses for the same period was £216,482.

For the quarter ending March, 1850, the Numbers and the Expense were as follows :—

	In.	Out.	Expense.
Ulster	30,859	2,131	£ 46,642
Munster ..	105,278	86,111	166,700
Leinster ..	49,819	22,684	86,256
Connaught	50,596	17,836	55,601
Total..	236,552	128,762	£355,199

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*ACCOUNT OF SUMS voted for CIVIL SERVICE for 1850.
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

British Museum	£44,514
Ditto Purchases	1,500
Steam Navigation to India	25,000
Professors—Oxford and Cambridge.....	2,006
Royal Dublin Society.....	6,000
Royal Hibernian Society	300
Royal Irish Academy.....	447
Belfast Academy.....	3,425
Public Education, Ireland	120,000
Inspectors of Anatomy, England	890
Ditto Ireland	470
School of Design	13,333
Universities of Scotland.....	8,582
University of London	2,560
Public Education, Great Britain	110,000
Museum of Economic Geology	11,000
National Gallery.....	1,500
Astronomical Expenses	5,570
Maynooth College	26,360
Colleges in Ireland	3,900
Ditto for Books.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	£388,357

PUBLIC AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Poor Law—Expense of the Administration of	214,417
Refuge for the Destitute	2,000
Charitable and other Allowances.....	13,200
Greenwich Hospital	20,000
Vaccine Establishment	2,000
Polish Exiles	7,486
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants	3,700
Protestant Dissenting Ministers, French Refugee Clergy- men, &c.	7,359
Ireland—Charitable Allowances, &c.	6,959
„ Hospital for Incurables	500
„ Foundling Hospital	1,372
„ House of Industry	10,150
„ Female Orphan House	1,300
„ Westmorland Lock Hospital	2,440
„ Lying-in Hospital	800
„ Dr. Stevens's Hospital	1,500
„ Board of Charitable Bequests	2,137
„ County Infirmaries	3,252
„ Fever Hospital	5,112
	<hr/>
	£305,684

PUBLIC WORKS.

Highland Roads and Bridges.....	5,000
Barracks in Regent's Park	5,400
Public Buildings	75,923
Houses of Parliament, rebuilding.....	109,900
Ditto temporary accommodation	3,515

British Museum Buildings.....	£ 38,223
Buckingham Palace, enlarging.....	26,000
Perth Prison	3,059
Public Walks	700
Harbours of Refuge, &c.	185,762
Holyhead Roads, Harbour, &c.	44,558
Lybster Harbour.....	3,000
Caledonian Canal.....	10,000
Ambassador's House, Paris, repairs.....	838
Ditto Constantinople, towards rebuilding	6,700
Monument to Lord Nelson.. ..	2,800
	<hr/>
	£510,978

POST-OFFICE.—The gross revenue of the Post Office for the year ending January 5, 1850, was 2,213,149*l.*; the cost of management, 1,307,248*l.*; the net revenue, after deducting charges other than management, was 840,787*l.* The number of MONEY ORDERS issued was 4,248,891, the amount of them being 8,152,643*l.* The amount of commission on the issue was 70,570*l.*; the amount of expense incurred was 70,248*l.* The total amount of the charge for packet service in the year was 748,296*l.*

The gross total number of LETTERS delivered in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, was, for the week ending Jan. 21, 1850, 6,593,127; for the week ending Feb. 21, it was 7,239,962, the highest number of any month in the last year; the increase is wholly in England.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—In the year 1847 (the latest return) the total amount of toll received on turnpike roads was, in *England*, 1,177,209*l.*, in *Wales*, 63,921*l.*; the total income, including statute labour, fines, &c., 1,317,088*l.*, of which 1,214,709*l.* was from tolls. The total expenditure was 1,331,714*l.*, of which 721,211*l.* was for repairs. The bond or mortgage debts amounted to 6,699,826*l.*, the total debts to 8,342,982*l.* The assets to 398,448*l.* The length of road maintained is not stated. The amount of toll on turnpike-trusts in England, from which mail-coaches, mail-carts, and horse-posts are exempted by Act of Parliament, is estimated for the year 1850 at 34,874*l.*

ROADS, Scotland.—By a return of the Statute Labour Trusts in Scotland, it is shown that in 1847 there were 12,607 miles of road under the management of the various trusts, exclusive of Dumfriesshire, which made no return. The amount of composition received in lieu of statute labour was, exclusive of the expense of collection, 81,226*l.*, and the amount expended on the roads 74,654*l.*

Of HIGHLAND ROADS there are 1,324 miles (including county and military roads) under the management of commissioners. They are in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Aberdeen, Nairn, Moray, Banff, Bute, and Argyle. On these roads there are 1,711 bridges. The average rate of expenditure for repair and inspection in 1849, was 8*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* per mile, but the floods of Nov. 1848 and

Jan. 1849 had greatly increased the cost for casualties, and in one or two cases want of funds had prevented the communication being restored.

RAILWAYS.—Number of passengers conveyed, and the number of miles open, in the United Kingdom, at the following dates, were :—

In the year ending June 30, 1845	2343	33,791,253
" " 1846	2765	43,790,983
" " 1847	3603	51,352,163
" " 1848	4478	57,965,070
" " 1849	5447	60,398,159
Half-year ending December 1849	6031	35,073,672

The amount of passenger-tax paid in 1843 was in England, 218,899*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* ; in Scotland, 19,009*l.* 15*s.* ; total, 237,909*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The total number of persons employed upon railways open for traffic on June 30, 1849, was 55,968 ; upon railways not yet open for traffic, 103,816 ; total, 159,634. There were at that date 1,504 miles in course of construction, and 5,132 miles authorised, but not in progress of construction.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—There were 208 accidents, by which 96 persons were killed and 112 injured, on all the Railways of Great Britain and Ireland, during the half-year ending December 31, 1849.

Of these there were

Killed.	Injured.
— passengers 54	from causes beyond their own control.
11 passengers 10	owing to their own misconduct or want of caution.
2 servants of companies or of contractors ..	3 from causes beyond their own control.
52 servants of companies or of contractors ..	37 owing to their own misconduct or want of caution.
28 trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants ..	7 by improperly crossing, or standing on the railway.
1 child, and 1	by an engine running off the rails, and entering a house.
2 suicides.	

LIGHTHOUSES.—There are 62 places lighted by the Trinity House Corporation, of which the gross amount of duties received in 1848 was 205,201*l.* ; the cost of maintenance was 79,485*l.*, other charges, including the establishment of new lights, reduced the surplus to 98,845*l.*, which has been applied to the "charitable and other purposes for which the said corporation has been established." There are 11 other places, purchased by the corporation and on which a debt is yet due of 714,648*l.* The gross amount of duty on these amounted to 118,297*l.* ; the charge for maintenance was 9,334*l.* ; the clear surplus was 82,000*l.*, which was applied in reducing the debt. In Ireland there are 58 (8 building) lighthouses, for which the total expenses were 56,354*l.*, and the total receipts, 57,924*l.*

BRITISH WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.—Return of the number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced since the abolition of slavery, to the end of 1849, exclusive of inter-colonial emigration.

Jamaica	14,519	St. Kitts	95
Trinidad	13,356	Nevis	427
British Guiana	39,043	Dominica	732
St. Lucia	665	Mauritius	106,638
St. Vincent.....	1,197		
Grenada	1,476		179,223
Antigua	1,075		

Of these 2,763 were from Great Britain. 2,698 of whom went to Jamaica. 128,000 came from the East Indies, of whom 105,795 went to the Mauritius. The number of liberated Africans is not given, but from Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast 11,682 immigrants came, chiefly to Jamaica, Trinidad, and Guiana.

SAVINGS BANKS.—On Nov. 20, 1849, the gross amount of all stock, annuities, &c., standing in the names of the commissioners, was, for Great Britain, 26,623,635*l.*; for Ireland, 1,031,588*l.*; on account of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, 1,952,300*l.* Total 29,607,523*l.* The number of individual depositors was 1,065,031; the Charitable Institutions and Friendly Societies amount to 22,323. The amount of the Fund for Military Savings Banks up to March 31, 1849, was 99,666*l.* belonging to 6,747 depositors. The deposits in the year had been 50,395*l.*, and the withdrawals were 43,361*l.*

NEWSPAPERS.—In the year ending Jan. 5, 1850, there were 160 LONDON NEWSPAPERS, in which appeared 886,108 advertisements; 232 English Provincial Newspapers, with 834,729 advertisements; 94 Scotch Newspapers, with 240,901 advertisements; and 117 Irish Newspapers, with 220,524 advertisements. The duty in England and Scotland is 1*s.* 6*d.*, in Ireland, 1*s.* on each advertisement; the total amount was 158,164*l.* The number of stamps issued were—in England, 66,159,502 at 1*d.*, and 10,309,233 at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; in Scotland, 6,288,205 at 1*d.*, and 205,000 at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; in Ireland, 6,345,227 at 1*d.*, and 38,843 at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

In the year 1849 the total amount of the GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS in the whole of IRELAND, was 1,319,050*l.*, allocated to the purposes of making new road, pipes, gullets, &c.; the repair of roads, pipes, &c.; building and repairing of Court or Sessions' Houses, Gaols, Bridewells, and Houses of Correction; the county portion of the expenses of the Police, and for payment of witnesses, salaries of County Officers; Public Charities, and other miscellaneous purposes. Of these the largest amounts were raised in Cork (127,705*l.*) and Tipperary (111,367*l.*) In 1848 the total amount was 1,261,446*l.*; in 1847, 1,165,258*l.* The amount has risen gradually and steadily for many years.

INCLOSURES, ENGLAND.—From the Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners, dated July 22, 1850, we find that Inclosures at 25 places in England and Wales have been made, including 29,176 acres, of which 34 acres have been allotted for exercise and recreation, and 103 acres as allotments for the labouring poor. The fifth annual report states that in the last five years the numbers of acres comprised in the applications for inclosure and conversion is 273,967.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.—Return of the Number of Parliamentary Electors of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the registrations of 1848-9 and 1849-50.

		1848-9.	1849-50.
ENGLAND:	Counties	466,060	461,413
	Cities and Boroughs ..	357,830	378,384
WALES:	Counties	37,492	36,984
	Cities and Boroughs ..	10,992	11,035
SCOTLAND:	Counties	48,603	48,456
	Cities and Boroughs ..	41,793	41,849
IRELAND:	Counties	37,514	31,832
	Cities and Boroughs ..	40,919	40,231
		<hr/> 1,041,203	<hr/> 1,050,187

In Ireland a return shows that the total number of tenements rated to the poor was 984,031 in the counties, and 114,644 in cities and boroughs. Of these in the counties 506,458 were rated under 5*l.*, and 227,590 at 12*l.* and upwards. In the cities and boroughs 50,999 were rated under 5*l.*, and 36,794 at 12*l.* and upwards. There were several returns on this subject, and they are not altogether consistent, but the variations are not important.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, *Ireland*.—The total receipts of thirty-one Municipal Boroughs in Ireland, for a year, the accounts however being made up to various periods of 1849, were £74,735 10*s.* 8½*d.* of which £31,518 4*s.* 11*d.* were those of Dublin only, and of this amount £13,301 17*s.* 11*d.* was derived from Pipe-water rent: the total expenditure for the same periods was £72,596 1*s.* 1¼*d.* of which that of Dublin amounted to £31,345 13*s.*

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—The number of Public Petitions presented in 1848 was 18,504 with 4,579,340 signatures. In 1849 there were 9,947 Petitions, with 1,334,367 signatures. But it must be observed that numerous Petitions are signed by individuals on behalf of public meetings; by moderators on behalf of presbyteries; by presidents, secretaries, or clerks, on behalf of bodies of persons, such as benefit societies, temperance societies and other associations, boards of guardians, &c.; and many are also presented under seal.

LUNATICS.—The Fourth Annual Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy gives the following, as the number of Insane Persons confined in County Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Persons in England and Wales, on Jan. 1, 1849.

	Total.	Private.		Pauper.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In County Asylums..	6,494	112	113	2,953	3,316
In Hospitals	1,135	359	422	176	178
Metropolitan Houses	3,137	582	595	781	1,179
Provincial Houses ..	3,794	824	752	1,065	1,153
	<hr/> 14,560	<hr/> 1,877	<hr/> 1,882	<hr/> 4,975	<hr/> 5,826

INCUMBENTS AND CURATES—By a return dated May 23, 1850, it is shown that there were in 1848, 11,611 benefices in England, of which 7,987 had glebe-houses. The total number of non-resident incumbents was 3,094; 1,525 in right of exemptions; 724 with licenses, 258 of which are granted for want or unfitness of the parsonage house; and 845 without license or exemption: in each class, however, there are many who perform the duties, amounting to 1,119 in the whole. The total number of curates serving benefices on which the incumbent is non-resident is 1,908; of these, 4 have stipends between 10*l.* and 20*l.*; 223 between 50*l.* and 60*l.*; the largest class, 393 is between 100*l.* and 110*l.*; and the highest contains 3 between 220*l.* and 230*l.* Of curates to resident incumbents there are 2,998; of these 6 have stipends between 10*l.* and 20*l.*; 252 between 50*l.* and 60*l.*; 940, again the largest class, between 100*l.* and 110*l.*; and the highest, 1, above 300*l.* and under 310*l.*

UNIVERSITIES.—Return of the Number of Students entered and taking degrees at Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity, Dublin. At Oxford the return is made up to Dec. 31, at Cambridge to Oct. 10, and at Trinity to July 8, in the years specified.

	Oxford.		Cambridge.		Trinity.	
	1848.	1849.	1847.	1848.	1848.	1849.
Entered on the Books	411	440	515	499	333	327
Candidates for B.A.	404	443	375	370	261	254
Passed Examination for Degree	304	307	351	335	241	242

VISITORS to the BRITISH MUSEUM in the Year 1849—

To the General Collection	979,073
To the Reading Room	70,371
To the Galleries of Sculpture, for purposes of study	6,804
To the Print Room	5,970

VISITORS admitted to the TOWER of LONDON in the Year ending 1849 and 1850—

1849	49,350	Jewel House	41,482
1850	45,474		

	1849.
HAMPTON COURT PALACE	168,195
BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW	137,865
PLEASURE GROUNDS, ditto (open only 4 months)	41,455
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Amount received at 6 <i>d.</i> each for viewing the chapels, &c.; the nave, transepts, and choir, being free	£ 968 8 6
ST. PAUL'S, the admission fee to the body of the Cathedral is 2 <i>d.</i> The amount received	430 3 8

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Report dated April 2, 1850, states that “the Board has to express its deep regret that the protective power of vaccination is still so much neglected, as to permit a frightful amount of mortality from small-pox in the United Kingdom.” During the past year 9,089 children had been vaccinated by surgeons appointed by them in the London Districts, and they had received returns of 114,190 cases vaccinated elsewhere with lymph supplied by them; they hence call attention to the “deplorable fact that a very large proportion of the children of the poorer classes in

the metropolis, and in England and Wales generally, but above all in Ireland, remain year by year without the benefit of vaccination." They also add that the practice of inoculation for the small-pox still continues, notwithstanding its legal prohibition; and they conclude with the expression of a desire for enlarged powers, either by municipal regulations or legislative enactments, for extending vaccination and suppressing the small-pox.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.—In a return, dated March 5, 1850, from the Board of Health, it is stated that 192 towns and districts containing a population of 1,969,915, have applied for inspection under the Public Health Act, and that 32 of them have embraced and are placed under the provisions of that act.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS, in 1848.
(England and Wales.)

	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.
Male.....	288,346	}	138,230	}	202,949
Female....	274,713	}		}	196,851
	<hr/> 563,059				<hr/> 399,800

Of the Births, 36,747 were illegitimate ; 18,580 Males, and 18,167 Females. Of the Marriages 43,166 men, and 62,771 women could not write, and signed the marriage registry with their marks.

MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.—The First Report of the Registrar General gives the following statement. The Act came into operation in April, 1845, but it does not extend to the marriages of Roman Catholics, who are estimated at 81 per cent. of the whole population.

	Total.	By Est. Church.	By Dissenters.
1845 last nine months....	6,114	4,118	1,996
1846	9,344	5,760	3,584
1847	6,943	4,321	2,622

The year 1847, by its falling-off in the number of marriages, marks the prevalence of the cholera and the disease in the potatoe-crop. Of the 6,114 marriages in 1845, 1,189 men and 2,223 women, signed with a mark ; the numbers similarly signing in 1846 were 1,688 men and 3,387 women; in 1847, 1,077 men, and 2,260 women ; more than half of the whole number.

In 1849 there were 9,493 marriages, of which 5,324 were in the established church, the remainder elsewhere, but chiefly in Presbyterian meeting-houses. 2,096 men and 3,922 women signed the registry with a mark.

EMIGRATION.—In the year ending December 31, 1849, there were 212,124 emigrants from England and Wales, of whom 153,902 embarked from Liverpool, a great proportion being from Ireland.

X.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1850.

[13—14 Victoriæ.]

Jan. (LORDS.) Parliament was opened by commission. The royal
 31. speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It commenced by expressing "the deep affliction caused to her Majesty by the death of Queen Adelaide," and after eulogizing the virtues of the deceased royal lady, announced the happy continuation of peace and amity between her Majesty and foreign powers. Referring to the "serious differences that had arisen between Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, respecting the treatment of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, it stated that "explanations had taken place between the Turkish and Imperial Governments, which had fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe that might have arisen out of those differences." It next stated that her Majesty had been engaged in communications with foreign states upon the measures that might be rendered necessary by the repeal of the Navigation Laws; dwelt with satisfaction on the measures of reciprocity granted by the United States and Sweden to British ships; and expressed a hope "that our example will lead to a great and general diminution of the obstacles that prevent a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world." The ravages of Cholera during the summer and autumn of last year formed the next topic. With reference to Ireland the speech recorded her Majesty's loyal reception in that country during her late visit; and dwelt with sympathy on "the effects of former years of scarcity," which "are still painfully felt" there, though these effects were "mitigated by the present abundance of food, and by the tranquillity that prevails." Having congratulated Parliament on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures, her Majesty "observed with regret the complaints" of the owners and occupiers of land; "lamented that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress;" but derived "sincere gratification at witnessing the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life, which cheapness and plenty had bestowed on the great body of her people." Economy in framing the estimates was recommended, and satisfaction at the present state of the revenue expressed. A measure providing "for the better government of the Australian colonies," would be laid before Parliament. Various measures for the improvement of Ireland were hinted at. Further progress in removing the evils that affect the health of her Majesty's subjects recommended, "both in the metropolis," and in other parts of the United Kingdom. The royal speech concluded with an acknowledgment of the "favour of Divine Providence in having hitherto preserved this kingdom from the wars and convulsions" that had, during the last two years, prevailed on the Continent of Europe.—Lord Brougham brought in a Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy; the Marquess of Lansdowne, a Bill for regulating Select Vestries. The Earl of Essex moved, and Lord Methuen seconded, the address; to which Earl Stradbroke proposed, and the Earl of Desart supported, an amendment expressive of regret for the distress prevailing among the agriculturists, "in consequence of recent legal enactments." This led to a discussion, after which the address was carried by a majority of 152 over 103.

(COMMONS.) The Hon. C. P. Villiers moved the address in reply to the throne, which was seconded by Sir James Duke. Sir J. Trollope moved, and Colonel Chatterton seconded, an amendment, similar to that proposed in the Lords. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in an able statistical speech opposed the amendment, which was supported by Mr. H. J. Herbert, Sir J. Walsh, and Mr. Grantley Berkeley. The debate was adjourned.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate upon the address was resumed by the Marquess of Granby, who supported the amendment, as did also Mr. Christopher, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Harris, and Mr. D'Israeli; Lord Norreys, Captain Pelham, Mr. M'Culloch, Mr. Labouchere, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Cobden, supported the address, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 311 over 192.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill to unite the offices of the Chief Registrar of the Courts of Bankruptcy, and the Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Bankrupts, which was read a first time. After an interesting conversation originated by Lord Stanley on the blockade of Greece by the British fleet, the Marquess of Lansdowne brought in a bill to amend the acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commission.

(COMMONS.) The blockade of Greece was made the subject of debate by Mr. M. Gibson, and subsequently by Mr. D'Israeli. Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Anstey having addressed the House, Lord Palmerston explained the cause of the blockade to be the refusal of the Greek Government to redress certain grievances. The noble lord also stated the present position of the negotiations respecting Schleswig-Holstein. On bringing up the report on the address to the throne, a long desultory debate on free trade, protection, the distress of the Irish, and their indifference to the question of protection, followed; after which the report was agreed to.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Registrar's Office Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time. Lord Brougham recommended the case of Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott to the merciful consideration of Government. The Marquess of Lansdowne promised to look into the case. On the motion of the Bishop of London a Bill was read a first time, to establish a Court of Appeal in suits instituted against the clergy for heresy and false doctrine. Lord Campbell brought in a Bill to alter the Scotch Law of Marriage. Lord Monteagle in moving for certain railway returns urged the necessity for a stringent Railway Audit Bill. Lord Granville stated that Ministers intended to bring in a bill on the subject.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Horsman, in moving a resolution, pledging the House to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry on the Ecclesiastical Commission to appoint *three paid Commissioners* for the management of the property under the commission, dwelt on the carelessness and extravagance of the commission, its bankruptcy, the dexterous swindling and elopement of its secretary, and explained the object of his motion to be the transference of all control over the pecuniary affairs of the commission to three new and paid members. Sir G. Grey, while he vindicated the conduct of some of the episcopal members of the commission, concurred in the opinion that its composition was awkward, and expressed his willingness to join in any proposition for its improvement; the honourable baronet in conclusion taunted Mr. Horsman with shrinking from stating in that House the accusation which, in a letter to his constituents, he had made against the Prime Minister and himself, namely, that they had been guilty of disingenuous, dishonourable, and deceitful conduct, with reference to passing through Committee clauses different from those which had been previously agreed upon. In the debate that followed Mr. E. Denison, the Chairman and Reporter of the Committee, urged the adoption of the recommendation in the report, but suggested the withdrawal of the present motion; Mr. Horsman replied and withdrew his motion, as he was given to understand that a bill on the subject had been introduced in the Upper House; and in the course of his speech took on himself the responsibility of his deliberately written statement, published in the newspapers, and affecting the characters of two of the Ministers of the Crown. Leave was given to Mr. Drummond to bring in a Bill to facilitate the Transfer of Real Property; to Mr. Moffatt to

bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to bankrupt Members of Parliament; and to Mr. Fagan to bring in a Bill to make Life Assurance Policies assignable at Law. Bills were then brought in by Mr. M. Gibson to establish County Financial Boards for the assessing and administration of County Rates, in order to enable the tenant farmer to have a voice in controlling the expenditure of the counties; by Mr. Halsey to amend the Rating of Small Tenements; by Mr. Anstey to consolidate and amend the Irish Fisheries Acts; by Mr. Monsell to amend the Irish County Cess Act of last Session; and by Mr. Frewen to amend the law relating to the holding of Benefices in Plurality.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The Hon. Mr. Lascelles brought up the answer to the address. In Committee of Supply the usual supplies to her

6. Majesty were voted. On the House resuming, the Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in the following Bills relating to Ireland: 1. For the regulation of Process and Practice in the Superior Courts of Common Law; 2. To simplify and improve the proceedings in the High Court of Chancery; 3. To improve the system of the Registration of Estates; and, 4. To amend the laws concerning Judgments. Mr. Hawes moved the re-appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in connexion with the administration and government of Ceylon. Mr. Baillie in referring to the labours of the Committee accused the Government of forcing its official supporters towards the end of the Session directly to negative the report of the Committee; passed a severe censure on the atrocities committed by the government of the colony; and accused the Ministry of a bold and unblushing attempt to baffle and defeat investigation in not procuring from Ceylon the attendance of witnesses required by the Committee. Mr. Hawes, in reply, defended the governors of Guiana and Ceylon and stated that several witnesses from Ceylon were now here ready to give evidence; that a large mass of documentary evidence was ready; and trusted that the House would allow the Committee to be re-appointed, promising that the inquiry should be carried out to the fullest extent. Mr. Hume censured in severe terms the cruelties committed on the oppressed natives of Ceylon; accused the Secretary of State of doing every thing in his power to cloak and cover the atrocities committed by Lord Torrington; complained of the intimidation and bribery of witnesses to prevent inquiry into an affair involving the shooting of 22 men, the banishment of 28, and the imprisonment of 66; nevertheless he would agree to the re-appointment of the Committee, convinced that an investigation must be had. Mr. D'Israeli followed on the same side, and concluded by moving an addition to the motion condemnatory "of the manner in which the Government had evaded the understanding arrived at last Session for the production of witnesses from Ceylon." Lord J. Russell defended himself and the Colonial Secretary from the charges advanced. After some remarks from Sir J. Graham and Mr. F. Maule, Mr. Bright suggested an amendment to Mr. D'Israeli's proposal, which, being looked upon by Lord J. Russell as a vote of censure, went to a division and was negatived by 140 to 68. Mr. Bright next moved that four persons named should be summoned as witnesses, and examined by the Committee; this proposal was also opposed by Lord J. Russell as a vote of censure on Government, and was rejected by 109 to 100. Six o'clock having now struck the House adjourned.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Registrar's Office Bankruptcy Bill went through Committee.

7. (COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck put a question to Lord J. Russell respecting the charge made by Mr. Horsman in his letter to his constituents. Lord J. Russell complained of the question being put without notice, seeing that it amounted to an attack upon his personal and ministerial character;

and explained that the charge was founded on a totally mistaken view of the facts. Sir G. Grey, with much warmth, expressed surprise that the subjects had been left unmentioned before the end of last Session, and kept for a "winter letter" to Mr. Horsman's constituents. Mr. Horsman reiterated, avowed, and was prepared to prove, the charge. Lord J. Russell said the proper way was to ask for a Committee of Inquiry. The subject then dropped. Mr. P. Scrope's motion for leave to bring in a bill to exempt the houses of the poor from local taxation, was negatived without division. Lord D. Stuart raised a debate upon Hungary by moving for papers. Mr. Macgregor then moved, and Mr. Hume seconded, a resolution transferring to Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, and Hammersmith the dormant memberships of the disfranchised borough of Sudbury. The motion was opposed by Sir G. Grey and withdrawn. Mr. S. Wortley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to legalize Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. After a short discussion the motion went to a division and was carried by 149 to 65. The Bill was accordingly brought in, as was also a Bill by Sir J. Pakington, to extend summary jurisdiction in cases of larceny; and another by Mr. Parker to repeal 6 Geo. IV., for encouraging the capture and destruction of piratical ships. Mr. Anstey's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain penal statutes against Roman Catholics was opposed by Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Law, and on a division lost by 77 to 72. The Irish County Cess Bill passed through Committee.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Registrar's Office Bankruptcy Bill was read a
8. third time and passed. Lord Brougham's Bankruptcy Act Amend-
ment Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Horsman gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to inquire into the truth of his charges against the Government. On the motion of Lord J. Russell the House went into Committee to take into consideration the subject of the Australian colonies, and to receive a statement of the colonial policy of the Government, when the noble lord stated the outlines of his intended system of colonial policy, and concluded by moving a resolution on which to found a Bill. After a short discussion the resolution passed. The Irish County Cess Bill was read a third time and passed. Leave was then given to Sir W. Somerville to bring in a Bill to restrain Party Processions in Ireland; and to the Solicitor General for a bill to enable persons having limited interests in land in Ireland to make building and improving Leases; and another for the better administration of Irish Charitable Trusts.

(LORDS.) The Irish Masters in Chancery Bill was read
Feb. a first time. Lord Stanley originated a conversation on the
11. blockade of Greece, during which the Marquess of Lansdowne stated that Government had accepted the "mediation," not the "arbitration," of France in the difference with Greece. The noble marquess then moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the object of which he stated to be to make the construction of the commission more effective by appointing two paid commissioners. After a few remarks from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of London, and Lord Stanley, the second reading was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Lord Ashley having interposed as mediator between Lord J. Russell and Mr. Horsman succeeded in eliciting mutual satisfactory explanations from both parties, and so the matter dropped. On the motion for naming the Ceylon Committee, Lord John Russell read a letter contradicting a statement made by Mr. Baillie during the previous debate on this subject. After a rather warm debate the names were agreed to. The Pirates Head Money Repeal Bill was read a second time. In a committee of the whole House, Mr. Labouchere moved resolutions, 1st, for the Improvement of the

Condition of the Masters, Mates, and Seamen in the Merchant Service; 2nd, for the Regulation of the Merchant Seamen's Fund; and, 3rd, for an improved System of the Measurement of the Tonnage of Merchant Shipping. The resolutions were passed, and leave given to bring in Bills founded on them. Sir W. Somerville then obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish all franchise in Ireland resting on occupation, and to substitute for it a simple Rating Qualification, fixing the value at 8*l.*; and in cases of tenants-for-life of fee simple, at 5*l.*; the honourable baronet also got leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of Irish elections and increase the number of Polling Places. On the motion of Sir G. Grey a committee was appointed to inquire into the discipline in the prisons of England and Wales.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Irish County Cess Bill was read a second time.
12. A Bill for shortening the Language of Acts of Parliament, brought in by Lord Brougham, was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Courts Process and Practice Bill was read a second time. The motion for the second reading of the Irish Chancery Court Reform Bill was opposed by Mr. Turner, who proposed to send it to a select committee. The debate was proceeding when the House was counted out.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a Bill
13. for the better management of Highways. The Select Committee on Army and Ordnance Expenditure was appointed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Ewart obtained leave to bring in a Bill
Feb. enabling town councils to establish Public Libraries. Mr. Fagan

14. moved for a committee of the whole House to inquire into the grievance of Ministers' Money in Ireland. Sir G. Grey moved the previous question, which, on a division, was carried by 96 to 76. Mr. Adderley moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal that part of 5 Geo. IV. which empowers the Queen and Privy Council to determine the places to which felons should be transported. The motion was opposed by Government, and, on a division, rejected by 110 to 38. Mr. Pusey obtained leave to bring in a Bill to improve the relation between Landlord and Tenant in England and Wales.

(LORDS.) In reply to the Earl of Mountcashel, who brought
Feb. under their lordships' notice the outrages committed on the female
15. emigrants to Australia by the crew of the "Indian" emigrant ship, Earl Grey stated that the matter should be inquired into with the utmost rigour.

(COMMONS.) In a Committee of the whole House, Lord J. Russell entered into a detailed account of the origin of the distress which called for the advances made to Irish unions. He noticed among the brightening prospects of that country the cessation of famine and the clearance of the country by emigration and death; the revival of a spirit of industry and enterprise; the decrease in the expenditure upon pauperism for the four months ending January 4, 1850, amounting to 188,000*l.*; the diminution from 557,284 to 118,940 in the number of out-door paupers relieved in January 1849 and January 1850 respectively. Ireland could now provide for the future, but could not repay the past. Of the various advances made from the Treasury since 1839 for Irish workhouses and relief, a gross sum of 4,483,000*l.* was still unpaid; he now proposed to consolidate this total, and to allow forty years for its gradual repayment, no interest to be taken on such portions of the loan as were heretofore free from that charge. In order to release from their liabilities ten distressed unions in which the workhouse property had been seized for debts due to contractors and others, the noble lord proposed a further loan of 300,000*l.* Of the rate-in-aid advance

of 250,000*l.* made last year, 150,000*l.* had been repaid; and a further sum now in hand he proposed to devote to certain temporary services required during the period of transition to the new electoral districts. Society in Ireland appeared on the brink of a great and salutary change; the relations of landlord, tenant, and labourer, were becoming assimilated to those of more civilized lands; agrarian crime had diminished; and the best prospects existed for the ultimate condition of the people. The noble lord concluded by moving the consideration of certain resolutions embodying the substance of his speech. After a long desultory conversation, the propositions were agreed to, and the House resumed. The Irish Party Processions Suppression Bill was then read a second time. The dropped debate on the Irish Chancery Reform Bill was resumed. Mr. J. Stuart's amendment to read the bill a second time this day six months gave rise to much discussion, and was ultimately withdrawn. The Bill was then read a second time. The motion for going into committee on the Registrar's Office Bankruptcy Bill was negatived by 61 to 57. A Bill was brought in for assimilating the Civil Bill Process in Irish Boroughs to that in Counties.

(*LORDS.*) The Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Bill was

Feb. read a second time. Lord Stanley in moving for papers, brought

18. under their lordships' notice the dismissal by the Irish Lord Lieutenant of the Earl of Roden from the Irish magistracy for his conduct respecting the investigation of the Dolly's Brae massacre. The Earl of Clarendon, in an elaborate speech, justified his conduct. After some remarks from Earl Roden, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Brougham, the Marquess of Clanricarde, and Lord Stanley, the motion was agreed to.

(*COMMONS.*) On the motion for the second reading of the Australian Colonies Government Bill, a long debate took place on the principles of the measure, in which Mr. Scott, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Roebuck, Lord J. Russell, Mr. F. Peel, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hawes, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Adderley, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Wyld, and Mr. Stanford, took part. The bill was then read a second time. An Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill and a Commons Inclosure Bill were brought in by Government.

Feb. (*LORDS.*) The Railway Abandonment Bill was read a second

19. time, and a bill presented by the Earl of Glengall for facilitating the Transfer of Land in Ireland, a first time.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. D'Israeli having presented a petition from Great Marlow setting forth the difficulties under which the proprietors of real property laboured in consequence of the undue burdens imposed upon them and of the operations of free trade, and praying for the restoration of protection, proceeded in an elaborate speech to move for a committee of the whole House to consider resolutions for the remission of taxes on real property—1, by furnishing the establishment charges connected with the relief and maintenance of the poor from the general revenue of the country; 2, by defraying from the consolidated fund the rates levied under the machinery of the poor law for the registration of births and deaths, the preparation of the jury and borough lists, for the maintenance of the police, &c.; and, 3, the transference to the general revenue of the charge for the relief of casual poor. The motion led to a debate on protection and free trade, and was adjourned. Mr. P. Wood brought in a Bill to substitute Religious Affirmations for Oaths in certain cases. The Irish Judgments Bill was read a second time. The Irish Party Processions Bill passed committee.

(*COMMONS.*) The second reading of the Bankrupt and Insol-

Feb. vent Members Bill was opposed by Mr. Goulburn, who moved
20, the second reading this day six months. The amendment went to

a division, and was carried by 73 to 34; the bill was consequently lost. Mr. Halsey moved the second reading of the Small Tenements Rating Bill. Mr. P. Scrope opposed the Bill, and moved the second reading this day six months. After a short discussion the house divided, and the second reading of the Bill was carried by 182 to 2. Mr. Frewen's Benefices in Plurality Bill, the object of which was to prevent any clergyman from holding two benefices unless they adjoined each other; and Sir J. Pakington's Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, were severally read a second time, as was also Mr. Southeron's Tenants at Rack Rent Relief Bill.

(**LOARDS.**) The Slave Trade Committee of last session was *Feb.* re-appointed. The Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Bill passed 21. committee. The Railway Abandonment Bill was referred to a

Select Committee. The Marquess of Lansdowne laid on the table the report of the commission on Intramural Burial. The Earl of Desart moved resolutions condemnatory of out-door relief in Ireland, and for a return to the original law of 1838. This motion led to a debate, and was subsequently withdrawn, the Marquess of Lansdowne having moved the order of the day.

(**COMMONS.**) Mr. M. Milnes brought in a Bill for the correction and improvement of Juvenile Offenders. The adjourned debate on Mr. D'Israeli's motion was resumed by Mr. Stafford, who supported the resolution, as did also Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Buck, and Mr. G. Berkeley; they were opposed by Sir J. Graham, Mr. J. Wilson, Sir Robert Peel (who expressed his conviction that protection was unattainable), and Lord J. Russell. Mr. D'Israeli having replied, the house divided; for going into committee 252, against 273.

(**LOARDS.**) The Royal Assent was given by commission to the *Feb.* Irish County Cess Bill. Lord Brougham's Criminal Law Con- 22. solidation Bill was read a second time.

(**COMMONS.**) The British Electric Telegraph Bill was read a second time, as were also the Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bill, the Commons Inclosure, the Irish Polling Places Increase, and Estates Leasing Bills. A Bill brought in by Lord J. Russell, for the better management of the woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown, and another by Sir W. Somerville, to prohibit the payment of wages in certain cases in Ireland otherwise than in the current coin of the realm, were read a first time.

(**LOARDS.**) After some remarks from Lord Minto in reply to *Feb.* Lord Brougham, respecting the cases of Commander Pitman, 25. Lieutenant Graham, and Mr. Elliot, their lordships went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. On an amendment, moved by Earl Powis, to clause 12, which as it now stood would, it was alleged, prevent the creation of new bishoprics, the committee divided, and the amendment was carried against Ministers by 31 to 26. For clause 15 the Bishop of Salisbury moved the substitution of another, which was carried by 21 to 19. Some clauses were added to the Bill on the suggestion of the Bishop of Oxford.

(**COMMONS.**) On the order of the day for going into committee on the Irish Parliamentary Suffrage Bill, Mr. D'Israeli urged the postponement of the measure. After some discussion, Lord J. Manners moved the consideration of the Bill that day three weeks. This amendment was rejected by 185 to 115. During the evening seven divisions subsequently took place on motions, the object of which was to delay the measure: on all of these the Government had large majorities, but were at last obliged to give way. Bills brought in by Sir W. Somerville requiring the abstracts of Irish

turnpike roads and bridges to be annually laid before Parliament; by Admiral Dundas for the improvement of Greenwich; and by Mr. C. Lewis for the consolidation of the offices of the Registrar of Public Carriages and Commissioner of Police, were read a first time.

(*LORDS.*) The Earl of Mountcashel, in moving for papers, brought under their lordships' notice the atrocious misconduct of the surgeons and other officers of emigrant ships to Australia.

26. Earl Nelson brought in a Bill to regulate the appointment of Chaplains in Foreign Parts.

(*COMMONS.*) Lord R. Grosvenor, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Annual Certificate Duty, originated a debate, which was adjourned. Mr. W. J. Fox moved for leave to bring in a Bill to promote Secular Education. Mr. Slaney having seconded the motion, an interesting conversation followed, after which leave was given to bring in the Bill. Mr. Fitzroy obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the County Courts to cases involving a sum of 50*l.* Mr. Hume made a motion for the remission of the duty on bricks and timber used in the construction of cottages, which was afterwards, by leave, withdrawn. Bills for the regulation of railway traffic and to amend the highway laws of South Wales were brought in. Mr. Lacy moved for leave to bring in a Bill to promote Extramural Interments, by giving railway companies the power to have cemeteries; the further consideration of this subject was postponed. The Commons' Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed. The Irish Boroughs' Civil Bill Process Bill passed through committee.

Feb. (*COMMONS.*) Mr. J. S. Wortley moved the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Sir F. Thesiger opposed the Bill at great length, and moved the second reading this day six months. The debate was adjourned.

Feb. (*LORDS.*) The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was reported with amendments. The Irish Party Processions Bill was read a second time.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the national representation by extending the franchise to all resident occupiers or lodgers of twelve months who have been duly rated to the poor; to enact voting by ballot; triennial parliaments; an increase in the number of representatives; and the abolition of the property qualification of members. Sir J. Walmsley, in an eloquent speech, seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. P. Wood, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. B. Osborne, opposed by Mr. Drummond and Lord J. Russell, and on a division, lost by 242 against 96. A Bill was brought in by Mr. Aglionby, to effect the enfranchisement of lands under Copyhold Tenure. Mr. F. Maule brought in a Bill to simplify the titles by which Scotch congregations hold real property for the purposes of religious worship or education.

March (*COMMONS.*) The House, in committee on the Irish Parliamentary Suffrage Bill, discussed several verbal amendments to clause I; on coming to that part of the clause which proposed an 1. rating as the qualification for the suffrage, Mr. G. A. Hamilton moved to substitute a rating at 15*l.*, which, after a spirited debate, was rejected by 213 over 144. Clause I passed, and the House resumed. The Irish Registration of Deeds was read a second time. In Committee of Supply a vote of 17,000,000 of Exchequer bills was taken. Mr. Headlam brought in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Conveyance of Real Property.

March (*LORDS.*) Lord Gough took the oaths and his seat. The Earl of Granville brought in a Bill to secure an independent and continuous Auditing of Railway Accounts by means of a permanent central board. Lord Stanley originated a discussion on the management

clauses of the National Education Committee; after which the Irish Party Processions Bill passed through committee, and the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) In committee on the Irish Parliamentary Suffrage Bill, Mr. Reynolds's amendment on clause 6, to reduce the borough qualification from 8*l.* to 5*l.*, was rejected by 142 to 90. The Chairman then reported progress. The Metropolitan Public Carriages Registration Bill was read a second time, as were also the Irish Turnpike Road and Bridge Trusts, and the Scotch Titles of Religious Congregations Bills.

March (LORDS.) The Commons Inclosure Bill, and, on the motion
5. of Lord Brougham, a Bill for the Removal of Obstructions in the Scotch Corn Trade, were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Slaney's motion for a Standing Committee to report on plans "for the social improvement of the working classes," was, after some discussion, withdrawn. Mr. Mackinnon moved for "a Select Committee to ascertain the most expeditious mode of Postal Communication between London and Paris," which was agreed to with the addition of the words "and the north of Europe." Alderman Sidney's motion for leave to bring in a Bill "to abolish fines and stamp duties on the admission of free-men into corporations," was opposed by the Attorney General, and negatived without division. Mr. Mitchell moved for a committee on the Timber Duties, "with the view of remitting the duty on all wood used in shipbuilding;" the motion, after a debate, went to a division, and was carried by 45 to 32.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. Fagan having withdrawn his Irish Boroughs
6. Civil Bills Bill, the Affirmation Bill was read a second time. The adjourned debate on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was resumed, and after a long discussion the second reading was carried by 182 to 130.

March (LORDS.) Lord Londesborough and Lord Overstone took the
7. oaths and their seats. A bill to prevent Sunday Trading was, on the motion of the Earl of Harrowby, read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

(COMMONS.) Mr. P. Scrope moved the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of the Kilrush Union. The motion was opposed by Government and rejected by 76 to 63. Mr. H. Berkeley's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to enact Voting by Ballot was negatived by 121 to 176. Bills were then brought in by Lord Melgund to reform and extend the Scotch School Establishment; by Mr. P. Wood to prevent Vestry or other Meetings in Churches; by Mr. Adair, to provide a more equitable distribution of the charge for the Relief of the Poor in Cities and Towns; and by Mr. Baines to amend the Act of 1845 relating to the support of Union Schools. The Metropolitan Public Carriages Registrar Bill passed through Committee.

March (LORDS.) The Irish Party Processions Bill was read a third
8. time and passed.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Reynolds, Lord J. Russell intimated that Government intended to abolish the office of Irish Lord Lieutenant. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the army estimates, Mr. Cobden moved resolutions for the reduction of the annual expenditure to the amount in 1835. A long debate followed, after which the motion was lost by 272 to 89. The House then went into committee, but no progress was made. On resuming, the Real Property Conveyance Bill was read a second time; and the Irish Turnpike Road and Bridge Trusts Bill passed through Committee.

March (LORDS.) Earl Granville having moved the second reading of
 11. the Railway Audit Bill, Lord Stanley detailed the provisions of a Bill which had been drawn up on the same subject by delegates of some of the great railway companies; the Bill passed the second reading on the understanding that both Bills should be referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) In committee of supply on the army estimates, Mr. Hume moved a reduction in the number of the land forces. A long discussion followed, after which the amendment was lost by 223 to 50; the vote was then agreed to, as was also a vote of £1,700,000 for the expense of the land forces. Sir F. Baring then brought forward the navy estimates, and concluded by proposing a vote of 39,000 men for the naval service. Mr. Hume moved that the number be 31,400, the average for the six years ending with 1839; this amendment was negatived by 117 to 19. The vote was then agreed to, and the House having resumed, the Metropolitan Carriages Registration Bill was read a third time, and Lord J. Russell brought in a Bill to reduce the salaries of the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas to 8,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* respectively.

March (LORDS.) Lord Redesdale in presenting petitions for agricul-
 12. tural protection raised a debate on the existing distress among farmers, in which the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Earl Grey, took part.

(COMMONS.) Mr. H. Drummond proposed a resolution enforcing the necessity of reducing the expenditure, on the ground that the present weight of taxation depressed all classes by diminishing the fund at liberty for the employment of productive labour. A long debate followed, during which Sir R. Peel, who opposed the motion, but, nevertheless, like almost all the speakers on both sides, concurred in the necessity for retrenchment, and believed that "some risk of loss in case of hostilities ought to be incurred for the sake of alleviating the burdens that would otherwise crush the energies of the country." The resolution was negatived by 190 to 156. On the motion of Mr. P. Wood a committee was appointed to search for precedents bearing on the case of the admission of Baron Rothschild to the House of Commons. Mr. Deedes brought in a Bill to amend the Parish Constables Act. In committee on the Irish Process and Practice Bill the clauses up to 10 were agreed to. On resuming the Irish Turnpike Road and Bridge Trusts Bill was read a third time and passed.

March (COMMONS.) The second reading of the County Rates Expen-
 13. diture Control Bill was opposed by Sir J. Pakington, who moved an amendment which gave rise to an interesting discussion on the principle of the Bill, namely, the formation of county financial boards, consisting of magistrates and elected guardians in equal numbers, and was then withdrawn. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee. The second reading of Mr. Ewart's Libraries and Museums Bill was carried by 118 to 101.

March (LORDS.) Earl Grey, in a clear statesmanlike speech, in which
 14. he reviewed at considerable length the whole system of secondary punishment, moved the second reading of the Convict Prisons Bill. The Bill was read a second time without observation.

(COMMONS.) Lord Ashley moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to declare the intentions of the Legislature in respect of the hours and mode of working under the Factory Act," the object being to interdict the shift and relay system in factories. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Edwards, a discussion followed, after which leave was given. The Scotch Religious Congregations Titles Bill passed through Committee. A Bill with a similar title for England and Wales was brought in by Mr. Peto. The motion for the second reading of the Highways Bill gave rise to a short discussion, and

was carried on a division by 144 to 55. The Chief Justices Salaries Bill was then read a second time, and several clauses of the Irish Process and Practice Bill were agreed to in Committee.

March (LORDS.) Explanations relating to the dispute with Greece having been given by the Marquess of Lansdowne in reply to Lord Stanley, the Earl of Mountcashel, in moving for a return of the penalties inflicted under the Passengers Act, called their lordships' attention to the abuses systematically practised on board emigrant vessels, with particular reference to the brutality of certain surgeons, and the treatment of female passengers in vessels to Australia. The return was ordered.

(COMMONS.) The House having gone into Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the financial statement of the year. The income of the year ending the 5th of April next might be safely set down at 52,789,000*l.*; the expenditure was 50,533,651*l.*, leaving a total surplus of 2½ millions, instead of 104,000*l.*, as anticipated in last year's budget. Having stated the manner in which this surplus originated, the right honourable gentleman entered upon the financial prospects of the coming year, estimating the grand total of the receipts at 52,285,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 50,613,582*l.*; certain votes to be proposed this Session would bring down the difference so as to leave a probable surplus of 1½ million for the year ending April 5, 1851. With regard to the disposal of this surplus, 750,000*l.* would be applied to the reduction of the public debt; the brick duty amounting to 450,000*l.* would be wholly remitted, and a reduction on the stamp duties on leases to the gross amount of 300,000*l.* would be made. The surplus on the present year the right honourable gentleman proposed to preserve in hand, so as to enable him to make loans for drainage, and other land improvements, of 2,000,000*l.* to England and Scotland, and to Ireland 200,000*l.* for land improvements, and 800,000*l.* to complete works of arterial drainage. A long desultory debate followed, after which a vote of supply amounting to 9,200,000*l.* was agreed to, as were also several items of the army and navy estimates.

March (LORDS.) On the motion of the Earl of Carlisle the Commons Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord Brougham laid on the table certain resolutions relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the House and the Judicial Committee.

(COMMONS.) The 8,000,000*l.* Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed. In Committee on the Stamp Duties a resolution was agreed to, embodying the reductions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The House then resumed, but immediately after again went into Committee, and agreed to a resolution authorizing the advance of 3,000,000*l.* on loans, for the improvement of landed property in the United Kingdom. The Irish Parliamentary Suffrage Bill was further considered in Committee. The Court of Common Pleas Fees Bill was read a second time. The Brick Duties Repeal Bill was read a first time.

March (LORDS.) The Railway Abandonment Bill having been read a third time and passed, Lord Brougham stated certain objections against Hyde Park being chosen for the site of the Exhibition buildings in 1851.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hutt in an able argumentative speech moved for "an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to direct immediate negotiations to be entered upon for releasing this country from treaty engagements with Foreign States, for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of Africa, to suppress the traffic in slaves." Mr. Baillie having seconded the motion, a long discussion followed. Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Labouchere, Captain Pechell, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Cardwell, and Lord J. Russell (who uttered a very pious peroration) opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. G. Berkeley,

Mr. Anstey, Lord H. Vane, Lord R. Grosvenor, and at great length by Mr. Gladstone. The motion was lost by 252 to 154. The Factories Bill was read a second time; the Scotch Congregations Titles Bill a third time.

March (COMMONS.) The Small Tenements Rating Bill passed through
20. Committee. On the motion for going into Committee on the Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. Law moved that the Bill be divided into two Bills; after a short discussion on the principle of the Bill, Mr. Law's motion was carried by 124 to 54.

March (LORDS.) The Scotch Religious Congregations Titles Bill was
21. read a first time. The Irish Turnpike Roads and Bridge Trusts Bill, and the Metropolitan Public Carriages Registrar Bill, passed Committee, and were reported.

(COMMONS.) Mr. L. King moved a resolution for diminishing the restrictions on the free transfer, and the greater distribution, of landed property; the motion, which gave rise to an interesting conversation, was negatived by 110 to 52. The Pirates Head Money Repeal Bill passed Committee.

March (LORDS.) After an interesting and lively conversation between
22. Lords Brougham, Overstone, and Stanley, on the subject of the Industrial Exhibition in 1851, the Duke of Argyle, in a lucid and succinct speech, brought under their lordships' notice the question of national education in Scotland. The Earl of Mountcashel then made a motion respecting the flogging of women on board the emigrant ship *Sobraon*, which, after some remarks from Earl Grey, was negatived without division.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Australian Colonies Government Bill, Mr. Mowatt moved as an amendment to clause 2, that "the Crown should not have the power of nominating one-third of the Members of the Legislative Council;" the amendment was negatived by 165 to 77. Mr. Walpole then moved an amendment involving the question "whether there should or should not be two Houses of Legislature in the Australian colonies," his object being to secure for the colonies institutions similar to those of the mother country. The motion led to a long and interesting debate, during which the Government proposal of a single legislative chamber was supported by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hume, Mr. Labouchere, the Earl of Arundel, and Lord J. Russell; the amendment was supported by Mr. F. Scott, Mr. A. Hope, Sir W. Molesworth (who gave an outline of a legislature consisting of two branches, both elective in origin and conservative in principle), Mr. F. Peel, and Mr. Gladstone. The Committee then divided, for the amendment 147, against it 198. Sir W. G. Craig obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the erection of a National Gallery in Edinburgh.

March (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given to several Bills. On
25. the motion of Lord Brougham the Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill was read a second time. Their lordships then adjourned to the 11th of April.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Trelawny moved for a Committee to inquire into the management of the estates of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, which after a debate was negatived without a division. In Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates several votes on account were then agreed to. On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Chief Justices Salaries Bill, a desultory conversation took place, several members urging the postponement of the measure till the Select Committee of which Lord J. Russell had given notice should have made its report; this proposal not being acceded to, Mr. Spooner moved the adjournment of the Committee till the 12th of April, which was negatived by 100 to 51. The House then went into Committee, and on clause 1, Mr. Henley submitted an amendment "that the salary be 7,000*l.* instead of 8,000*l.*," which after considerable discussion was negatived by 86 to 38. On bringing up the report on the Brick Duties

Repeal Bill, Mr. Hayter introduced clauses, allowing a drawback on stocks in hand, which were agreed to. The School Districts Contribution Bill and the Pirates Head Money Repeal Bill, were read a third time and passed. The 9,200,000*l.* Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. Hume moved for a return of "the receipts
26. and expenditure of the Royal Academy in each year since 1836," and argued against the proposed Government grant to that body. The motion, after a short debate, went to a division, and was lost by 47 to 19. The Religious Congregations Titles Bill was read a second time; and the House adjourned to April 8.

April (COMMONS.) As an amendment on the motion for going into
8. Committee of Supply, Captain Boldero moved a resolution the object of which was to obtain decent accommodation for assistant-surgeons in her Majesty's navy. Admiral Dundas, on the part of the Government, opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. Hume. The House then decided by 48 to 40 against going into Committee, and the resolution was put and agreed to. The House having gone into Committee, the Ordnance Estimates were moved by Colonel Anson. The House subsequently went into Committee on the Navy Estimates, several items of which were agreed to; an amendment, proposed by Colonel Sibthorp, for the reduction of the salaries of the six Lords of the Admiralty from 9,900*l.* to 5,800*l.* a year having been negatived by 110 over 33; and another proposed by Mr. Hume for saving 10,000*l.* a year in the dockyard expenses having been rejected by 66 over 15; the Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time. Sir W. Somerville brought in a Bill to promote the Public Health in Ireland; Mr. C. Lewis a Bill to amend the laws relating to Parochial Assessments in England.

April (COMMONS.) Lord Duncan's motion for the repeal of the Win-
9. dow Tax was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the score of revenue; it was supported by Lord D. Stuart, Sir G. R. Pechell, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Hume (who stated that the abolition of the worse than useless African squadron, with proper economy in the public departments, would save a sum equal to the amount of this tax), and Lord R. Grosvenor. The House then divided—for the motion 77, against it 80. The Solicitor General then obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide more ample and effectual securities for Advances to Purchasers of Irish Encumbered Estates. The reports on Supply having been brought up and agreed to, the Brick Duties Repeal Bill was read a third time, as also was the Charitable Trusts Bill.

April (COMMONS.) On the motion for the second reading of the
10. County Courts Extension Bill, Sir G. Grey moved, and Mr. Law seconded, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months; but the House, after a short discussion, affirmed the second reading by 144 to 67. On the motion for going into Committee on Mr. Ewart's Public Libraries and Museums Bill, Colonel Sibthorp moved, as an amendment, the postponement of the Committee for six months; this amendment was rejected by 99 to 64; the House then went into Committee, but no progress was made. The Parish Constables Bill was read a second time, the Exchequer Bills (9,200,000*l.*) Bill a third time, and passed.

April (COMMONS.) The Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bill was
11. further considered in Committee: clauses 38 to 121 inclusive, and the schedule of the bill, were, after some discussion, agreed to, and the House having resumed, the chairman reported progress. On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the Irish Distressed Unions Bill was read a second time. The Stamp Duties and the Highways Bills were committed *pro formâ* for the purpose of introducing amendments. The Irish Judg-

ments Bill was read a third time and passed, the Scotch Court of Session Bill a second time. The Attorney General brought in a Bill to amend the law relative to Pleading and Practice in the Courts at Westminster; Mr. Hayter, the Annual Indemnity Bill.

April (LORDS.) Lord Campbell having brought in a Bill to Amend
12. Special Pleading, the Convict Prisons Bill was, after a short debate, read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell moved for a Select Committee on ministerial, judicial, and diplomatic salaries. Mr. D'Israeli moved an amendment, the purport of which was, that the House was already in possession of the information requisite to revise and regulate the public salaries, and that it was the duty of Government forthwith to introduce measures to effect reduction in the national establishments. The amendment gave rise to a long debate, and was negatived on a division by 250 over 159; the original motion was then agreed to. Mr. Horsman's proposal to extend the inquiry to incomes of ecclesiastical dignitaries having been rejected by 208 over 95, the Scotch Public Health Bill and Irish Estates' Leasing Bill were read a third time; the Scotch Police and Improvement Bill and the Annual Indemnity Bill a second time; the Irish Process and Practice Bill was recommitted.

April (LORDS.) The Exchequer Bills Bill and the Brick Duties
15. Repeal Bill went through Committee.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee on the Stamp Duties Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the intention and object of the measure, the alterations effected in the clauses to obviate the objections urged against it, and showed that no increase of taxation would result from the proposed change. The House having gone into Committee, the clauses were agreed to after much discussion with some unimportant amendments. Upon Schedule B, which involved the question of the *ad valorem* duty, Sir H. Willoughby moved that the sliding scale of duties should commence at 1s. instead of 2s. 6d., as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; this amendment was carried against Ministers by 164 to 135. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the chairman report progress *without* asking leave to sit again, adding that Government must take time to consider their course of proceeding after a vote which involved so large a sacrifice of revenue. The Irish Medical Charities' Bill was then read a second time; and Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the interment of the dead within the precincts of London, and to establish suburban cemeteries.

April (LORDS.) The Exchequer Bills Bill and the Brick Duties
16. Repeal Bill were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. M. Gibson moved, and Mr. Cowan seconded, a series of four resolutions for the repeal of all taxes on paper, newspapers, advertisements, and foreign books. The debate turned chiefly on the first resolution, for the repeal of the paper tax, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the score of revenue, and on general grounds by Lord J. Russell and Mr. Aglionby. Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, Col. Thompson, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. D'Israeli, spoke in favour of the resolution, which, on a division, was negatived by 190 over 89. The other resolutions were then severally put and negatived. Mr. Slaney's motion for a Select Committee of Inquiry into the means of facilitating the safe investments of the savings of the middle and working classes was agreed to.

April (COMMONS.) On the motion for the second reading of Mr.
17. W. J. Fox's Secular Education Bill, Mr. A. Stafford moved, and the Earl of Arundel and Surrey seconded, an amendment for the second reading on that day six months. The amendment was supported by

Lord Ashley, Lord J. Russell, (who utterly condemned the principle of the bill, and characterized its provisions as most despotic,) and the Marquess of Blandford. The speakers in support of the measure were Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Milnes, and Mr. Hume. The debate was adjourned. The South Welsh Highways Bill was then read a second time; the Life Assurance Policies Bill was committed *pro forma*; a Bill brought in by Sir J. Duckworth to amend the law relating to Weights and Measures, and another by Mr. T. Hodges to make more effectual provision for the revision of Burgess Lists in Corporate Towns, were read a first time.

April (LORDS.) The Pirates' Head Money Repeal Bill was read a second time after a short debate, during which the Earl of Ellenborough severely criticised the proceedings of Rajah Brooke, who was defended by Earl Grey.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee on the Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. M'Cullagh moved the committal of the Bill for that day six months; this amendment, after a short discussion, was negatived by 133 to 76, and the House went into Committee. On the first clause Mr. Law moved an amendment, the object of which was to divide the Bill into two parts, and to strike out the latter portion; this proposal was carried by 102 to 50, and the Committee proceeded to consider the first part of the Bill, which involved the extension of corporal punishment to persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age, but after several divisions a proviso, moved by Sir G. Strickland, to prevent this extension, was carried by 170 over 89. The clauses and preamble were then agreed to. The Rack Rented Tenants' Relief Bill passed Committee. The Committee on Mr. S. Wortley's Marriages Bill, after three several motions for adjournment had been negatived by large majorities, was postponed.

April (LORDS.) The Smoke Prohibition Bill and the School Districts Contribution Bill were severally read a second time; and on the motion of the Marquess of Westmeath a Select Committee was appointed to report on a petition from the Carrick-on-Shannon board of guardians containing allegations against Capt. Wynne.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Australian Colonies Government Bill, clauses 1 to 5 were agreed to. On clause 6, Sir W. Molesworth developed an amendment, the object of which was to secure to each colony two chambers, both elective, but the members of the upper chamber to have double the qualification of those of the lower. This amendment, which gave rise to a long debate, was negatived by 218 to 150. An amendment proposed by Mr. Anstey, was also negatived by a large majority. The clause then passed, and the chairman reported progress.

April (LORDS.) The Smoke Prohibition Bill and the School Districts Contribution Bill passed through Committee.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the determination taken by the Government on the Stamp Duties Bill in consequence of the vote on Mr. Henley's amendment. In Committee on the Australian Colonies Bill clauses 7 to 17 were passed after long debates, an amendment proposed by Mr. C. Lushington to withhold from her Majesty "the power of altering the sums that might be voted by the colonial legislature for purposes of public worship," having been negatived by 203 to 54. The chairman then reported progress. The Irish Parliamentary Suffrage Bill was committed *pro forma*; the Metropolitan Interments Bill and the Railway Abandonment Bill were severally read a second time; and the Mercantile Marine Bill was read a first time.

April (LORDS.) The Smoke Prohibition and School Districts' Contributions Bills were read a third time, and Lord Campbell's Alteration in Pleading Bill and the Scotch Religious

Congregations Titles Bill a second time. Lord Campbell brought in a Bill for the Amendment of the Criminal Law.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Heywood moved an address to her Majesty for a commission of inquiry into the state of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. After a long debate a division took place on the question of adjournment, which was carried by a majority of 273 to 31. Leave was given to Mr. Keogh to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Administrations of Personalty of deceased persons in Ireland; to the Solicitor General, a Bill to authorize the Collection of Fees in the Court of Chancery by means of Stamps; and to Mr. Muntz, a Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of Borough Justices. The Irish Tenements' Recovery Bill was read a second time.

April (COMMONS.) Mr. M. Milnes moved the second reading of a
24. Juvenile Offenders' Bill; Sir G. Strickland moved, as an amendment, the second reading this day six months, which proposal was agreed to without division. Mr. P. Wood's Affirmation Bill, which stood for committal, was thrown out, Mr. Goulburn's amendment for the Committee on the Bill this day six months having been carried by 148 to 129.

April (LORDS.) The Alteration in Pleadings Bill, the Scotch Religious
25. Congregations Titles Bill, and the Pirates' Head Money Repeal Bill passed Committee.

(COMMONS.) The remaining clauses and the schedule of the Australian Colonies Government Bill passed Committee. The adjourned debate on the Irish Securities for Advances Bill was then resumed by Lord Naas, who moved the second reading of the Bill this day six months; after considerable discussion the House divided, for the amendment 41, against it 186; the Bill was read then a second time. The Naval Prize Balance Bill passed Committee. A Bill to Amend the Law relating to Benefit Societies was brought in by Mr. Sotheron.

April (COMMONS.) On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair
26. for the House to go into Committee on the Irish Distressed Unions Advances Bill, Col. Sibthorp moved the committal of the Bill this day six months, which amendment was negatived by 132 to 12. The House went into Committee, and the several clauses of the Bill were agreed to, a proposal made by Lord Clements that the advances made under the Bill should be repaid at the end of a term of not less than forty years having been negatived by 85 to 31. Mr. M'Gregor moved the abolition of Marine Assurance Stamps, which proposal was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and negatived by 156 to 89. After a discussion originated by a cutting and sarcastic speech from Mr. D'Israeli on the failures of the Ministry in their financial schemes, on agricultural distress, and the blunders in the Stamp Duties Repeal Bill, the House went into Committee of Supply, but no votes were taken. When the House resumed, the Court of Common Pleas Fees Bill was committed *pro forma*, and the Solicitor General brought in a Bill to amend the Defects in Leases Act.

April (LORDS.) The West India Appeals Bill having been read a
29. second time on the motion of Earl Grey, the Duke of Argyll brought in a Bill to alter the Scotch Fisheries Laws.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a long explanatory speech, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to Savings Banks. The motion gave rise to a desultory conversation on the losses of the depositors in certain Irish savings banks, and was then agreed to. Sir G. Grey then moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. Mr. Horsman, in a most able and telling speech, dissected the several clauses of the Bill; stated his views of the episcopal office, and would in Committee endeavour to defeat that part of the bill which "put worldly occupation" upon the bishops. Mr. Goulburn defended the Bishops,

After a few remarks from Mr. E. Denison, Lord J. Russell, Mr. B. Osborne, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. S. Herbert, and Mr. Horsman, who defended himself against an insinuation of Mr. Goulburn that he had been a place-hunter, the Bill was read a second time. The Defect in Leases Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

April (LORDS.) The Irish Process and Practice Bill was read a
30. second time, the Scotch Religious Congregations' Titles Bill a third time.

(COMMONS.) After an explanation by Lord J. Russell in answer to a question by Sir B. Hall respecting the appointment of Mr. Sumner by his father, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the sinecure office of Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Mr. Henley developed his motion for an address to the Crown for a revision of public salaries with a view to their just and adequate reduction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to the principle of the motion, "but would ask the House to do away with the censure it conveyed" by moving the previous question. A long debate followed, after which the motion was rejected by 269 against 173. The House having then gone into Committee, some amendments were inserted in the Irish Election Bill, and the clauses of the Defects in Leases Act Amendment Bill were agreed to.

May (COMMONS.) Mr. Pusey's Landlord and Tenant Bill was read
1. a second time. In Committee on Mr. Frewen's Benefices Plurality Bill, Mr. Hume's motion for abolishing pluralities was rejected by 163 to 53. Mr. S. Herbert moved an amendment on clause 1 with the aim of preventing the holding of two contiguous benefices except in cases where the yearly value of such benefices should be less than 100*l.*; this amendment was carried by 162 to 16. The other clauses were then agreed to. On the House resuming, the Parish Constables' Bill was read a third time and passed.

May (LORDS.) On the motion of the Marquess of Lansdowne a
2. congratulatory address to the Queen on the birth of Prince Arthur was adopted. After a discussion originated by the Duke of Richmond on agricultural distress, relating to which subject the noble Duke presented about 100 petitions from various parts of the country, the West India Appeals Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Irish Leasehold Tenure of Land Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the motion for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the attorneys' certificate duty was resumed by Sir F. Thesiger, who supported the motion; the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it on the score of revenue, but on a division the motion was carried by 155 over 136. The County Courts Bill was then considered in Committee, several clauses were added on the motion of the Attorney General, and the Bill was ordered to be reported with amendments.

May (LORDS.) The Pirates' Head Money Repeal Bill was read a
3. third time, and the Indemnity Bill a second time.

(COMMONS.) The amendments on the Irish Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment Bill, after several divisions, were agreed to, as were also the amendments on the Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bill. The Irish Court of Chancery Bill passed Committee with amendments.

May (LORDS.) The Archbishop of Canterbury gave an explanation
6. relating to his appointment of his son to the Registrarship of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The Parish Constables' Bill was read a second time. The Bishop of London laid on the table a Bill to amend the Ecclesiastical Appellate Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and Lord Campbell a Bill to improve the Administration of Criminal Justice,

(COMMONS.) On the order of the day for the consideration of the amendments to the Australian Colonies Government Bill, Sir W. Molesworth moved the re-committal of the Bill for the purpose of omitting all clauses empowering the Colonial office to interfere in the local affairs of those colonies, and of adding clauses giving the colonies the uncontrolled management of their local affairs. After considerable debate this proposal, which was opposed by Government and supported by Mr. Adderley and Mr. Gladstone, was negatived by 165 to 42. Mr. Gladstone then proposed a series of clauses to provide for the better government and for the protection of the religious establishments of the English Church in the colonies. Another debate arose, after which the clauses were negatived by 117 to 102. The Irish Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment, the Defects in Leases Act Amendment, and the Tenants at Rack Rent Bills, were then severally read a third time, the Irish Public Health Bill a second time. Sir W. Somerville brought in a Bill to amend the Irish Petty Sessions Act.

(LORDS.) Their lordships read the Colonization Assurance Bill a second time, the Indemnity Bill a third time; and having agreed to the report on the Irish Process and Practice Bill, adjourned.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Ewart's motion for the total repeal of the advertisement duty was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and negatived by 208 to 39. On the motion of Sir R. Bulkeley a Select Committee on the transactions between the Government, the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, and the Dublin Steam Packet Company, relating to the conveyance of the Irish mails, was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Anstey's Irish Fisheries Bill was thrown out by 197 to 37 against the second reading. The second reading of Mr. Lacy's Extra-mural Interments Bill was opposed by Mr. Labouchere, and negatived by 123 to 4.

(COMMONS.) The Scotch Police Improvement Bill, the Scotch Court of Session Bill, the Railways Abandonment Bill, and the Irish Elections Bill, passed through Committee. The Benefices in Plurality Bill was read a third time and passed. The Weights and Measures Bill was read a second time. Sir G. Grey brought in a Bill to prevent Sunday Fairs.

(LORDS.) The Duke of Argyll, in a lucid speech, brought under their lordships' notice the claims of Mr. Ryland, late clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, and moved a series of resolutions on the subject. Earl Grey, contending that the claim was a subject for the colonial, not the imperial, government, moved the previous question. A debate followed, after which their lordships divided; for the resolution 22, against 19.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer having again alluded to difficulties in which he was placed respecting the Stamp Duties Bill, and explained the improvements he intended to make in its provisions, moved that the order of the day for proceeding with the Bill be discharged, promising to bring in a new Bill. The Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bill was then read a third time and passed, Sir J. Walsh's amendment (to read the Bill a third time this day six months) having been rejected by 254 to 186. Mr. Napier brought in three Bills relating to the Established Church in Ireland.

(LORDS.) Lord Stanley called attention to the failure of French "good offices" in Greece, and to the forcible compulsion of the Greek Government to submit to the demands of England. The Marquess of Lansdowne having replied, the Irish Process and Practice Bill passed Committee. The Marquess of Lansdowne then laid on the table certain papers connected with the resumption of diplomatic relations with

Spain. The Irish Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for the third reading of the Australian Colonies Government Bill, Mr. Gladstone moved, and Mr. Roebuck seconded, an amendment to the effect that the Bill should not proceed further until the colonies in question had pronounced an opinion upon the constitution which it was proposed by this measure to confer upon them. After considerable debate, the amendment was rejected by 226 to 128. An amendment proposed by Mr. Denison, and giving the colonial legislature the management of the waste lands within the limits of each colony, was opposed by Mr. Hawes, and negatived by 222 to 82. The Bill then passed. In Committee on the Stamp Duties, a resolution was passed on which to found a new Bill. The Sunday Fairs Prevention Bill was then read a second time. Lord Ashley's Factories Bill was committed *pro forma*, when the noble lord withdrew his own clauses and adopted those of the Government. The Court of Common Pleas Fees' Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Irish Solicitor General brought in a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Irish Borough Courts of Record.

(LORDS.) The Parish Constables' Bill and the Irish Distressed Unions' Advances and Repayment Bill passed committee. *May*
14. The Sunday Trading Prevention Bill was ordered to be re-com-
mitted. The Irish Judgments and Estates Leasing Bills were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. G. Berkeley moved "that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the acts relating to the importation of foreign corn." This motion gave rise to a long debate, and was negatived by 298 to 184.

(LORDS.) After a conversation between Lord Brougham and *May*
16. the Marquess of Lansdowne on the departure of the French ambas-
sador from London, the Irish Process and Practice and the Irish Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment Bills were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. M. Gibson, Lord Palmerston stated that nothing was likely to arise from the departure of the French ambassador to disturb the friendly relations subsisting between France and England. In Committee on the Life Policies of Insurance Bill, Sir F. Thesiger moved an amendment with the view to throw out the Bill, which, on a division, was lost by 69 to 66. In Committee on the Public Libraries and Museums Bill, Mr. Stanford severely criticised the measure, which, on the suggestion of Sir G. Grey, was committed *pro forma* for the purpose of introducing amendments. In Committee on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, clause 1 was agreed to without discussion. On clause 2 Sir F. Thesiger moved an amendment to prevent the clause from having a retro-active operation, which gave rise to considerable discussion, and was negatived by 111 to 68. A proviso, moved by Mr. F. Maule, to save Scotland from the operation of the Bill, was rejected by 144 to 137. Clause 2 was then agreed to, and the chairman reported progress. Leave to bring in a Bill was given to Mr. Anstey for amending the law relating to the engines used in the Irish Fisheries, and to the Marquess of Chandos for the better maintenance of Bridges in Boroughs.

(LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to *May*
17. several Bills. The Defects in Leases Act Amendment Bill was read a second time; the Parish Constables Bill a third time and passed. An interesting conversation then took place between Lords Brougham and Lansdowne on the recent recall of the French ambassador.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell having replied to numerous questions on

the subject of the recall of the French ambassador, moved for leave to bring in "a Bill to abolish the Irish viceroyalty, and to appoint a fourth secretary of state." This motion was warmly opposed by a few Irish members, but after a division of 213 to 19 against adjournment, the introduction of the bill was voted by 170 to 17. Several votes were then taken in Committee of Supply, and on resuming the House read a second time the Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances, the Woods and Forests, the West Indian Appeals, the Alterations in Pleadings, and the Acts of Parliament Abrogation Bills.

May (COMMONS.) The recall of the French ambassador formed the
23. theme for a long discussion, during which Lord Palmerston gave his version of the transactions that led to this result. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the naval estimates; on the item including the amount to be paid for the capture of the Borneo pirates considerable discussion was raised at the instance of Mr. Cobden, but the vote passed by 145 to 20. On resuming, the Exchequer Bills Bill and the Stamp Duties Bill were read a second time.

May (COMMONS.) The House went into Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates, of which several votes were passed. The
24. Exchequer Bills Bill passed Committee; the Scotch Police Improvement, the West India Appeals, the Alteration in Pleadings, and the Irish Registration of Deeds Bills, were severally read a third time and passed; and the Convict Prisons Bill passed through Committee.

May (LORDS.) The Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill passed
27. through Committee *pro forma*.

(COMMONS.) The Chester and Holyhead Bill was read a third time and passed. The House having gone into Committee of Supply several votes were passed, and discussions raised on the subject of Public Salaries, the Passport System, the Foreign Office, the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the expenses connected with the administration of the Poor Laws. The Irish Court of Chancery Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Irish Petty Sessions Bill was read a second time.

May (LORDS.) The Trustees Act (1850) Bill passed Committee,
28. and the Court of Common Pleas Fees Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Major Beresford the House agreed to adjourn at its rising over "Derby Day." Mr. W. Miles moved a resolution for forwarding the emigration of orphan girls in workhouses throughout England and Wales. Mr. Hawes moved the previous question. Mr. Monsell was speaking in favour of the motion when the House was counted out.

May (COMMONS.) The House met in the new House for the first time,
30. at 12 o'clock. On the order of the day for the third reading of the Irish Parliamentary Elections Bill, a clause was added authorizing the Chief Governor of Ireland to appoint, on petition from justices in quarter sessions, additional polling places. In the afternoon sitting Lord Ashley moved an Address to the Crown to put a stop to all Sunday labour in the Post Offices of the United Kingdom. The motion, though opposed by Ministers, was carried by 93 to 68. In a Committee of the whole House, Lord J. Russell got leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Mode of Administering the Oath of Abjuration to Jews. The Irish Elections Bill was read a third time and passed.

(LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given to several Bills. Their
May lordships then read a second time the Sunday Fairs Prevention
31. Bill, and, on the motion of the Earl of Lucan, the Irish Distress for Rent Bill (giving landlords the power to distrain growing crops for rent); and passed the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill through Committee. A debate, shared in by Earl Grey, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Monteagle, Earl Gran-

ville, Lord Wodehouse, and Lord Stanley, then followed on the Australian Colonies Government Bill, which was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Mercantile Marine Bill was dropped. Sir E. N. Buxton moved "that it is unjust and impolitic to expose the free grown sugar of the British Colonies and Possessions abroad to unrestricted competition with the sugar of foreign slave-trading countries." The motion, after a long debate, was negatived by 275 to 234. The Scotch Police Improvement Bill was read a third time. The Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Bill having been read a third time and passed, Lord Seymour obtained leave to bring in a Bill to confirm certain orders of the General Board of Health.

June (LORDS.) The Bishop of London in a masterly speech moved the
3. second reading of the Heresy Appeal Bill. The Marquess of Lansdowne opposed the Bill as a "perilous measure," and moved its second reading this day six months. Lords Brougham, Littleton, and Stanley, and the Bishop of Oxford, supported the Bill; Lords Redesdale, Campbell, the Earls of Chichester, Harrowby, and Carlisle, supported the amendment, which was carried by 84 to 51.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee on the Metropolitan Interments Bill, Mr. Lacy moved, and Lord D. Stuart seconded, that it be referred to a Select Committee. The amendment was rejected by 159 to 57. The House next went into Committee on the Bill, of which the clauses up to 17 inclusive were agreed to. The Irish Process and Practice Bill, as amended by the Lords, was then read a first and second time.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. French moved, and Lord Naas seconded, a
4. series of resolutions on the Irish Poor Law system, proposing "a Return to the Law of 1838, by the strict application of in-door relief to all classes of paupers." The House rejected the resolutions by 90 to 65. The amendments to the Railways Abandonment Bill were then considered, and some new clauses added. The amended Irish Process and Practice Bill went through Committee, was reported, read a third time, and passed.

June (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate (from April 17) on Mr.
5. Fox's Secular Education Bill terminated in the rejection of the Bill by 287 to 58. The Titles of Religious Congregations Bill was then read a third time and passed.

June (LORDS.) The Common Pleas Fees Bill and the Sunday Fairs
6. Prevention Bill were read a third time and passed. The Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bill then came before their lordships for the second reading, which was not opposed, Lord Stanley postponing until a future stage of the Bill the appeal which he intended to make for the final rejection of this perilous measure.

(COMMONS.) The Factories Bill, and clauses 19 to 23, inclusive, of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, passed through Committee. The House having resumed, the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill was read a third time and passed; the General Board of Health Bill and the Judges of Assize Bill were read a second time. Leave was then given to Mr. S. Crawford to bring in a Bill for regulating the custom of Tenant Right in Ireland; and to Mr. C. Lewis a Bill for taking the census of Great Britain.

June (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Campbell the Criminal Procedure
7. Bill was read a third time and passed. The invasion of Cuba by Lopez and his followers formed the subject of an interesting conversation, after which the Railway Audit (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill passed through Committee. In answer to Mr. J. Stuart, Lord J. Russell stated that Ministers had under consideration a plan for an alteration in the duties of the Lord Chancellor; and that until this plan was matured the

Great Seal was put into commission. The Metropolitan Interments Bill was further considered in Committee. The Judges of Assize Bill passed Committee.

June (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to several
10. Bills. The Marquess of Westmeath moved the second reading of the Irish Encumbered Estates Amendment Bill, the object of which was to check the operation of the Act of last Session over estates slightly encumbered, and to fix the minimum price of land at 15 years' purchase. The Earl of Carlisle at first opposed the motion, which, however, was supported by so many of their lordships that the noble Earl "was willing that the Bill should go down to the Commons." The Bill was accordingly read a second time. Lord Brougham presented a petition from persons in Australia praying to be heard by counsel at the Bar before going into Committee on the Australian Colonies Government Bill, and moved their lordships accordingly; the motion was rejected by 33 to 25. The Bishop of Oxford then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; this proposal was opposed at great length by Earl Grey, and negatived by 34 to 21.

(COMMONS.) On the grant for the New Houses of Parliament a long discussion took place, Mr. Hume having moved a reduction of the vote; the resolution was carried by 144 to 62. On the question for the second reading of the Irish Lord Lieutenantcy Abolition Bill being put, Mr. H. Grattan moved the second reading this day six months; the debate was adjourned. The Irish Summary Jurisdiction Bill and the Irish Turnpike Roads Bill were read a second time; the Judges of Assize Bill a third time and passed.

June (LORDS.) In Committee on the Australian Colonies Govern-
11. ment Bill, Lord Monteagle moved an amendment for the adoption of a double chamber instead of a single one, which motion was rejected by 22 to 20. The clauses up to 24 having passed, Lord Lyttleton moved a clause to regulate the sale of land, and the appropriation of the revenue arising therefrom, which was opposed by Lord Grey, and negatived by 28 to 18. The Bishop of Oxford then moved the insertion of a clause, giving liberty of action and self-government to the Church of England in the colonies, but subsequently withdrew it for the present, on a promise from Earl Grey that inquiry should be instituted with a view to remedy the grievance.

(COMMONS.) Sir W. Somerville brought in an Irish Census Bill. The Metropolitan Interments Bill was further considered in Committee, and the clauses 20 to 53 inclusive passed. Lord Naas carried against Ministers by 85 to 53, a motion to go into Committee on the mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits; the House then went into Committee, and agreed to the resolution proposed. Lord Jocelyn moved for papers relating to railway communication in India, and strongly advocated the making of a line between Madras and Arcot; the motion was agreed to. Mr. W. Browne brought in a bill to prevent cruelty to animals in Scotland, and Mr. C. Lewis a bill to confirm the Incorporation of certain Boroughs.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. Pusey's Landlord and Tenant Bill passed
12. through Committee. The Court of Chancery Bill was read a second time. The order of the day for the third reading of the Small Tenements Rating Bill was opposed by Mr. P. Scrope, who moved an amendment which was rejected by 94 to 15. Mr. Cockburn then moved the addition of a clause, the consideration of which was postponed.

June (LORDS.) The Court of Chancery (Palatine of Lancaster) Bill
13. was read a third time and passed. Their lordships devoted the remainder of the sitting to a discussion on the Universities' Commission,

(COMMONS.) The Railway Audit Bill was read a first time. In Committee on the County Courts Extension Bill, several new clauses, introduced by the Attorney-General, were passed. The Committee on Mr. Ewart's Libraries and Museums Bill was postponed, after several divisions, to a future day. The House went into Committee on the remaining clauses of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which were passed, amendments proposed by Mr. R. Palmer and Colonel Chatterton being rejected. The General Board of Health Bill passed through Committee.

June (LORDS.) The Scotch Public Houses Bill was read a third time
14. and passed. Lord Brougham withdrew his Chancery Court of Appeal Bill. The remaining clauses of the Australian Colonies Government Bill passed Committee, Lord Stanley's motion to expunge clause 30, relating to the general assembly, having been rejected by 23 to 22.

(COMMONS.) The amendments on the Factories Bill were considered. Lord Ashley moved the omission of certain words in order to limit the hours of labour of children to the time between 6 A.M., and 6 P.M.; the amendment was opposed by Government, and rejected by 160 to 159. Lord J. Manners then moved the omission of certain words, and the insertion of others, so as to make the measure in reality a Ten Hours Bill; a long debate followed, after which the amendment was negatived by 181 to 142, and the Bill was reported. The remaining clauses of the Metropolitan Interments Bill passed Committee.

June (LORDS.) The Judges of Assize Bill was read a second time.
17. On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Prussian ambassador was turned out of the Peeresses' gallery. Lord Stanley then proceeded to discuss at great length the blockade of Greece, and concluded by moving a resolution condemnatory of the foreign policy of the Government in relation to that State. The resolution was supported by the Earls of Aberdeen and Cardigan, Viscount Canning, and Lord Brougham; the policy of the Government was defended by the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lords Ward, Beaumont, and Eddisbury. The division showed for the resolution 113 and 56 proxies, against it 77 and 55 proxies, being a majority of 37 against Ministers.

(COMMONS.) The debate on the Irish Lord Lieutenantcy Abolition Bill was resumed; at its close the second reading was carried by 295 against 70.

June (LORDS.) The Irish Encumbered Estates Act Amendment
18. Bill was read a third time and passed, the clauses prohibiting the Commissioners to sell any estates for less than 15 years' purchase, having been carried against Government by 32 to 30. The Distress for Rent and Judges of Assize Bills were read a third time and passed; the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) A long debate on the growth of cotton in India terminated in Mr. Bright's motion being negatived without division. The Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation Bill was read a second time; and the Report on the Landlord and Tenant Bill was agreed to.

June (LORDS.) On the motion of the Marquess of Lansdowne a Select Committee was appointed to provide accommodation for foreign
21. Ministers in the House. Lord Brougham seconded the motion, and gave an explanation of what occurred on a previous night with respect to the Prussian Envoy. The Commons' amendments to the Pirates Head Money Repeal Bill were agreed to. On the motion of the Earl of Carlisle the Inspection of Coal Mines and the Irish Court of Chancery Bills were read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hamilton made the usual annual motion against the Irish National Education System, advocating such a modification of it as would remove the objections of the clergy of the Established Church. Mr

Walpole seconded the motion, which, after a long debate, was rejected by 225 to 142. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to take on account half the sums in the several items. On the motion of Mr. Labouchere the Railway Audit Bill, brought down from the Lords, was laid aside, in order to bring in a new Bill on the subject.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck gave notice of a question to the

19. Government, on the course they meant to pursue after their defeat in the Upper House. The second reading of the Scotch School Establishment Bill, moved by Lord Melgund, was negatived by 100 to 96. Mr. Sotheron's Friendly Societies Bill was read a second time, as was also the Borough Bridges Bill.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck having put the question of which

20. he had given notice, Lord J. Russell in reply criticised the resolution carried in the Lords, and expressed strongly his dissent from a portion of it relating to the duty of Government in securing protection to British subjects residing in foreign States. He then showed by precedents that an adverse vote in the Lords does not necessitate the resignation of a Government, nor a change in its policy. Having, nevertheless, acknowledged the great importance of the resolution, agreed to as it had been by a large majority, he defended the policy of Lord Palmerston, whom he eulogized "not as the minister of Austria, not as the minister of Russia, not as the minister of France, or any other foreign country, but as only the minister of England." After a few remarks from Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Roebuck gave notice of a resolution approving the whole foreign policy of the Government. The Mercantile Marine Bill was read a second time. The Metropolitan Interments, the Irish Borough Court of Record, the Irish Turnpike Roads, and the County Courts Extension Bills were severally read a third time and passed. The Irish Census, the Irish Court of Exchequer, and the Irish Fishing Engines Bills were read a second time.

June (LORDS.) The Drainage and Improvement of Lands Advances

24. Bill was read a second time. The new Post Office regulations, carrying out the resolution of the lower House, were severely criticised by Lords Brougham, Lansdowne, and Montague.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck proceeded to develop at great length arguments in favour of a resolution, which he concluded by moving, approving of the principles by which the foreign policy of Government was regulated. Sir F. Thesiger and Mr. P. Wood followed the former against the latter in favour of the resolution. Sir J. Graham criticised and condemned Lord Palmerston's conduct with regard to Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Greece, and France, and concluded by saying, that "it was impossible for him consistently with truth and with the sense which he entertained of the transactions to which he referred to give his vote in favour of such a proposition." The debate was adjourned. The General Board of Health Bill and the Court of Chancery Bill were read a third time and passed.

June (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to

25. several Bills. The Irish Leasehold Tenure of Lands Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on Mr. Roebuck's resolution was resumed by Mr. B. Osborne, who in a witty speech blunted some of the arguments of Sir J. Graham, and gave his cordial support to the Ministry. The next speaker was Lord J. Manners, who reviewed and condemned the conduct of the Foreign Office towards Greece, and the unsuccessful diplomatic meddling in the affairs of Lombardy and Sardinia. Mr. Anstey having explained his reasons for voting neither way, Mr. B. Cochrane entered at some length upon the policy of Lord Palmerston in the late

revolution in Switzerland, and proceeded to detail and condemn Lord Minto's doings in Italy. Viscount Palmerston then, in a reply of four hours and three-quarters delivery, travelled over the whole ground of attack, with varied and well-put arguments maintained that he had not failed of his duty in the proud position of the minister who wielded the magnificent power of England, and fearlessly challenged the verdict of the House upon the principles of his policy. The debate was again adjourned.

(COMMONS.) Sir J. Pakington's Petty Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time and passed. The second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, on the motion of Mr. Aglionby, was carried by 103 to 84.

(LORDS.) The Marquess of Londonderry having presented petitions from Dublin against the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant, moved a series of resolutions against the policy of the government measures on that subject. After a debate, in which the Duke of Wellington expressed himself strongly against the Government bill, the resolutions were withdrawn. The Titles of Religious Congregations Bill was read a third time, as was also the Irish Crime and Outrages Continuance Bill. The Pirates Head Money Repeal Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The debate on Mr. Roebuck's resolution occupied the sitting, and was further adjourned.

(LORDS.) The Marquess of Westmeath's Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill and the Earl of Lucan's Irish Small Tenements Bill were read a third time and passed. After some remarks from the Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Stanley on the dastardly attack upon her Majesty last evening, Lord Brougham moved that the order for the Committee on the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill be discharged, with the view of introducing on some future occasion (not during the present session) some further amendments; the order was accordingly discharged. The Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill passed Committee, was reported, read a third time, and passed. The Australian Colonies Government Bill was reported with amendments, and the Metropolitan Interments Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell remarked on the attack made upon her Majesty last evening, and stated that no address would be presented to her Majesty from either House. The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Cockburn, whose speech was a very earnest defence of the foreign policy of ministers. Mr. Walpole having spoken against and Mr. M. Milnes in favour of the resolution, Mr. Cobden, in a very lucid statement of the transactions relating to Greece and the recall of the French ambassador, condemned the meddling and irritating system pursued by Lord Palmerston towards foreign countries. Sir R. Peel then, in a speech (the last he ever spake) distinguished by a manly generosity of tone, contrasted the foreign policy pursued by Lord Aberdeen with that of Lord Palmerston, and concluded a comprehensive review of all the main topics opened by the resolution before the House by declaring that he felt it utterly inconsistent with a regard for truth to vote for the resolution, the carrying of which, he said, would lead to false conclusions, inconsistent with the dignity and honour, and which could not be carried into execution without danger to the best interests, of this country. Lord J. Russell, in an elaborate speech, summed up the defence of the Government. After a few remarks from Mr. D'Israeli and a brief reply from Mr. Roebuck, the House divided; for the resolution 310, against it 264; majority, 46.

(LORDS.) Their lordships went into Committee on the Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bill, and, on the motion of the Earl of Desart, substituted a 15*l.* rating by a majority of 72 over 50.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Keogh brought up the Report of the Select Committee on the Irish Prerogative Courts Bill. A long desultory conversation arose on the subject of Hyde Park in connexion with the Exhibition building of 1851. The House went into Committee of Supply, and voted several sums for various branches of the civil service.

July (LORDS.) The Earl of Harrowby moved for a Select Committee of Inquiry into the working of the system of Education in
2. England. The Marquess of Lansdowne defended the system against the complaints of the National Society. The motion was negatived by 31 to 26.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Pusey's Landlord and Tenant Bill was read a third time and passed. The Pirates Head Money Repeal Bill passed Committee, and the Portland Harbour Bill was read a second time.

July (COMMONS.) The House met at 12 o'clock, and immediately
3. Mr. Hume rose and moved the adjournment of the House out of respect to the memory of the late Sir R. Peel. The motion passed unanimously.

July (LORDS.) The Irish Judgments' Bill having been read a third
4. time, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington (who frequently shed tears), and the Earl of Lonsdale, gave utterance to their feelings of regret for the loss of Sir Robert Peel. Lord Brougham then proceeded with his motion respecting the proposed site for the Exhibition building in 1851, and moved that a petition previously presented, and signed, among others, by Mr. Justice Cresswell, be referred to a Select Committee. The motion, which was opposed by Earls Granville and Grey, and supported by Lord Campbell, was ultimately withdrawn. The Metropolitan Interments Bill was referred to a Select Committee, as was also the General Board of Health Bill. The Benefices Plurality Bill and the Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The House met at 12 o'clock for the transaction of private business, after which, on the motion of Sir G. Grey, public business was postponed till the evening sitting, when Lord J. Russell pronounced a panegyric on the late Sir R. Peel, and threw out the idea of giving a public funeral to the deceased statesman. Mr. Goulburn, on the part of Sir R. Peel's family, expressed gratitude for the offer of a public funeral—the highest tribute of respect to an individual which the House of Commons could pay—but quoted the often-expressed and written desire of the illustrious dead to be “interred without ostentation or parade of any kind”; and, under the circumstances, declined with thankfulness the proposition of the noble lord. Lord J. Russell then stated the measures which would not be proceeded with this session; among them were the Irish Lord Lieutenantcy Abolition Bill, the Irish Security for advances Bill, the Woods and Forests Bill, and the Railway Audit Bill. Col. Sibthorp and Sir B. Hall originated a long debate respecting the proposed Exhibition in Hyde Park; the motions of both hon. members were rejected by large majorities. The second reading of the Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill, moved by Lord Naas, was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A motion for adjournment, made by Mr. Wyld, was rejected by 135 to 95, which division Lord J. Russell said he would take as affirming the second reading; but he would oppose the Bill in its future stages.

July (LORDS.) The Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bill was further
5. amended in Committee: on clause 16, Lord Stanley's amendment to leave it optional with parties to be placed on the register was carried by 53 to 39. The Australian Colonies Government Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Cayley's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Malt Tax was rejected by 247 to 123. The Railways Abandonment Bill was read a third time and passed, as were also the Irish Linen, &c., Manufactures Bill and the Borough Bridges Bill.

July (LORDS.) The General Board of Health Bill and the Benefices Act was then read a second time, as were also the Factories Bill, the Irish Registration of Deeds Bill, and the Irish Court of Chancery Bill. The Scotch Corn Trade Obstructions Removal Bill and the Master's Jurisdiction in Equity Bill were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Mercantile Marine Bill was referred to a Select Committee by 121 to 34. In Committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill a prolonged discussion took place on the clause introduced in the Lords for creating an inferior class of bishops. Lord J. Russell moved an amendment, which was carried by 163 to 111. The clauses up to 15 were passed. The Parochial Assessments, the Merchant Seamen's Fund, and the Railway Audit Bills were postponed for three months. On the motion for going into Committee on Lord Naas's Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment for the committal of the Bill this day three months was carried by 121 to 120.

July (LORDS.) On the motion of the Marquess of Lansdowne addresses of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge and to her Majesty the Queen on the death of the Duke of Cambridge were agreed to. The Irish Elections Bill and the Coal Mines Inspection Bill were read a second time. The Metropolitan Interments Bill passed Committee. The General Board of Health, the Law of Copyright and Design Amendment, and the English Court of Chancery Bills were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Several clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill passed Committee. After addresses of condolence to her Majesty and the Duchess of Cambridge on the death of the Duke of Cambridge had been agreed to, Mr. L. King moved for leave to bring in a Bill to give the county franchise to all occupiers of tenements of the annual yearly value of 10*l*. The motion was lost after a long debate by 159 to 100. Mr. Locke then introduced his resolution respecting the cessation of the Post Office service on Sunday, which, in the course of the debate that followed, was modified into an address to the Queen to cause inquiry to be made whether the amount of Sunday labour in the Post Office might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters on Sunday. The motion thus altered, on the suggestion of Lord J. Russell, was adopted by 195 to 112, the original motion having been negatived by 233 to 92.

July (COMMONS.) The Weights and Measures Bill was partially considered in Committee, and the House having resumed, the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read a third time, Mr. Walpole's amendment to postpone the third reading for three months having been defeated by 144 to 134, and Mr. Oswald's, for the exemption of Scotland from the operation of the Bill, by 137 to 130. The Bill was not passed.

July (LORDS.) The Benefices in Plurality Bill, on the motion of Earl Powis, was read a third time and passed. The Sheep and Cattle Contagious Disorders Prevention Continuance Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Convict Prisons Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Ewart moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of death punishment, which was opposed by Sir G. Grey, and refused by 46 to

40. Mr. F. O'Connor was then proceeding to move the adoption of the people's charter, when the House was counted out.

July (LORDS.) The Court of Chancery, the Metropolitan Inter-
12. ments, and the Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bills were read a third time and passed. The Commons' amendments to the Railway Abandonment Bill were rejected by 38 to 34. The County Courts Extension Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) After several divisions clause 1 of the Medical Charities Bill passed Committee. New writs were ordered for Devonport and Southampton, whose respective members, Sir J. Romilly and Mr. Cockburn, were appointed the former Attorney and the latter Solicitor General; for Chester in room of Sir J. Jervis; and for Tamworth in room of the late Sir R. Peel. The House, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, went into Committee, and agreed to an address to the Queen for the erection of a monument to Sir R. Peel in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Hume's motion for an address to the Crown for inquiry into the employment of her Majesty's forces in suppressing alleged piracy off the island of Borneo, led to an animated discussion, but was rejected by 169 to 29. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and on resuming, the Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other Bills were advanced a stage.

July (LORDS.) Baron Truro (Sir Thomas Wilde), the new Lord
15. Chancellor, having taken the oaths and his seat, the Royal Assent was given by commission to a great number of public and private Bills. The Vestries and Vestry Clerks Bill was read a second time, the Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill a third time and passed. Their lordships having gone into Committee on the Factories Bill, the Earl of Harrowby moved an amendment on clause 1, to prevent children from being employed before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m.; the amendment was rejected by 58 to 25. A long discussion then followed on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, to close the mills at half-past five o'clock instead of six, so as to make the measure a ten hours' bill. The amendment was rejected by 52 to 39; the remaining clauses then passed.

(COMMONS.) The morning sitting was devoted to the further consideration in Committee of the Mercantile Marine Bill. In the evening sitting the second reading of the Attorneys Certificate Bill, though opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was carried on the motion of Lord R. Grosvenor by 139 to 121. The House then went into Committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, and Mr. Gladstone moved to add a clause for the creation of an inferior class of bishops. Lord J. Russell opposed the motion, which was withdrawn. The remaining clauses then passed. The Census Bill and the Irish Charitable Trusts Bill were read a third time; the Scotch Cruelty to Animals Bill a second time; the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed. A Bill was brought in by Mr. Labouchere to repeal a part of the Fisheries Act (15 Geo. III.).

July (LORDS.) Lord Portman moved the second reading of his
16. Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was rejected without division. The Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill from 28 to 61 were passed, after which the House adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Duke of Cambridge.

July (COMMONS.) The Militia Pay Bill was read a second time.
17. The Public Libraries and Museums Bill passed Committee, as did also some clauses of the Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill.

with amendments. Mr. Banks withdrew his Smoke Prohibition Bill. On the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill sent down from the other House, Mr. S. Crawford moved, and Mr. B. Roche seconded, a motion for the second reading this day three months. The debate was adjourned.

Jul (LORDS.) The Marquess of Lansdowne read the replies of the
18. Duchess of Cambridge and of her Majesty the Queen to their lordships' addresses on the death of the Duke of Cambridge. The Irish Elections Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the County Courts Extension Bill passed Committee.

(COMMONS.) The clauses 62—68 of the Mercantile Marine Bill occupied the House in Committee all the morning sitting. In the evening sitting the replies of her Majesty and the Duchess of Cambridge to the Commons' addresses on the death of the Duke of Cambridge were read; as also the answer of her Majesty granting the prayer of the Commons for a monument to Sir R. Peel in Westminster Abbey. Lord J. Russell read a message from her Majesty recommending the House to make provision for the honourable support of the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge. The adjourned debate on the English and Irish Universities Commission was resumed, and continued to a late hour; the motion of Sir G. Grey to adjourn the debate for three months was then carried by 160 to 138. The Court of Chancery (Palatine of Lancaster) Bill passed Committee, as did also the Attorneys Certificate Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment to postpone the consideration of the Bill for three months having been defeated by 105 to 103. Mr. Aglionby brought in a Bill to abolish Coroners' Fees, and for the payment of those officers by fixed salaries; Mr. Hatchell a Bill for the regulation of the Office of Registrar of Irish Judgments.

July (LORDS.) Lord Stanley having presented a petition signed by
19. 16,000 landowners, tenants, and tradesmen of Lancashire praying for protection to British industry, the Coal Mines Inspection Bill was read a third time and passed, as were also the Vestries and Vestry Clerks Bill and the Factories Bill. The Census Bills, the Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, and several other Bills, were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Clauses 70—99 of the Mercantile Marine Bill were agreed to in Committee. In Committee, Lord J. Russell's resolution to grant 12,000*l.* a-year to the Duke of Cambridge was carried against Mr. Hume's amendment for 8,000*l.* by 206 to 53. A vote of 3,000*l.* a-year to the Princess Mary was agreed to. In Committee of Supply, Mr. Cobden's motion to reduce the vote for the civil establishments on the West-African coast was negatived by 138 to 42. Several Bills passed Committee. The Union of Liberties with Counties Bill and the Fisheries Bill were read a second time.

July (LORDS.) Three persons were called to the bar and committed
22. to Newgate for illegally affixing signatures to a petition respecting the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Bill. The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill and the Irish Linen, &c. Manufactures Bill passed Committee. The Irish Borough Courts of Record and the Irish Court of Exchequer Bills were read a second time; the County Courts Extension Bill a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The remaining clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill passed Committee. Lord J. Russell withdrew the Jews Oath of Abjuration Bill. The House then went into Committee of Supply, where the subject of British Guyana, the Portendic claims, the affairs of Labuan, were debated at considerable length. The third reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was carried after a short debate by 142 to 71, and the Bill passed. The Militia Pay Bill and the Court of Chancery (Lancaster) Bill were read a

third time and passed. The Irish Registration of Judgments Office Bill was read a second time. The Attorneys Certificate Bill was thrown out, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment to consider the Bill this day three months having been carried by 113 to 84.

July (LORDS.) The British and Irish Census Bills were severally
23. read a third time and passed, as was also the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill. The Stock in Trade Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Clauses 1—9 of the Irish Medical Charities Bill were passed. Col. Sibthorp's motion to exempt tenant farmers from payment of the income tax was defeated by 50 to 32. Mr. Wyld obtained leave to bring in a Bill "to incorporate the general practitioners of surgery, medicine, and midwifery." Mr. Hume then made a motion, seconded by Lord Nugent, on the causes of the late disturbances in the Ionian Islands. Whilst the noble lord was proceeding the House was counted out.

July (COMMONS.) The Poor Law Relief Bill was read a third time
24. and passed. Sir W. Clay's motion for the second reading of the Compound Householders Bill was carried by 80 to 24. A discussion followed on the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. C. Pearson, and was carried by 101 to 22. The House having gone into Committee on the Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill, Mr. Henley moved that the chairman report progress, which proposal was carried by 61 to 36. The Borough Gaols Bill and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill were read a third time and passed. The Irish Debtors and Creditors Bill, the Navy Pay Bill, and the Coroners Fees Abolition Bill were read a second time. The adjourned debate (from July 12) on a clause of the Small Tenements Rating Bill was resumed, the clause read a second time by 38 to 29, but before the third reading the House stood adjourned, by the clock striking six.

July (LORDS.) On the motion of the Earl of St. Germans, the
25. order of the day for the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was discharged. The Vestries and Vestry Clerks Bill and the Irish Registration of Deeds Bill were read a third time and passed; the Militia Pay Bill was read a second time; and the Irish Court of Exchequer Bill passed Committee.

(COMMONS.) The amendments to the Mercantile Marine Bill were considered, and some further progress made in Committee with the Irish Medical Charities Bill. The House went into Committee of Supply. On resuming, the General Board of Health Bill, the Charitable Trusts Bill, the Small Tenements Rating Bill, and the Irish Summary Jurisdiction Bill were read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The Militia Pay Bill having been read a third time
26. and passed, Lord Brougham criticized with great severity the Attorney General's refusal to fiat an application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to stay proceeding with the proposed Exhibition building in Hyde Park. The Irish Leasehold Tenure of Land Act Amendment Bill was read a third time.

(COMMONS.) In the morning sitting, and in a very full House, Baron de Rothschild advanced to the table to take the oaths as Member for the City of London, and, in answer to the clerk, said, "I desire to be sworn on the Old Testament." Sir R. Inglis objecting, the Baron was ordered to withdraw, and Sir Robert proceeded to move that the House refuse its assent to the Baron's request. Mr. S. Wortley's motion for adjournment was carried after a stormy debate by 168 to 67. In the evening sitting Mr. Baillie called attention to the extraordinary resolution of the Ceylon Committee, which had decided not to report to the House their opinion or the evidence which they had taken. Lord J. Russell thought that the evidence ought not to be laid on the table of the House at present. The House went into Committee

of Supply for the land services of England and Ireland. Several items having passed, the vote for the yeomanry was next moved, whereupon Mr. H. Berkeley, in a humorous speech, moved the rejection of the motion, which, however, after a short debate, was carried by 147 to 25. The House then resumed, and the Fisheries Bill, the Poor Relief Bill, and the Scotch Cruelty to Animals Bill were read a third time and passed. The Excise Sugar and Licenses Bill was read a second time; the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill a first and second time.

July (LORDS.) The Royal Assent having been given by commission
29. to a great number of Bills, the Bills of Exchange Bill was read a second time. The Marquess of Lansdowne read a message from the Queen expressing her Majesty's desire that Marlborough House should be secured to the Prince of Wales. The Irish Leasehold Tenure of Land Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) After some preliminary discussion, the Speaker was instructed to ask the Baron de Rothschild why he demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament. The Baron having been called in, declared, in reply to the question, that such mode of swearing was most binding on his conscience. The Baron then retired, and another discussion followed on the proposal of Sir F. Thesiger and Mr. S. Wortley to have the Baron again called, and questioned as to which oath (Protestant or Catholic) he desired to take. This motion went to a division, and was negatived by 118 to 104. Mr. Hume then moved that the clerk be directed to swear the Baron on the Old Testament, which motion was carried after a debate by 113 to 59. The Mercantile Marine Bill was then read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee on the Royal message, and passed a resolution by 68 to 46 securing Marlborough House to the Prince of Wales after his 18th year. In Committee on the navy estimates several items were passed, and the House, on resuming, read a second time the Irish Grand Jury Cess Bill, the Commons Inclosure Bill, and the Court of Common Pleas Fees (No. 2) Bill. The Navy Pay Bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the Public Libraries and Museums Bill. The Court of Chancery Fees Bill and the Irish Collection of Fines Bill were withdrawn.

July (LORDS.) The General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill was
30. read a second time, and an address agreed to complying with her Majesty's message respecting Marlborough House.

(COMMONS.) Sir R. Peel took the oaths and his seat for Tamworth. The Baron de Rothschild took the three oaths on the Old Testament, substituting "So help me God" in the oath of abjuration, for "on the true faith of a Christian." The Baron then took the pen to subscribe the Parliamentary Roll, but was desired by the Speaker to withdraw, who, subsequently, stated that the Baron could not be admitted to the rights of membership till the House had assented to his mode of taking the oath of abjuration. Sir F. Thesiger then moved that a new writ be issued for the City of London; Mr. P. Wood moved an amendment declaring the seat for the City of London to be full. A long discussion followed, after which Mr. Wood's amendment was negatived by 221 to 117. Sir F. Thesiger's motion was then negatived without division, and on the motion of Lord J. Russell the further consideration of the subject was postponed till August 1. In the evening sitting, after a long debate on the Lords' amendments to the Irish Parliamentary Suffrage Bill, a 12*l.* rating qualification (instead of 15*l.*, as proposed by the Lords, and instead of 8*l.* as in the original Bill) was carried, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, by 213 to 91; the clauses making the enjoyment of the franchise involuntary on the part of the elector, struck out by the Lords, were restored by 179 to 109; and the Bill referred back to the Upper House. The Irish

Municipal Corporations Bill was read a second time. Several other measures were forwarded a stage.

July (COMMONS.) The Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, and the
31. Weights and Measures Bill were withdrawn. The debate on the second reading of the Irish Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill was adjourned.

Aug. (LORNS.) The General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill passed
1. Committee. The Irish Court of Chancery Bill, and the Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill, were read a third time; the Navy Pay Bill a second time. Conferences with the Commons were held on the subject of the amendments made by their lordships, and rejected by the Commons, in the County Courts Extension, and the Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bills.

(COMMONS.) The Lords' amendments to the Australian Colonies Government Bill were agreed to, and the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill was read a second time. The Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill passed Committee. The Attorney General read two resolutions which had been framed to meet the Baron de Rothschild's case: 1. Denying his right to vote or sit in the House till he has taken the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law; 2. Pledging the House to a measure of relief for the Jews in the next Session. The Excise Sugar and Licenses Bill was read a third time, the Sheep and Cattle Contagious Disorders Prevention Bill, the Copyright of Designs Acts Amendment Bill, the Irish Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, a second time.

Aug. (LORNS.) The Borough Gaols Bill and the Public Libraries
2. and Museums Bill were read a second time. Lord Brougham, having censured the parties engaged in forwarding the Industrial Exhibition, moved for a return of the amount of savings since 1838, from the salaries paid out of the Civil List to the officers of her Majesty's household. The Marquess of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Monteagle, having deprecated the introduction of such a motion, Lord Brougham replied, and concluded by withdrawing it. The Mercantile Marine Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Leasehold Tenure of Lands Bill was read a first time. On the order of day for the second reading of the Irish Crime and Outrage Continuance Bill, Mr. M. J. O'Connell pointed out that as it contained a clause for raising money the measure ought to have originated in that House. The Speaker having taken the same view, the order for the second reading was discharged, and Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the same purpose; the debate on this motion was adjourned. Several sums were voted in Committee of Supply. The last vote of 30,000*l.* for the relief of the depositors in the Cuffe-street (Dublin) Savings Bank, was carried by 118 against 39. The House next went into Committee of Ways and Means, and on resuming read a second time the Customs Bill; the Marlborough House Bill, and the Coal Mines Inspection Bill. The Irish Registrar of Judgments Office Bill, and the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, were read a third time. The Irish Distress for Rent Bill was withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Grand Jury Cess Bill, and the Court
Aug. of Common Pleas Fees (No. 2) Bill, were read a third time and
3. passed; and the Edinburgh National Gallery Bill passed through Committee.

(LORNS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to several
Aug. Bills. Earl Talbot brought under their lordships' notice the sub-
5. ject of steam communication with Australia, by way of Panama. Lord Brougham, after complaining of the manner in which his speeches were

reported in the newspapers, moved their lordships to agree to the Commons' Amendments to the County Courts Bill. The motion was carried by 13 to 11.

(COMMONS.) Mr. O. Higgins took his seat for Mayo. The Attorney General moved at considerable length the adoption of the two resolutions which he had prepared to meet the case of the Baron de Rothschild. Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, the passing of a declaratory Act at the commencement of next Session, and at the same time to remodel the whole system of oaths required from members of the House; the amendment was rejected by 163 to 101. The Attorney General's first resolution was then carried by 166 to 92, and the second, after further discussion, by 142 to 106. The Duke of Cambridge's Bill having been read a third time, Mr. Hume moved the reduction of the annuity to 8,000*l.*, which amendment was rejected by 111 to 52. Mr. Bright moved another amendment to limit to 12,000*l.* the Duke's income, from all sources, which was negatived by 108 to 39, and the Bill passed. The Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill was read a second time.

(LORDS.) The Small Tenements Rating Bill, and the Court of Aug. Common Pleas Fees Bill, were read a third time and passed; the 6. Poor Relief Bill was read a second time. Lord Brougham then, in a characteristic speech, defended himself against the "slandrous" and "scurrilous" attack of the *Daily News*, on his management of the appellate jurisdiction of their lordships' house. The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the adoption of the Commons' amendments to their lordships' amendments on the Irish Parliamentary Franchise Bill; Lord Stanley opposed this motion, and insisted on the retention of the 15*l.* qualification; the 12*l.* qualification was carried to 126 to 114.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the motion for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Irish Crime and Outrage Act was resumed, and after a long discussion leave was given by 84 to 24. The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill passed Committee; the Edinburgh National Gallery Bill was read a third time and passed. The remaining clauses of the Irish Medical Charities Bill passed Committee. The Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance (No. 2) Bill, passed Committee.

(COMMONS.) Sir W. Clay withdrew his Compound House- Aug. holders Bill. Mr. G. A. Hamilton moved the second reading of 7. the Encumbered Estates Amendment Bill, which was strongly condemned by the Attorney General and Mr. Bright, and was ultimately withdrawn. The Stamp Duties Bill, the Marlborough House Bill, the Assessed Taxes Bill, and the Police Superannuation Fund Bill, were read a third time and passed.

(LORDS.) The Irish Grand Jury Cess Bill, and the Irish Sum- Aug. mary Jurisdiction Bill, were severally read a second time. The 7. Commons' Amendments to the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill were considered. The Archbishop of Canterbury objected to uniting the Episcopal and Common Funds, and moved that they be separated, a proposal which was rejected by 37 to 22. The other amendments of the Commons were then agreed to. The Mercantile Marine (No. 2) Bill passed Committee. The Irish Securities Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and the Irish Borough Courts Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed. The second reading of the Irish Crime and Outrage Act Continuance Bill was carried by 89 to 26, after a stormy debate, during which Mr. Williams, the new member for Lambeth, took the oaths and his seat, being the first member sworn in the new Parliament House. The

Customs Bill was read a third time and passed. The Criminal Justice Improvement Bill; the Chief Justices Salaries Bill; the Savings Banks Bill; and the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill, were withdrawn. The Transfer of Improvement Loans (Ireland) Bill, and the Lough Corrib Improvement Compensation Bill were read a second time.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Portland Harbour Breakwater Bill, the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, 9. the Marlborough House Bill, the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, and the Police Superannuation Fund Bill, were severally read a second time. The Commons' amendments to the Benefices in Plurality Bill were agreed to. Lord Brougham called attention to the subject of the Criminal Law Commission, and also to the Report of the Commons Committee on official salaries, which last he condemned as an unparalleled mass of ignorance, contradiction, and absurdity.

(COMMONS.) The Holyhead Harbour Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Irish Crime and Outrage Act Continuance Bill, after much discussion, passed through Committee. The Irish Medical Charities Bill was read a third time and passed. Several Bills passed Committee. Mr. Hume originated a debate on the state of the Ionian Islands, and the conduct of Sir H. G. Ward, as Lord High Commissioner, and moved for an address to the Crown to appoint a commission to inquire into these subjects. The motion, after an animated debate, was negatived by 84 to 13.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Customs Bill; the Stamp Duties Bill; the Irish 10. Assizes Bill; the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, were read a second time. The several Bills read a second time yesterday passed through Committee. The Irish Registrar of Judgments Office Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Fisheries Bill, the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, the Irish Grand Jury Cess Bill, and the Mercantile Marine Bill, were read a third time and passed. Several Bills brought up from the Commons were read a first time.

(COMMONS.) The Coal Mines Inspection Bill was read a third time and passed, as were also the Irish Transfer of Improvement Loans Bill, the General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill, the Irish Law Fund Duties Bill, the Friendly Societies Bill, and the Union of Liberties with Counties Bill. The Irish Savings Bank Act Continuance Bill, brought in in the previous sitting, was read a second time, committed, reported, read a third time, and passed.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Edinburgh National Gallery Bill, the Duke of 12. Cambridge's Annuity Bill, the Marlborough House Bill, the Irish Summary Jurisdiction Bill, the Poor Relief Bill, and the Police Superannuation Fund Bill, were read a third time and passed. The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill, the Irish Medical Charities Bill, the Friendly Societies Bill, and the Irish Transfer of Improvement Loans Bill, were read a second time. The Irish Crime and Outrage Act Continuance Bill, the London Bridge Approaches Bill, and the Lough Corrib Improvement Company Compensation Bill, were read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. G. Thompson moved the third reading of the Irish Crime and Outrage Act Continuance Bill this day three months, which proposal was defeated by 75 to 21, and the Bill passed. The Lough Corrib Improvement Company Compensation Bill, the Holyhead Harbour Bill, the London Approaches Fund Bill, and the Union of Liberties with Counties Bill, were severally read a third time and passed. Mr. Hume's motion that the evidence taken before the Ceylon Committee be printed, led to a debate, and was withdrawn.

Aug. (LORDS.) The London Bridge Approaches Bill was read a 13. second time. The Irish Crime and Outrage Act Continuance Bill was read a second time, committed, reported, read a third time

and passed; the Friendly Societies Bill passed Committee, was reported, read a third time, and passed. The Stamp Duties Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other Bills were forwarded a stage. Mr. C. Gream and Mr. M. A. Gage were summoned to the Bar for a gross breach of the privileges of the House, in appending fraudulent signatures to a petition against the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Bill. After some explanation from the parties at the Bar, a resolution passed for their committal to Newgate for a fortnight.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, the Marlborough House Bill, the Irish Parliamentary Suffrage Bill, and about 70 other Public and Private Bills.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Commons having been summoned, the Speaker briefly addressed her Majesty, reviewing the more important measures of the Session, and craved the Royal Assent to the Consolidated Fund Bill. The Queen having given her assent to this Bill, and a few others, read a Speech proroguing Parliament till October 15.

XI.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1849-50.

[13 and 14 Victoria.]

I. Numerical Abstract of the Petitions and Private Bills for the Session 1850:—

Petitions presented to the Commons and Bills brought from the Lords	206
Bills read a first time	200
Bills read a second time	182
Bills read a third time	154
Bills which received the Royal Assent	147*

II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years:—

Bills passed.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Agriculture . .	25	12	15	11	6	10	3	3	7	1
Companies . .	10	10	5	10	9	10	22	9	4	8
Improvements in Towns, &c. }	44	34	49	26	50	79	58	42	27	50
Internal Commu- nication . . }	48	50	42	51	127	277	190	95	46	50
Navigation, &c. .	13	18	12	16	15	25	24	18	10	9
Private Regulation	36	47	28	47	33	54	38	30	35	29
TOTALS . .	176	171	151	161	245	455	335	197	129	147

Average number of Private Bills passed annually from 1841 to 1845 inclusive, 181; and from 1846 to 1850 inclusive, 252.

* These figures are taken from the Private Bill Table, published by direction of the House of Commons, but six have been made Public Acts—Greenwich Hospital Improvement, Division of Manchester into Parishes, the Discontinuance of the Manchester Bonding Wine-houses, Edinburgh National Gallery, Portland Harbour and Breakwater, and the Spitalfields and Shoreditch New Street. There are therefore but 141 Private Acts, as given in the following tables.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills, Session 1850:

	Petitions.	Passed.	Not passed.
I. AGRICULTURE:—			
1. Inclosures (45 were passed under the general Public Acts)	1	0	1
2. Drainage	1	1	0
II. COMPANIES	14	8	6
III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—			
1. General Improvements	13	11	2
2. Gas	5	3	2
3. Water	17	12	5
4. Markets, &c.	11	10	1
5. Municipal Regulation	14	14	0
IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—			
1. Roads	21	15	6
2. Railways	64	35	29
V. NAVIGATION, &c.			
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Rivers	15	9	6
VI. PRIVATE REGULATION	30	29	1
Totals	206	147	59

I. AGRICULTURE AND DRAINING:—

Inclosure Acts are now in general removed from the Private Bills, and are provided for by public Acts. In this session, 45 places have been included in these Acts, as noticed at pages 102 and 117.

For the more effectual drainage and improvement of certain lands in the parishes of Ramsey, Upwood, and Great Raveley, all in the county of Huntingdon.

11. COMPANIES.—For carrying into effect an agreement entered into between “The Suffolk and General Country Amicable Insurance Office” and “The Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company.”

For better enabling the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society to sue and be sued; and to alter certain provisions of their deed of constitution; and to give further powers to the society.

To change the name of “The Architects, Civil Engineers, Builders, and General Fire and Life Insurance, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company;” and for other purposes relating to the company.

To change the name of the Licensed Victuallers and General Fire and Life Assurance Company to the Monarch Fire and Life Assurance Company, and for better enabling the said company to sue and to be sued; and to give additional powers to the said company.

For incorporating the Colonization Assurance Company, and conferring certain privileges on the said company.

For better enabling the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued, and to alter certain provisions of their deed of settlement, and to give further powers to the company.

For forming and regulating the British Electric Telegraph Company, and to enable the said company to work certain letters patent.

For extending and amending the powers of the Timber Preserving Company's Acts; and to enable the company to buy, improve, and sell substances to be preserved, and to work mills and machinery.

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.—*General Improvements.*

—To enable the Commissioners acting under the 6th Geo. IV., for better regulating, paving, improving, and managing the town of Brighthelmston in the county of Sussex, and the poor thereof, to purchase, improve, and manage the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, and the grounds thereof, and to enlarge, extend, and apply the powers and provisions of the same Act with reference thereto.

To amend the Walsall Improvement and Market Act, 1848, and for other purposes.

For making a new street from the west side of Queen-street to the south side of Saint Paul's Churchyard, in continuation of the new street from Cannon-street to the east side of Queen-street, and for effecting other improvements in the city of London.

For extending and amending the acts for regulating and improving the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

For repealing an act relating to the borough of Bradford, in the county of York, and for better paving, lighting, watching, draining, and otherwise improving the said borough, and for the better regulation and management thereof.

For better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise regulating and improving the city and township of Peterborough, in the liberty of Peterborough, in the county of Northampton, and for establishing a cemetery therein.

For paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the township of Bilston in the county of Stafford, and for establishing a local board of health in that township; and also for better supplying with water and gas the said township of Bilston, and for constructing cemeteries there, and for purchasing, improving, maintaining, and regulating the market and market place therein; and for other purposes.

For amending and enlarging the powers and provisions of 'The Westminster Improvement Act, 1845,' and 'The Westminster Improvement Act, 1847,' to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of lands, and for other purposes.

To give effect to certain securities upon the rates authorised to be levied under the Wolverhampton Improvement Act.

For better improving the borough of Belfast.

Gas.—To authorise the transfer of the undertaking and powers of 'The Carlisle Gaslight and Coke Company,' to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Carlisle; to enable them to light the said city and the environs thereof, and to raise money for such purposes: to repeal or amend and extend the powers of the several acts for lighting the said city and environs; and for other purposes.

For lighting with gas the town of Pontypridd and the neighbourhood thereof in the county of Glamorgan.

For confirming an agreement for the sale of the freehold and leasehold hereditaments and premises, works, property, gear, and fixtures, of the Poplar Gaslight Company, to the Commercial Gas Company, and for the dissolution of the Poplar Gaslight Company.

Water.—To authorise the Bristol Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money.

For better supplying Childwall, Thingwall, Little Woolton, Much Woolton, and Gateacre, all in the county of Lancaster, with water.

For supplying the burghs of Dumfries and Maxwelltown and suburbs with water.

For supplying the city of Norwich and the neighbourhood thereof with water.

To enable the company of proprietors of the Kent Waterworks to raise a further sum of money; and to alter and amend the former acts relating thereto.

For amending and extending the powers and provisions of the Act 7 Wm. IV., relating to the Southampton Waterworks, and for other purposes.

For the better supplying with water the town of Reading, and the hamlet of Whitley, in the county of Berks.

For supplying with water the town and port of Cardiff and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Glamorgan.

To extend the Wolverhampton Waterworks, and to amend the act relating thereto.

For better supplying with water the borough of Salford, and for the further improvement of the said borough.

To extend the time limited by the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Act, 1847, for purchasing lands and constructing the works authorised by such act, and for other purposes.

To amend 'The Gorbals Gravitation Water Company Act, 1846,' to authorise the extension of the works, and the construction of new works to supply the town or royal burgh of Rutherglen and other places with water.

Markets, &c.—To authorise the Wakefield Borough Market Company to purchase certain lands for a market place, and to make approaches thereto.

For regulating the markets and fairs held within the borough of Cambridge, and at Reach in the county of Cambridge, and for enlarging the market place, and for rebuilding or altering the Guildhall of the said borough, and for the improvement of the said borough, and the better regulation of the police within the same.

For establishing markets in and otherwise improving the borough of Bolton, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for extending the provisions of the acts relating to the Bolton Waterworks, and for other purposes.

For providing, regulating, and maintaining a cattle market in the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks, and for constructing a convenient market place therein.

To provide for the erection of public slaughter-houses for the city of Edinburgh, and for the regulation of the same.

For constructing a bridge across the river Clyde, opposite to South Portland-street, Laurieston, Glasgow.

For the extension and better regulation and management of the markets and slaughter-houses in the city of Glasgow.

To enable the Commissioners of Westminster Bridge to build a temporary bridge across the river Thames from Bridge-street in the city of Westminster to the opposite shore, in the county of Surrey.

Municipal Regulations.—To give further powers to the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners for purchasing the Woodside Ferry, and for regulating their mortgage debt and facilitating the sale of their lands at Birkenhead.

For better assessing and collecting the poor's rates, highway rates, the county, shire hall, police, and other county rates in the parish of West Bromwich in the county of Stafford, and the township of Oldbury in the Parish of Hales Owen in the county of Worcester, and which parish of West Bromwich and township of Oldbury are situate within the West Bromwich poor law union.

For extinguishing the Vicarial Tithes in the parishes of Kew and Petersham, in the county of Surrey; for confirming and regulating the pews of the churches of the said parishes; for authorising the division of the Vicarage of Kew and Petersham; and for other purposes relating to such vicarage.

For better regulating the privileges of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and amending their charter of incorporation.

To incorporate the Society of the Guildry Fund of Elgin; to enable the said society to sue and be sued; to regulate the said society; and for other purposes relating thereto.

For enabling her Majesty to grant a new Charter to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and for conferring further powers on the said college.

For better assessing and collecting the poor rates, highway rates, and other parochial rates, the county, shire hall, police, and other county and local rates, on small tenements, in the several parishes, townships, and hamlets of Stourbridge, Upper Swinford, Wollaston, the Lye, Wollescote, Cradley, the borough of Halesowen, Hawn, Hasbury, Illy, Lutley, the Hill, Cakemore, Ridgacre, and Lapal, in the county of Worcester, and Kingswinford and Amblescote in the county of Stafford, situate within and forming the Stourbridge poor law union.

For uniting the townships of Snaith and Cowick, in the parish of Snaith, in the West Riding of the county of York, and for other parochial or township purposes.

To incorporate the members of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society, and to enable them better to carry into effect their charitable designs.

For better constituting the district church of Saint Michael, Chester Square, in the county of Middlesex.

For facilitating the erection of a church to be called St. Gabriel's, in the district parish of St. Peter, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, and for other purposes.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—*Roads.*—For improving the Glasgow and Shotts Turnpike Roads.

To explain and amend the New North Road Act, 1849.

For managing and repairing the road leading from Foxley Hatch, in the parish of Croydon, to the town of Reigate, in the county of Surrey.

To amend an Act passed 55 Geo. III., intituled an Act for more effectually repairing the Road leading from Heronsyke to Kirkby in Kendal, and from thence through Shap to Eamont Bridge, in the county of Westmorland, and for making a new road from the said road at a place called Far Cross Bank, near Kirkby, in Kendal, to communicate with the intended Canal from Lancaster to Kirkby, in Kendal, and to join the said road at or near a place called the Lound, near Kirkby, in Kendal aforesaid; and to continue the term by the same Act granted.

To amend an Act passed 58 Geo. III., intituled an Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from the Turnpike Road leading from Ulverstone to Kendal into the Turnpike Road leading from Millthorp to Kendal, and a continuation of the said Road from the last-mentioned Turnpike Road to join the Turnpike Road leading from Lancaster to Kendal, and to continue the term thereby granted.

For continuing the term of an Act passed 4 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for building a Bridge over the River Severn, at or near to the Mythe Hill,

within the Parish, and near to the Town of Tewkesbury, in the County of Gloucester, to the opposite side of the said River, in the Parish of Bushley, in the County of Worcester, and for making convenient Roads and Avenues to communicate with such Bridge, within the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and of another Act passed 7 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for altering, amending, and enlarging the Powers and Provisions of an Act relating to the Tewkesbury Severn Bridge and Roads, for the purpose of paying off the debt now due on the said bridge and roads.

For continuing and enlarging the term and powers of three Acts, passed in the reign of Geo. III., for repairing and widening several roads leading to and from the towns of Bala and Dolgelly, in the county of Merioneth, and other roads therein mentioned, in the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Salop, and for repairing several other roads in the counties of Merioneth and Denbigh.

To amend and extend the provisions of the Act relating to the Garstang and Herringsyke turnpike road.

For continuing the term of the Cromford and Newhaven turnpike road Act, and for other purposes.

For continuing the Godstone and Highgate turnpike trust for a limited period, for the purpose of paying off the mortgage debt.

For repairing the road leading from a certain point in the Kennington Road, in the parish of St. Mary Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, to Highgate, in the county of Sussex, and thence to Witchcross, in the same county, and several other roads therein mentioned.

For more effectually repairing and improving the road from Rochdale, through Bamford and Birtle, to Bury, and several other roads therein mentioned, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.

For continuing the term of 'The Birmingham and Pershore Turnpike Road Act,' and for other purposes.

For continuing the term of an Act passed in the 7 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for making a Turnpike Road from Saint John's Chapel, in the Parish of Saint Marylebone, to the North-east End of Ballard's Lane, abutting upon the North Road, in the parish of Finchley, with a Branch therefrom, in the county of Middlesex, for the purpose of paying off the debt now due on the said roads, and providing for the future management thereof.

The Acts passed respecting railways, thirty-six in number, are noticed at page 31.

NAVIGATION.—*Harbours, Docks, Rivers, &c.*—To extend the time for the sale of such lands belonging to the company of proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation as may not be required for the purposes of the said navigation, and to amend the Acts relating thereto.

To enable the corporation of Swansea, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to subscribe for shares in the Swansea Dock Company, and to raise money for that purpose, and to purchase the interests of certain lessees of property belonging to the said corporation; and for other purposes.

To amend the Act relating to the harbour of Montrose, and to enable the trustees to borrow a further sum of money.

For extending the times limited by 'The Swansea Dock Act, 1847,' for the compulsory purchase of lands and execution of works, and for other purposes.

To authorise the construction of a dock on the north side of the river Thames, to be called 'The Victoria (London) Dock.'

For the improvement and regulation of the river Tyne and the navigation thereof, and for other purposes.

To carry into effect arrangements made between the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and the trustees of the Birkenhead Docks; to amend the Acts relating to the said docks, and to extend the time for completion of works; and for other purposes.

To alter and amend the Acts relating to the navigation of the river Lee in the counties of Hertford, Essex, and Middlesex; and to enable the trustees further to improve the navigation and to dispose of the surplus water; and for other purposes.

To enable the Hartlepool West Harbour and Dock Company to alter and improve their harbour and construct additional works; and for amending an Act passed in the 10 Vict., called 'The Hartlepool West Harbour and Dock Act, 1847.'

Of the twenty-nine Acts for PRIVATE REGULATION, none require special notice except that for inclosing the Nottingham Freeman's Allotment, for empowering St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, to grant building leases on their estates, and for establishing a school for orphans of freemen of the City of London. The others relate to private estates, or are Acts for divorce, of which last there are no less than seven.

XII.—PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Session 12 and 13 Victoriae.

<i>Parliamentary.</i>	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Elective Franchise, for extension	15	2,987
Vote by Ballot, for adoption	3	3,140
Other petitions relating to Parliamentary subjects ..	12	577
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>		
Church Rates, against abolition of	1	133
————— for abolition	239	21,472
————— for alteration of Law	5	413
Church Temporalities (Ireland), for redistribution ..	10	4,758
————— Act, for restoration of ten suppressed sees	3	684
Ecclesiastical Property, &c., for appropriation to secular purposes	54	1,073
Established Church (Ireland), for abolition	1	420
————— (Wales), respecting Welsh lan- guage	2	531
Marriages Bill, against	719	46,520
————— in favour	1,082	108,296
Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, against	1,093	35,642
————— in favour	8	516
Protestant Church (Ireland), for appropriation of revenues to support of poor	13	2,927

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, against	34	13,465
————— in favour	39	4,690
Sunday Travelling on Railways Bill (1849)	5	1,092
Tithe Commutation Act, for alteration	21	1,472
Other petitions relating to Ecclesiastical subjects	84	3,565

Colonial.

Ceylon, for inquiry	3	42,344
New South Wales, against making it a penal settle- ment	3	5,926
New Zealand, for representative institutions	1	482
Steam Communication with Australia, for route viâ Cape of Good Hope	7	751
Transportation (Cape of Good Hope), against making that colony a penal settlement	19	6,448
Transportation (Van Diemen's Land), against	1	1,905
Van Diemen's Land, for representative institutions, &c.	1	1,424
Other petitions relating to Colonial subjects	21	1,230

Taxes.

Advertisements in Newspapers, &c., for repeal of duty	93	1,162
Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of duty	352	4,649
County Expenditure, for the establishment of a more efficient control over	47	2,360
County Rates and Expenditure Bill, against	1	1
————— in favour	300	32,351
Malt, against repeal of duty	1	156
—— for repeal of duty	417	32,082
Malt and Hops, for repeal of duties	96	7,509
Metropolitan Sewers, for giving to ratepayers control over expenditure of sewers rate	5	795
Ministers' Money (Ireland)—for abolition	15	18,991
Newspapers, for repeal of stamp duty	15	687
Paper—for repeal of duty	22	6,144
Paper, &c., for repeal of duty	183	21,060
Public Expenditure, for reduction	4	3,825
Sugar, &c., for discouraging the consumption of slave- grown sugar	23	3,443
Tea, for reduction of duty	89	97,226
Vestry Assessments, &c. (Ireland), for alteration of law	1	1,150
Windows, for repeal of duty	57	24,280
Other petitions relating to Taxes	261	7,808

Miscellaneous.

Accidents in Coal Mines, for appointment of Govern- ment inspectors	13	16,559
Affirmation Bill, in favour	46	3,011
Agricultural Distress, for measures of relief ..	372	128,842
Arbitration, for referring international disputes to arbi- tration	179	15,640
Bakers, for relief of journeymen bakers	25	7,945
Beerhouses, for diminishing number	102	17,852

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
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City Attachments (Dublin), for abolition	1	1,201
Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill, against	71	102
_____ in favour	32	3,066
Coroners' Act, for alteration	1	1,084
County Courts Extension Bill, against	2	(Seal) 11
_____ for alteration	7	254
_____ in favour	219	23,686
Disarmament, for promoting general disarmament ..	170	22,588
For other petitions on this subject, <i>vide</i> ARBITRATION.		
Distress (Ireland), for measures of relief	67	45,493
Dog Carts, for prohibiting use of	6	1,180
Education, against any grant to Popery	1	69
_____ against government interference with education	1	28
_____ for alteration of system	2	113
_____ for a comprehensive system	2	1,284
_____ for a secular education	6	378
_____ For enabling Committee of Council on Education to carry into effect plans proposed in Minutes of 1846	1	398
_____ respecting management clauses	34	5,796
Education Bill, against	21	10,908
_____ for alteration	1	3
_____ in favour	282	20,633
Education (Ireland). against any grant to Church Education Society	1	109
_____ for encouragement to schools in connexion with the Church Education Society for Ireland ..	151	91,732
_____ respecting remuneration of teachers	1	5
_____ (Lancashire), for inquiry	2	18
_____ for a secular education	7	1,271
Factories Act, for alteration	228	96,149
Factories Bill, against	24	5,453
_____ for alteration	59	2,819
_____ for including carpet factories	1	2,123
_____ in favour	874	149,193
Friendly Societies, for alteration of law	2	2,053
Friendly Societies Bill, against	3	14
_____ for alteration	155	23,067
_____ in favour	34	3,493
Highways Bill, against	79	7,800
Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill, in favour	61	1,838
Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation (No. 2) Bill, against	2	2,227
_____ in favour	1	937
Inspection of Coal Mines Bill, against	16	1,227
_____ for alteration	1	18
_____ in favour	3	3,511
Interment in Towns, for prohibition	1	1,242
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), for alteration of law ..	21	10,691
_____ against	18	14,969
_____ for alteration	1	250
_____ in favour	2	401

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, against abolition of the office	12	7,021
Medical Officers (Navy), respecting assistant surgeons	72	1,502
Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill, against	17	2,826
Metropolis Water, for increasing supply, &c.	58	2,563
Metropolitan Interments Bill, against	99	21,741
————— for alteration	26	414
————— in favour	149	6,522
Mines, for appointment of Government inspectors ..	4	2,031
Poor Law, for alteration	41	2,344
———— (Ireland), for alteration	9	1,279
Poor Relief (Cities and Towns) Bill, against	31	1,467
Postage, for the establishment of a penny post from Great Britain to all parts of the world	44	6,939
Post Office, for abolition of Sunday labour therein....	4,475	656,919
Against rescinding resolution for the abolition of Sun- day labour therein	561	35,122
Against abolition of Sunday labour therein, or for re- scinding resolution for the abolition of such labour	243	27,941
Public Health, for sanitary measures	23	3,040
Public Health Act, for exempting Barnstaple	2	1,369
Public Houses (Scotland) Bill, against	85	3,477
Punishment of Death, for abolition	111	19,277
Railway Traffic Bill, in favour	10(Seal)	1,523
Railways (Ireland) (Killarney Junction Railway), for completion	1	1,311
Savings Banks, for alteration of law	5	3,189
Savings Banks Bill, against	18	342
————— against, and for inquiry	85	862
————— for alteration	99	3,687
————— and Friendly Societies Bill, against	18	1,287
————— for alteration; and Friendly Societies Bill, in favour	2	3,898
School Establishment (Scotland) Bill, in favour	1	1,128
Schools (Scotland), for reform	5	1,725
Slave Trade, for suppression	65	19,427
Small Debts Act, for alteration	51	5,858
Spirits, for placing home-made spirits in bond on same footing as foreign and colonial	42	2,053
Tailors, for better regulation of their trade	10	3,164
Other petitions, relating to Miscellaneous subjects ..	980	26,843

XIII.—MEMORANDUM ON THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.

(13 and 14 Vict. cap. 97.)

It is probable that if the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been directed to certain other subjects of taxation, than those upon which his choice fell during the last session, with the view to relief, he would have earned a greater amount of popular gratitude than that acquired by his new Stamp Act. Be that, however, as it may, Sir Charles Wood has, so far as it was practicable, remedied an injustice which has existed ever since stamp duties were first introduced in this country. That the Act is, altogether, a great boon to the profession and to the public, is a point upon which there are not two opinions. What effect will be produced on the public revenue remains to be seen.

In pointing out the difference between the former and the new duties, the *ad valorem* duties first claim attention.

Conveyance Duties upon the Sale of Property.—These duties show a considerable reduction in all purchases for sums not exceeding 200,000*l.* The highest *ad valorem* duty under the late law was 1,000*l.*, there being no increase on sums exceeding 100,000*l.*; the duty is now one uniform rate of 10*s.* per cent., without limit; which, speaking in general terms, may be said to be about half the amount of the former duty on sums from 500*l.* to 100,000*l.* That duty was not a uniform per centage, as at present, but a fixed amount on all sums between those specified in the scale, being somewhat more or less than 1*l.* per cent. as the purchase money approximated to the higher or lower amount in each step; on the mean sum it was precisely that rate. But on sums under 500*l.* the rate was, for the most part, much higher, being as much as 5*l.* per cent. on the mean sum under 20*l.*; 3*l.* per cent. on that under 50*l.*, and 1*l.* 10*s.* under 150*l.* On purchases of small properties, therefore, the advantage is very great; and, referring to these, the justice and propriety of the new scale of duties will be more apparent. In giving a comparative statement of the two duties a difficulty arises from the difference in the language of the two Acts imposing them, in expressing the turning point; in the new Act the words “exceeding” and “not exceeding” being substituted for “amounting to” and “not amounting to.”

The omission to charge the *ad valorem* duty on conveyances where the consideration was stock, whether in the funds, or of any company is supplied.

The following comparative table will exhibit at a glance the difference between the old and the new duties in all cases of sales for sums not exceeding 1,000*l.*

		New Duties.			Old Duties.		
£.		£.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
	Not amounting to	20	..	0 2 6	0	10 0	
Amounting to	20 and not exceeding	25	..	0 2 6	1	0 0	
Exceeding	25 and not amounting to	50	..	0 5 0	1	0 0	
Amounting to	50 and not exceeding	50	..	0 5 0	1	0 0	
Exceeding	50 „ „	75	..	0 7 6	10	10 0	

		New Duties.				Old Duties.				
	£.		£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Exceeding	75	and not exceeding	100	..	0	10	0	1	10	0
"	100	" "	125	..	0	12	6	1	10	0
"	125	and not amounting to	150	..	0	15	0	1	10	0
Amounting to	150	and not exceeding	150	..	0	15	0	2	0	0
Exceeding	150	" "	175	..	0	17	6	2	0	0
"	175	" "	200	..	1	0	0	2	0	0
"	200	" "	225	..	1	2	6	2	0	0
"	225	" "	250	..	1	5	0	2	0	0
"	250	" "	275	..	1	7	6	2	0	0
"	275	and not amounting to	300	..	1	10	0	2	0	0
Amounting to	300	and not exceeding	300	..	1	10	0	3	0	0
Exceeding	300	" "	350	..	1	15	0	3	0	0
"	350	" "	400	..	2	0	0	3	0	0
"	400	" "	450	..	2	5	0	3	0	0
"	450	and not amounting to	500	..	2	10	0	3	0	0
Amounting to	500	and not exceeding	500	..	2	10	0	6	0	0
Exceeding	500	" "	550	..	2	15	0	6	0	0
"	550	" "	600	..	3	0	0	6	0	0
"	600	" "	700	..	3	10	0	6	0	0
"	700	and not amounting to	750	..	4	0	0	6	0	0
Amounting to	750	and not exceeding	800	..	4	0	0	9	0	0
Exceeding	800	" "	900	..	4	10	0	9	0	0
"	900	and not amounting to 1,000	..	5	0	0	9	0	0	
Amounting to 1,000	" "	...	5	0	0	0	12	0	0	

Bonds and Mortgages.—These duties are also charged at one uniform rate throughout, viz., 2s. 6d. for every 100*l.*, and any portion of 100*l.*, except that on sums not exceeding 300*l.* the duty is imposed by fifties, so as to charge only 1*s.* 3*d.* on the fraction over 50*l.*; thus favouring minor transactions, instead of the more important ones as under the old system. The repealed duty was unjust and wholly indefensible upon principle; as will be perceived when it is stated that the duty on the mean sums in the scale, from not exceeding 50*l.* to not exceeding 20,000*l.* gradually diminished from 4*l.* per cent. to 2*s.* 3*d.*; that the highest duty being 25*l.*, the rate on 40,000*l.* was 1*s.* 3*d.* per cent., and that this rate proportionately diminished with the increase in the amount of money secured.

The following is a comparison of old and new duties on bonds and mortgages for sums not exceeding 20,000*l.*:—

		New Duties.				Old Duties.				
	£.		£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
		Not exceeding . .	50	..	0	1	3	1	0	0
Exceeding	50	and not exceeding	100	..	0	2	6	1	10	0
"	100	" "	150	..	0	3	9	2	0	0
"	150	" "	200	..	0	5	0	2	0	0
"	200	" "	250	..	0	6	3	3	0	0
"	250	" "	300	..	0	7	6	3	0	0
"	300	" "	400	..	0	10	0	4	0	0
"	400	" "	500	..	0	12	6	4	0	0
"	500	" "	600	..	0	15	0	5	0	0
"	600	" "	700	..	0	17	6	5	0	0
"	700	" "	800	..	1	0	0	5	0	0
"	800	" "	900	..	1	2	6	5	0	0
"	900	" "	1,000	..	1	5	0	5	0	0

And proceeding upwards to 20,000*l.* by thousands, dropping the intermediate hundreds, the comparison will be as follows, viz.:—

New Duties.				Old Duties.				New Duties.				Old Duties.			
£.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
On 2,000 ..		2	10	0	6	0	0	On 12,000 ..		15	0	0	15	0	0
„ 3,000 ..		3	15	0	7	0	0	„ 13,000 ..		16	5	0	15	3	0
„ 4,000 ..		5	0	0	8	0	0	„ 14,000 ..		17	10	0	15	0	0
„ 5,000 ..		6	5	0	9	0	0	„ 15,000 ..		18	15	0	15	0	0
„ 6,000 ..		7	10	0	12	0	0	„ 16,000 ..		20	0	0	20	0	0
„ 7,000 ..		8	15	0	12	0	0	„ 17,000 ..		21	5	0	20	0	0
„ 8,000 ..		10	0	0	12	0	0	„ 18,000 ..		22	10	0	20	0	0
„ 9,000 ..		11	5	0	12	0	0	„ 19,000 ..		23	15	0	20	0	0
„ 10,000 ..		12	10	0	12	0	0	„ 20,000 ..		25	0	0	25	0	0
„ 11,000 ..		13	15	0	15	0	0								

At this point the old duties stopped, there being no increase beyond 25*l.* whatever might have been the amount of money secured; but the new duties continue on, *ad infinitum*, at the rate of 1*l.* 5*s.* for every additional 1,000*l.*, and in proportion for less than 1,000*l.*

A mortgage, or (as in Scotland) a bond without penalty, for securing money to become due, without limit, is available as a security for such an amount, only, as the duty thereon extends to cover. In other such cases of bonds the duty is charged on the amount of the penalty.

A mortgage for securing money by way of rent-charge or annuity is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the money advanced. The case of an advance of money under the private Drainage Act (12 & 13 Vict. c. 100) is referred to in the work of a writer on the stamp laws (supplement to Tilsley's Treatise on the Stamp Laws, p. 26) as an instance in which this will apply.

The *ad valorem* duties on annuity bonds are somewhat varied. Where the annuity does not exceed 100*l.*, relief, to some extent, is given; above that amount there is an increase, which is greater as advance is made upwards. The new duty is 2*l.* for every 100*l.* and any fraction of 100*l.* per annum; the former duty was not a per centage, but, as in other cases, according to a scale, but not extending beyond 2,000*l.* a year. The present duty is not limited.

A valuable alteration is made in the duty on bonds given for any other purpose than as a security for money, where the penalty is of comparatively small amount. Under the old law the duty in every such case was 1*l.* 15*s.*, or some other fixed sum; it is, now, the same duty as would be payable on a bond given for securing money to the same amount as the penalty, where such latter duty is less than the fixed sum. Bonds given as a collateral or additional security for money are, likewise, charged with *ad valorem* duty where it would be less than the fixed duty thereon of 1*l.* or 1*l.* 15*s.* respectively.

Leases.—Under this head the equity of the new system, by comparison with the old, will perhaps be more striking than under any other. The present rate of duty on the rent is 10*s.* per cent.; imposed thus, viz., where the yearly rent exceeds 100*l.*, then for every 50*l.* and any fraction of 50*l.*—5*s.*; but upon rents of lower amount than 50*l.* the proportionate duty is charged in smaller steps, involving a less amount of duty for any fraction; thus, again, having favourable regard to matters of comparatively small value, and reversing the former

principle. The repealed duties on leases, computed on the mean sums in the scale, were as follows, viz., 10*l.* per cent. on rents under 20*l.*; 5*l.* per cent. on rents under 100*l.*; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on rents under 200*l.*; and gradually decreasing to 13*s.* 4*d.* on rents under 1000*l.*; the maximum duty on a rent of 1,000*l.* or upwards being 10*l.* only. Relief for the most part to the agricultural interest no doubt prompted the adoption of so liberal a measure, but it will be found, perhaps, more extensively advantageous to the owners and occupiers of property in large towns.

A lease of minerals reserving a portion of the produce, by reference to an annual maximum or minimum amount, is to be charged with duty on such amount; and where the fine or rent consists of corn, &c., the duty is charged on the value, to be ascertained where there is no special contract by the returns published under the Tithe Commutation Act, or, in Scotland, the fiars prices of the county.

Assignments and surrenders of leases (not upon sale or mortgage) are to pay the same *ad valorem* duty, if not exceeding 1*l.* 15*s.*, as the lease itself would be liable to.

The duties on leases in Ireland are to be the same as in England.

Settlement of money.—All the advantage afforded by the new Act in respect of the *ad valorem* settlement duties is on sums not exceeding 600*l.* The new duty is 5*s.* for every 100*l.* unlimited, and any fraction of 100*l.* The lowest duty under the former law was 1*l.* 15*s.*, which extended to cover any amount under 1,000*l.*, and the highest, 25*l.*, for all sums amounting to 20,000*l.* or upwards; being 7*s.* per cent. on the mean sum under 1,000*l.*, and averaging less than 2*s.* 6*d.* on the mean sums above 1,000*l.* and under 20,000*l.* Thus the order of taxation is again rightly reversed.

These are the *ad valorem* duties affected by the new Act; and they may be said to be the only ones connected with the transfer of property by way of sale or security. Reference will now be made to other alterations which afford almost uniform relief.

Transfer of Mortgage.—This is an important branch of conveyancing; but it appears from the work of the Writer already referred to, that it is one that has been more perplexed than any other by the Stamp Duties; and the result of various modern decisions, although tending to quiet doubts previously existing, was to inflict an amount of charge not considered to have been intended by the legislature. The shifting of a mortgage security from one to another is always a cause of vexation to the debtor; but to the poor man it is a matter of serious moment. Independently of professional charges for investigating the title, and for preparing the conveyance, the Stamp Duty was, of itself, an intolerable burden. The lowest *ad valorem* mortgage duty, oppressive as it was, amounted only to 1*l.*; but the lowest duty on a simple transfer of mortgage was 1*l.* 15*s.*; and as in every instance a new covenant was, as a matter of course, contained in it, a further duty of 1*l.* 15*s.* became, under a recent authority, chargeable; making 3*l.* 10*s.* (besides a third stamp of 1*l.* 15*s.* for the duty on a lease for a year, of which hereafter, where that attached) upon every transfer of mortgage, whether the money secured was under 100*l.* or above 20,000*l.* This is now remedied. The maximum duty on a transfer of mortgage is 1*l.* 15*s.*; and where, if the transaction was a mortgage, instead of a transfer, the *ad valorem* duty would be less than 1*l.* 15*s.*, then such *ad valorem* duty only is to be charged. Thus, for example, on a transfer of a mortgage for 100*l.*, the Stamp Duty, instead of 3*l.* 10*s.* as the

lowest amount, as heretofore, is now only 2s. 6d. By this alteration every transfer of mortgage is relieved from one stamp of 1l. 15s.; and on all transfers where the money secured does not exceed 1,400l. further proportionate relief is given. Where, on a transfer, further money was advanced, the *ad valorem* duty on such further advance was payable in lieu of one of the duties of 1l. 15s.; now, in such a case, the new *ad valorem* duty is all that is chargeable.

Further Assurance and further Security.—These instruments, which, before, were charged with 1l. 15s. in all cases, are now charged with that amount as a maximum; the *ad valorem* duty being payable where it would be less than 1l. 15s.

Further Advance.—Besides the duty on the further money lent, 1l. 15s. was necessary if the deed contained any additional security, by covenant, or otherwise, for the original sum. Now, merely the *ad valorem* duty on the further advance is requisite.

Bargain and Sale (or Lease) for a year.—Whilst the cumbrous mode of conveyance of freehold property by actual lease and release gave rise to two deeds, there was certainly no inconsistency in imposing a Stamp Duty upon each of them; but when, by modern enactments, that system was superseded, and one of the instruments ceased to have, in fact, any existence at all, it may be said to be somewhat inconsistent, as it was felt to be exceedingly inconvenient in practice, to encumber the other deed with the duties on both; but so it was; the release, or grant which had a new conveyancing principle given to it, was charged with the duty before payable on the bargain and sale, or lease, for a year, as well as that which was properly its own. These duties are now swept away, entirely. Under the title *Conveyance* certain additional duties were imposed on a feoffment and bargain and sale enrolled as an equivalent for the duty on a lease for a year; these are, of course, also repealed.

Progressive Duties.—A vast improvement will be effected in conveyancing when any system can be established which shall materially curtail instruments in their verbosity. Something has been attempted by the legislature in this way, but without, at present, producing, in general practice, any alteration. The great length to which a deed may extend is by no means an indication of the value of the subject-matter; and it is sufficiently oppressive that, to effect a transaction of perhaps minor importance, and of unavoidable necessity, an instrument of considerable length must be created, swelling the professional charges to an inordinate amount; but the burden is increased by Stamp Duties imposed, without regard to value, upon every certain quantity of words made use of. The late progressive duties were 1l. or 1l. 5s. on every 1,080 words (15 folios) after the first 1,080. The new duty, which is charged in the same manner, is a relief in all cases; the maximum is 10s.; but where the primary duty is of less amount the progressive duty is not to exceed it. Similar reduced duties under the head *Schedule*, are also imposed on papers referred to in certain instruments as part thereof but not annexed. A provision is contained in the Act (section 11) that progressive duties shall not be, or be deemed to have been, chargeable on any instrument in respect of *any other instrument*, liable to Stamp Duty, and duly stamped, incorporated with or referred to in it; so that an old document, duly stamped *per se*, may be made to form a portion of a new one without being taken into account in calculating the progressive duty on the latter.

Duplicates and Counterparts.—In the case of settlements of money and a few other instances where *ad valorem* duties were payable, duplicates were expressly charged with the same duties as the original instruments; and counterparts became also liable, in some cases, to the like duties; but, in general, they may be stated to have been subject to a duty of 1*l.* 15*s.*, except as to leases, the counterparts or duplicates of which, where the duty on the original exceeded 1*l.*, were charged with 30*s.* These duties are now reduced to 5*s.* as a maximum, with progressive duties of 2*s.* 6*d.*; the same duty, including the progressive duty, as the original, being imposed where such duty exclusive of progressive duty is less than 5*s.*

Memorial.—The duty on a memorial for registering a deed is reduced from 10*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Copyhold.—In all cases of sale and mortgage of copyhold property the instruments charged with *ad valorem* duty are, of course, liable only to the new duties; but there is one instance in which a reduction is made where the instrument was not subject to *ad valorem* duty. In the case of an admittance the instrument was charged with 1*l.*; or, where the yearly value did not exceed 1*l.*, with 5*s.* By the new Act these duties are reduced to 2*s.* 6*d.* where the admittance proceeds upon a sale or mortgage. In all other cases the duty on an admittance remains as before.

Covenant.—A particular duty is now for the first time charged on a deed of covenant. It was, it seems, apprehended that where the *ad valorem* bond duty was considerable, a practice might be resorted to of executing a covenant, as a security, which would be liable only as a common deed to 1*l.* 15*s.*, in lieu of giving a bond; it was therefore thought proper to impose the same *ad valorem* duty on a deed of covenant as on a bond, where it exceeded 1*l.* 15*s.* But relief is given in the case of a separate deed of covenant, executed on the sale or mortgage of any lands, for title, &c., by imposing 10*s.*; or less, where the duty on the conveyance is less.

Agreement.—The duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* on an ordinary agreement remains as before, except that this amount is sufficient for any quantity of words less than 30 folios, instead of merely a quantity not exceeding 15 folios. But in lieu of the leap from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 15*s.* in any excess of the latter quantity, and of 1*l.* 5*s.* for every additional quantity of 15 folios, the duty is now 2*s.* 6*d.* for every such further quantity.

The advantage of this may be illustrated by the following example: suppose a contract for the performance of any work according to plans and specifications, the words and figures amounting altogether to 100 folios, the duty under the old law would have been 1*l.* 15*s.*, and five times 1*l.* 5*s.* for five entire quantities of 15 folios after the first, making altogether 8*l.* By the new law the duty imposed is six times 2*s.* 6*d.*, making only 15*s.*

Charter, Præcept, Resignation, and Seisin.—The duties on certain instruments in Scotland under these heads are reduced from 9*s.* to 5*s.*

Warrant of Attorney.—The duties on securities of this description are as before, the same as on bonds, with a reduction of the duty on a warrant of attorney given as a collateral security, from 1*l.* to 5*s.*, where the duty on the principal instrument exceeds that amount; and also, where it is given for money exceeding 200*l.* for which the person giving it is under arrest. A warrant of attorney given for any other purpose than as a security for the payment of money or the

transfer of stock is charged with 1*l.* 15*s.*, which is an increase, the former duty in such case being 1*l.* only.

The foregoing are all the cases in which the duties have been altered by the new Act; but there are some material provisions which it will be proper to glance at.

All the provisions of former Acts relating to Stamp Duties are kept in force, including exemptions.

Certain agreements for letting lands in Ireland which were charged with *ad valorem* duties as leases, but which, if in England would have been subject only to the duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* as agreements, are to be deemed to have been liable to the latter duty.

Any person receiving money for stamp duty (including legacy duty) and not applying it, is to be accountable to the Crown by summary process.

Transfers of mortgages, further charges, and further securities executed before the 11th October, 1850, are not to be deemed to be liable to the additional duties already pointed out and attaching by reason of the decisions alluded to, but, in this respect, are to be put upon the same footing as those executed subsequently.

The terms on which instruments may be stamped after execution are materially varied. The penalty, in ordinary cases payable on stamping an instrument executed before the passing of the Act is 5*l.*; upon payment of which and the duty, the stamp may be affixed. By the new Act the penalty is 10*l.*; and where the duty required exceeds 10*l.*, then, further interest at 5*l.* per cent. per annum on the duty, calculated from the date or first execution of the instrument; but no amount of interest beyond that of the duty is to be paid by way of penalty. In lieu of a receipt for the duty and penalty as formerly, a stamp denoting the payment of the penalty is to be impressed. One advantage to the party is however given. Under the old law, if an instrument was stamped, but with an insufficient amount, the whole duty was to be paid without regard to what had been already paid besides the penalty; but now, the deficient duty only is required.

Where instruments are executed abroad, the commissioners are empowered to stamp them without penalty at any time within two months after they are received in this kingdom.

Until this Act there existed no power to determine what stamp duty was payable in any case, so as to assure parties that the stamp on an instrument was sufficient. The Commissioners are now invested with a power to adjudicate in all such cases, and to certify by means of a particular stamp, that any instrument is duly stamped, and so to preclude all question upon the point. The fee for obtaining this adjudication is 10*s.* An appeal is given to the Court of Exchequer.

In some transactions where the property dealt with is of considerable value, the new duties are higher than the old; it was thought right, therefore, where any such matters were begun before a certain date (20th March, 1850), but could not be completed, by the execution of the necessary deeds, before the new duties took effect, that such deeds should not be charged with higher duties than they would have been if the Act had not been passed; a clause is therefore contained in the Act to that effect, but the deeds are to be brought to be stamped before the 30th April, 1851.

The duties in Great Britain and Ireland are now assimilated, but

it appears that a deed liable to Irish duty could not be stamped in London; and *vice versa*; this is now permitted.

By the Act of the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 80, the discount of 7*l.* 10*s.* per cent. allowed on the purchase of receipt stamps, was taken away; by the Act now under consideration it is restored.

Licences to insure against fire both in Great Britain and Ireland are necessary before any such insurance can be made; they were all formerly required to be obtained annually, but by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, such licences in Great Britain were to be permanent; the same provision is by the recent Act made as to Ireland.

One or two examples have been already given of the benefit to be derived from the new scale of duties in particular transactions of small value; it will be well to furnish an instance or two more.

Take the case of a sale of freehold property for 150*l.*, the conveyance consisting of 40 folios, that is one entire quantity of 15 folios after the first, and requiring, therefore, one progressive duty. Under the old law the duties would be as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Ad valorem</i> duty	2	0	0
Ditto in lieu of a lease for a year	1	15	0
Progressive duty	1	0	0
Total	—	4	15 0

Under the new Act the duties are:

<i>Ad valorem</i> duty	0	15	0
Progressive duty	0	10	0
Total	—	1	5 0

In some cases, as in the purchase of freeholds, subject to a fee farm rent, at Manchester and other places, a duplicate is requisite, which under the old law would require stamps amounting to at least 3*l.*; now it will be liable only to 7*s.* 6*d.*, so that the stamp duties on such a transaction are reduced from 7*l.* 15*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Again, take a mortgage of a freehold estate for the same sum. The duties were the same in amount as on a sale, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Ad valorem</i> duty	2	0	0
Progressive duty	1	0	0
Lease for a year duty	1	15	0
	—	4	15 0

They are now—

<i>Ad valorem</i> duty	0	3	9
Progressive duty	0	3	9
	—	0	7 6

XIV.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

I. METROPOLITAN STREET ARCHITECTURE.

THE progress in opening new thoroughfares, through the densely crowded parts of the metropolis, has during this year been nearly confined to pulling down; and even this preparatory part of the work has proceeded little, except in the important line from St. Paul's to East Cheap. The eastern half of that line has been cleared, and two small houses built, which however, both in height and decorative character, seem better fitted to some suburban situation than to one so central and conspicuous. This line of street, which in utility and importance will yield to no other that has been opened or projected, not excepting Regent or New Oxford Streets, will, beginning from its eastern extremity at the statue of William IV., follow first the old track of Cannon Street (the supposed main thoroughfare of Roman London), of which it will be merely an enlargement. It soon, however, diverges from this curving vestige of remote antiquity, though itself making also a slight bend in the same direction. Its second portion has its axis directed to the south side of the dome of St. Paul's, thus affording a partial view of that grand object; but it is to be hoped that the remaining part of the line (for which no preparation is yet made) will not be allowed, for any paltry saving of present cost, to inflict a permanent eyesore on the most frequented avenue and chief entrance to the capital, by having its axis directed otherwise than to the centre of the majestic pile to which it leads. Such a half measure would, as far as beauty is concerned, be the reverse of an improvement; occupying the place and precluding the chance of real improvement, and leading every spectator to regret that the whole work had not been left untouched till an age should arrive with sufficient spirit to execute it thoroughly. The positions of some neighbouring churches, however, almost limit the line to its true direction. Luckily it cannot be perverted north of its due course without clashing with those of Aldermary and Allhallows, Bread Street; nor south of it without leaving a strip of ground between itself and them, too narrow for building and useless for any other purpose. We may therefore hope at length to have one fit approach to our justly famous cathedral, and this nearly on the site of one projected by its great builder himself; whose exquisite foresight has also provided, on this side as well as on the west, an object most artistically contrived to aid the imagination and bring out the full grandeur of his great work. The spire of St. Austin's will here interpose; as that of St. Martin's, Ludgate, does in a west view; both being evidently designed with great care, by their hard strong outlines and deep colour, to throw back the cathedral into misty distance, and by their slenderness and fantastic forms to enhance the breadth and majesty of the great mass towering behind them.

The same street, in its present unbuilt state, affords on its south side the only good views of two of the finest of Wren's minor campaniles, those of St. Michael's, College-hill, and St. James's, Garlick-hill, which it is to be hoped will not be entirely shut out.

No further progress has been made in the two Victoria Streets, viz., the northward continuation of Farringdon Street, and that which is to run south-west from Westminster Abbey. The sinuous avenue of ruins called Endell Street, still disfigures the centre of the town; and its new buildings seem so placed as to frustrate completely the intention with which it was professedly begun. Long before any internal improvements of London had been attempted, no suggestor of such improvements had failed to point out this dense knot of mean buildings, interposed between two long and nearly straight avenues, which if united would extend from Hampstead Road to the Surrey obelisk. Indeed, ever since the building of Waterloo Bridge, this opening has been as obvious a desideratum as that from Oxford Street to Holborn, or from the Strand to the Mall. Endell Street seemed intended so supply the defect, but no sooner had it begun to be cleared than a mock-Early-English chapel springs up, lying apparently exactly across the desired passage. A closer inspection showed that the improvement was still practicable by passing east of the church instead of following the temporary road west of it; when a carriage warehouse of great pretension, and an Elizabethan hospital, almost as large and lofty, rise and block up the exact line of the improvement with structures more substantial and costly than ever before occupied it.

New Oxford Street is now nearly complete, and we give an engraving of part of the line of shop-fronts mentioned last year, certainly evincing a taste far superior to that hitherto pervading this kind of fictitious architecture, which seemed to scorn the shackles of truth and wander farther and farther in unreality, only to become more tame and unimaginative. Why the air-hung masses of brick suspended over our all-important displays of luxury, should be dressed in representations of architecture, rather than any other kind of decoration, would be a question not easily answered. It must be referred to the habit or necessity of taking beauty entirely upon trust, and the ignorance that (all beauty being only another word for truth) the beauty of architecture consists in its constructive truth or fitness, or the appearance thereof, every thing having a reference to the force of gravity, and the contrivances for using or counteracting it. Hence, no one pretends to see *any* beauty in a piece of architecture inverted, or laid on its side. Remove the structural meaning and the beauty vanishes. Remove the ground or basement on which a structure rests, and it retains just as much beauty as if it were turned base upwards. Hence, of all kinds of decoration, the architectural is the most unfitted for application to any foreign purpose. Our ornamental designers are in some degree sensible of this, for they do not give us architecture upon shawls and waistcoats, hardly now upon carpets or book-covers. There is just as little reason for it upon the walls that tower over a basement of plate glass.

The designer of this new row, however, has avoided the solecism, by giving the fronts a visible as well as real support, in the large arches, which yet do not sacrifice an inch of the space exacted by the avidity for display. The effect of the whole is not so striking now, as in its naked or skeleton state last year; for after all, none of our elaborate counterfeits can equal the effect of far more homely things left in undisguised reality; and all fiction is now become so very commonplace that something true and honest would, we are convinced, be the most striking novelty that even the designers of shop fronts could introduce; though we should be sorry for reality to make its *first* re-appearance in so unlikely a quarter, while still banished from the church and the palace. Among the stucco clothing of this elegant design, the chief defect is the panelling of the lower supports, an evident breach of propriety, very common now, the plain intention of supporting parts (as distinguished from



Shops in New Oxford Street.

supported ones) being to include much matter in little space, while a panel is a contrivance for making little matter fill much space. We regret also to see the deep circular apertures in the spandrels reduced to a flat shadowless surface; and the balconies over the crown of each arch are thin and poor. The paucity of window opening is (as was noticed last year) an advantage to the architectural beauty, but (we must now add) not to comfort or salubrity, and we cannot approve of these objects being ever so little sacrificed to the former. If any style or treatment of buildings has its character destroyed by much window surface (as the Florentine for instance undoubtedly has), such style should be abandoned as unfit for this country, because we know that there are plenty of modes of treatment in which the amount of opening may be great without producing any ill effect. Thus, all the buildings surrounding the Piazza and Piazzetta of St. Mark have at least as much aperture as solid surface, and many of our Gothic domestic buildings have still more; nor would it be difficult, if we had space, to show why one style is fitted to and requires much mass, and another much void. The removal of window-tax ought to revolutionize our building in this particular, were it not that half a century must have inured us to a false estimate of the amount of light proper in dwellings, and so inflicted an injury that will survive its cause, perhaps, for ages. The two extreme arches but one, of this design (which consists of eleven) are passages into a covered street at the back of the shops, having another row exactly similar to them beyond it. The space is to be covered by a glass roof.

Another panel of the pedestal to the Nelson column has been filled. It represents the scene at the Nile, and is treated in a style very different from that of the Death of Nelson, the figures being few, considerably larger, and disposed with more approach to antique simplicity. This, however, does not render it really a simpler work, but on the contrary more artificial, there being evidently more effort to affect an obsolete style, to fill the various parts of the panel equally, and to avoid the deformities of modern dress. The figures are attending more to their attitudes, if not less to the action. It is to be regretted that these bas-reliefs were not adapted to the depth of the panels containing them, or else the panels deepened sufficiently to hold them; though they are already deep enough to hold some of the most effective works of this kind. The projection of the figures beyond their frame entirely defeats the object and meaning of a panel, which in such cases is useless if not meant to prevent the sculptures interfering with the outlines of the mass. The south aspect of the first bas-relief renders this the less excusable, while the projection increasing from top to bottom, gives in a side view, the unpleasant effect of a heap of clothes slipping off a shelf.

2. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

It was observed on this subject, last year, that the construction of churches is now almost entirely taken out of the province of art or design, and become, for the present, merely a matter of antique repre-

sentation. Though this may be to us (as there remarked) a great convenience, as releasing us from all necessity of noticing, in much detail, this large class of buildings, still we cannot but regret the occurrence of this strange freak of fashion just at the time when an unusual number of churches are being built. It cannot but have the effect, which indeed it has already had, of stamping a large portion of the ecclesiastical architecture of the country with a character, of which, when the fit is over, we shall perhaps be somewhat ashamed.

The main requisite in church building which is now insisted upon, is the imitation of what has been termed "*Christian Art*." Now it unfortunately happens that the more we learn of the history of art, the more indefinite will be the meaning conveyed by this term, or rather the more difficult to attach to it any meaning at all. Christianity has, since its foundation, enshrined itself in temples of every form and almost every architectural style ever used by other religions, besides several originating in its own pale; and what is very remarkable, its fabrics have been so equally divided among five or six of these styles, that it is impossible to say which predominates. It has also used art of every degree of merit from the highest to the lowest; and we must particularly note (what no one would guess from the expressions used by ecclesiologists) that the Church arts in this country have never, from the time of the earliest remains to the present, or at least eight centuries, maintained a constant style for thirty years together. It is necessary therefore to observe, that the term Christian is now limited in *place* (if not to this country) at least to the Western half of Christendom; and in *time* to as little as three centuries out of the eighteen, viz., from the reign of John to that of Henry VII. Yet even this limited acceptance includes times of the most opposite artistic character, for the principles followed in the thirteenth century tended to continual improvement, and those in the fifteenth to continual decay of art. Among all the successive shades of style, then, which is it that we are to imitate? The ecclesiologist solves the question by allowing us to choose our "*period*," and then adhere to all the characteristics of that period, the merit of this new and singular art consisting in the freedom from admixture of anything belonging to an earlier or later date than that which we profess. We venture upon these remarks that the uninitiated reader may understand a peculiar feature in the authority we are about to quote—the thirtieth annual report of the Commissioners for building New Churches. In the table of places where new churches are building, besides a column stating the date when each was begun, and another, that on which it is expected to be finished, we have a third devoted to the "*style and character*," *i. e.* the date represented, whether in the 13th, 14th, or 15th century. Thus we find

Place.	Style and Character.	First stone laid.
Stockport, district of Portwood.	Perpendicular, about 1420.	22 Aug. 1849.

and so on through the schedule. Now a plain man naturally asks,

was this then the practice of those you profess to imitate? Did the designers, in the three centuries of "Christian Art" itself, take a review of some bygone system of art, then *choose their period* and adhere to it? No, they made use of all former experience, and erected buildings the best that the science and art of their *own* time permitted. They were in no difficulty about mixing the features of different dates, because all the features they used were suggested by the requirements of their *own* date,—none adopted to imitate the character of another age.

This will, we hope, guard the reader against the effect of a most erroneous expression now much used. We constantly hear of modern designs imitating the *spirit* of the ancient; and this is generally said of those whose spirit is most directly opposed to it. For the spirit of the thirteenth century designers was to do their best; but that of the nineteenth is to ape the thirteenth century's worst. We say their worst, because modern means necessarily require us to seek out chiefly the simplest (as they are called), *i. e.* cheapest features of each kind, for which we can find precedent; so that the whole must needs be, after all, but a very poor imitation, very pinched and starved, with meanness stamped on everything. It cannot but be of that kind referred to by the poet, when he says, the "*apish* nation *limps* after in *base* imitation." Again, the spirit of the early Gothic designers (or those we chiefly profess to imitate) was to decorate only with useful or necessary features, to make nothing merely for ornament—whereas in our imitations there is not a single ornamental feature, from the sham belfry that costs hundreds, down to the sham buttress, or waterspout, that is of any use whatever to the construction or purposes of the building; as, on the other hand, every useful or necessary object is so unsightly that we use every effort to dispense with or smuggle it away.

If then we admit the arts of the above named section and period of the Church to be right, and the only Christian art; the question still arises, how can our present imitation of them be right also? seeing that the two are diametrically opposed in their leading principles, objects, and spirit. We can only conclude that the truth now aimed at, consists in imitating the letter and outward form or dress of Gothicism (or rather of the Anglo-Romish church-building, for this is only one small branch of Gothicism). But yet, even confining ourselves to this external imitation, and measuring it by its own rule, we shall find some most important variations from the pattern,—of which we will only name two.

A large proportion of the Gothic buildings having roofs of a steeper pitch than is used in other styles, the notion has arisen, (ever since a remark dropped we believe by Dr. Moller some years ago) that this steepness is one essential point of Gothicism, or rather its *most* essential rule; though the flattest practicable roofs abound (in this country at least) in every period of the system, and there is not a cathedral aisle in England, except those at Salisbury, that has a roof steeper than Grecian buildings. However, we do not object to the conversion of a prevalent tendency into an universal

rule, unless it lead to the breach of some rule that was *really* universal; which in this case it constantly does, to the entire alteration of the character of the buildings. The reason is this—the Gothic churches were much higher than the pseudo-Gothic can afford to be, and the former had either no clerestory or a real clerestory, while the latter nearly always take a mean course between these two, by sporting a sham clerestory. Now, in the former buildings, the roofs could, in either case, be of a high proportion (as the building itself was) without overpowering it, or occupying more relative space than roofs do in the best works of all styles. In the pseudo-Gothic, on the contrary, the walls being cut down to suit modern economy, but the roofs obliged to conform to the supposed rule, we have the utterly new phenomenon of buildings with more roof (visible in every view) than wall;—a peculiarity so striking as to form the main characteristic by which we distinguish at once a modern church from all other buildings; yet a peculiarity utterly opposed to mediæval precedent. To such a ludicrous pitch has it run however, that most recent churches can only be described as a huge surface of slates, or irregular agglomeration of such surfaces, beneath or amongst which, we presently discover some bits of Gothic stone-work, so lost among or crushed under the heavy blue masses, that they had much better have been omitted, and the work honestly left to appear what it virtually is,—a church of timber and slates.

But a still more singular novelty in the mock-Early-English churches, and one which we can confidently affirm to be perfectly unprecedented, both among those of every past Christian age, and of every other religion in the world, is their *studied disunity*, or intentional patchwork. Want of unity indeed was common to many Egyptian, Hindu, and other semi-barbarous temples, but it was not designed. The artists plainly did their best to obviate it, but had not the art to do so. Everywhere, till within a few years, it was esteemed a fault; and it was reserved for the Victorian age to discover in it beauty or propriety (we have not heard which). It is now considered essential to a church to appear a congeries of disjointed parts, thrown together by chance, crippled, lop-sided, and having no apparent connexion, or as little as the unity of purpose inside will possibly permit; much less than in those mediæval churches that have been pieced and patched (or rather begun to be rebuilt) half a dozen times. Observe that we find no mediæval church which was ever begun to be either built or renovated on this principle; none for instance that was ever designed to have two aisles or two transept arms unequal, or the four roofs abutting against a central tower at different heights, or any horizontal member not either continued or repeated at equal heights all round the building. Disunion, therefore, as a primary principle, is entirely new. These remarks may appear strong, and perhaps uncalled for. Our bald Gothic churches may be more satisfactory than the barrack-like buildings of the age of George III. But nevertheless it is necessary to receive with extreme caution the boasts now trumpeted on every side about the

supposed revival of old church architecture; for we see that such revival in both the spirit and the letter at once is impossible, and that accordingly the former is not attempted; that, even confining ourselves to the letter, the more important peculiarities of the old art are reversed in the new; and thus that the resemblance between this revival and the thing said to be revived can only be found in the forms of minor details, into which we have no space to enter. Having attempted to give an idea of the present general tendencies observable in this class of buildings, we proceed, as usual, to the Report of the Church-Building Commissioners.

The churches erected by their aid during 1849 were 21, containing accommodation for 14,793 persons, of which 10,114 seats are free. The churches in progress during the present year to which they have contributed aid, on certain conditions, are these—*Ashton-juxta-Birmingham*, pew-sittings 212, free 582, begun 24th October, 1848.—*St. Austell*, Cornwall (district of Charlestown), in pews 24, free 550, begun 27th November, 1849.—The same (district of Treverbyn), 308 seats, all free, begun 11th September, 1849.—*Birmingham* (district of St. Jude), in pews 300, free 1,082, begun in 1850.—*Birstall*, Yorkshire, in pews 125, free 341, begun 1st January, 1850.—*Bradford*, Yorkshire, in pews 210, free 592, begun 29th May, 1849.—*St. Breage*, Cornwall, 467 seats, all free, begun 4th July, 1849.—*Bristol* (district of Weir), 842 seats in all, 634 free, begun 8th March, 1850.—*West Brompton*, Middlesex, 500 seats, 167 free, begun 2nd August, 1849.—*Bury*, Lancashire, 528 seats, 210 free, begun December, 1849.—*Cadoxton*, Glamorgan-shire, 300 seats, 252 free, begun 27th June, 1849.—*Chard*, Somerset, 305 seats, all free, begun 18th June, 1850.—*Charlton*, Kent, 841 seats, 491 free, begun 4th October, 1849.—*Chorley*, Lancashire, 816 seats, 648 free, begun 5th September, 1849.—*Croydon*, Surrey, 786 seats, 493 free, begun 12th September, 1849.—*West Derby*, Lancashire, 1,000 seats, 500 free, begun 17th May, 1850.—*Duffield*, Derbyshire, 600 seats, 448 free, begun June, 1849.—*Frodsham*, Cheshire, 349 seats, 294 free, begun 7th August, 1849.—*Gresford*, Denbighshire, 384 seats, all free, begun in 1850.—*Leeds* (district of All Saints), 756 seats, all free, begun 9th October, 1849.—The same (district of Little London), 700 seats, all free, begun in 1850.—*Llanelly*, Carmarthenshire, 503 seats, all free, begun 5th December, 1849.—*Manchester* (Heaton Mersey), 497 seats, 248 free, begun November, 1846.—*St. Pancras*, London (Haverstock Hill), 1,425 seats, 979 free, begun August, 1849.—*Rochdale*, Lancashire, 600 seats, 350 free, begun 12th July, 1849.—*Sheffield* (district of Moorfields), 972 seats, 577 free, begun 29th October, 1849.—*Stockport*, 608 seats, 402 free, begun 22nd August, 1849.—*Stoke Damervel* (district of St. James's), Devonport, 1,098 seats, all free, begun 25th July, 1849.—The same (St. Mary's district), 809 seats, all free, begun 2nd April, 1850.—The same (St. Paul's district), 741 seats, all free, begun 25th July, 1849.—*Wednesbury*, Staffordshire, 635 seats, 446 free, begun 3rd May, 1850.—*Westminster* (Great Peter Street), 1,209 seats, 909 free, begun 8th November, 1849.—

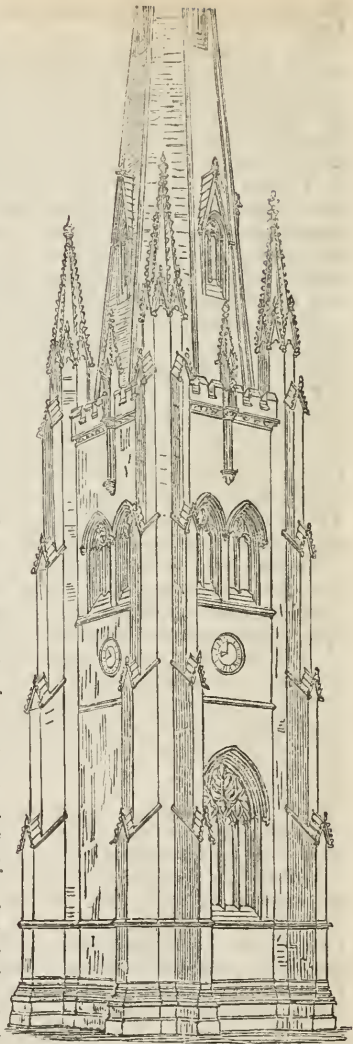
Whalley, Lancashire, 500 seats, 399 free, begun 29th March, 1850.

It thus appears that the average number accommodated in one church is 682. When we consider that, in the open air, and in many buildings, an ordinary voice can be readily understood by *six times* this number; it is natural to ask, why (in populous districts) should six buildings be required for what can, and often has been effected by one; or why should the Stoke Damerel people, for instance, have to build and endow *three* churches, before they can enjoy the blessing of 2,143 sittings?—a very moderate number for one of the cheap churches of the last century, and a very small one for a lecture-room.—The answer is, that a single church really available for this number could not have passed for a 14th century work. The buildings in which 4,000 may be addressed, are designed *expressly* for speaking and hearing; but mediæval churches (and consequently also mock-mediæval ones) were *not* designed for this purpose, but for masses and processions; and are therefore so little fitted for the use to which they are now put, that we doubt whether the largest even will often serve for more than 500 to hear intelligibly. Indeed, if the capacity of new churches were measured by the number of *available* sittings only, the above average would be considerably reduced; for small as these structures may generally be, most of them are still too large for every one to hear and understand.

Of the above 33 churches, one (*Charlton*) professes to be Romanesque “of the 11th century,” all the rest Gothic; viz., two (*Chard* and *Charlton*) “of the 12th century;” eleven, of different periods in the 13th century; fourteen of the 14th; and two (*Ashton-juxta-Birmingham* and *Stockport*) of the 15th. Of the remaining three (*Bury*, *Manchester*, and *Haverstock Hill*) the period is not specified; but the latter seems chiefly to represent that of about 1300. The estimated expense averages 3165*l.*, varying from 925*l.* to 9750*l.*, that of the building last named, which was opened in October, 1850. This church is remarkable for a chancel, divided by pillars, like a cathedral Lady-chapel. The gallery, from the lowness of the aisles, is a deformity. Remove this, and the interior has considerable elegance.

The churches erected without the assistance of the Commissioners are so numerous, that we can only mention a few of the principal. One at Leeds is remarkable for being the first in this country, since the Reformation, constructed in the Gothic manner; all our other modern works, called Gothic, being merely *decorated* in that style, or rather dressed in representations of its structural features which, for them, are purely superfluous. The greater decorum and air of *reality* to be expected in such a work is obvious. Indeed there is no reason why it should not resemble the ancient churches, in having no sham features, or motiveless peculiarities—the buttresses being not mere ornaments, but built to abut the useful vaulting; the window grouping, or tracing, not merely adapted to look Gothic, but to fit and agree with the same vaulting, and with the general construction, &c. This building is in the form and style of the Temple Church choir.

Of the churches completed this year in London, the most important is that in Rochester-row, Westminster, already mentioned as a remarkable instance of individual liberality. It is certainly the most complete, and probably the most costly work of the kind erected since St. Luke's, Chelsea (one of the first attempts at modern Gothic), which it greatly excels in purity of style. It represents a church of the time of Edward II., with all its features (except the vaulting for which they were contrived), and all its appendages in the same style, with very few exceptions (which might be supposed added in the 15th century). The interior is large enough to contain many more than are within hearing of the pulpit, and has no galleries, not even at the west end, which, for want of some such addition, looks poor and thin. The windows have excellent tracery and glass painting, in which the rude quaintness of the early efforts is represented very faithfully. We subjoin a view of the tower, which contains a clock and belfry of the ancient completeness, and is externally one of the finest modern compositions of its kind. The spire is of stone; and being very slender, and considerably higher than the tower on which it stands, has an effect not graceful at a distance, but greatly improving in a near view, where the perspective tends to equalize the two heights, and to diminish the acuteness of the spire. It has ribs on the angles which, though seldom afforded to a modern spire, are most essential to every stone one, which otherwise has the apparent mass and heaviness of



It has ribs on the angles which, though seldom afforded to a modern spire, are most essential to every stone one, which otherwise has the apparent mass and heaviness of

an obelisk, and reminds one of that master-stroke of absurdity, St. Luke's, Old-street.

The wretched district of Westminster, to which Miss Coutts's church has been so acceptable a boon, has been fertile in other new buildings for pious and educational purposes; and at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, another church is being erected by private liberality. It is cruciform, with a central tower, and the details are mostly from the purest period of English-Gothic architecture, that of Edward I. The modern peculiarity of *disjointedness*, however, is most thoroughly carried out by the roofs being clustered together at half a dozen different levels, no two alike in pitch, and the windows of every form, from the most lofty and slender, to the most broad and dumpy. The whole will pyramidize, and form a very picturesque group from some points of view.

At Heptonstall, Yorkshire, is a very fair imitation of the style of parish church used in the 15th century. The clerestory is high enough to admit windows of nearly the same proportion as the others, instead of the stunted dwarfs usually placed there, and is altogether plainly a clerestory for *use*, to light the centre of the interior, and not to ape an ancient peculiarity. To the sides near the west end are attached two porches; to the west end, a flat-topped tower, with pierced battlements and pinnacles; and to the east, a large chancel, or rather Lady-chapel, and two side chapels. The ground falling in this direction, the chancel floor is raised higher than usual, and leaves room for a vestry beneath it.

Christchurch, at Penrith, is similar to this in style and arrangement, but without a tower. It may be observed, that though the "perpendicular" style, or that of England in the 15th century, is only a very debased adaptation of the Gothic to meaner modes of building, and lower mechanical art, still its choice now, in preference to earlier models, evinces judgment; for though a modern version of this "After-Gothic" may be called an imitation of an imitation, still, if we must appropriate a ready-made style, this is better fitted both for our purposes and for our resources than any previous style. Indeed the nearer anything approaches our own time, the nearer also does it come to our requirements, and our limited artistic abilities and scarcity of skilled labour; so that the *latest* forms of this or any system of art, will be those we can most nearly and successfully imitate.

Roman Catholic churches seem to be distinguished from those on the national faith, at present, only by the occupation of niches that, in the latter, would be left vacant. It is remarkable, however, that they all seem to affect the style of one period; viz. the first half of the 14th century, their designers apparently disdaining the representation of either an immature or a declining form of art; but fixing always on the fully-developed Gothic, just at the turning-point of its career. A chapel in Farm-street, May Fair, is peculiar, its style having a continental character, especially in the tracery, which is varied in each window. The front, which looks south, is rich, and much resembles, in composition, that of Beauvais Cathedral. There are no aisles; and the interior has the old lofty pro-

portion, with the windows placed high, and altogether much like St. Catherine's in the Regent's Park. There is a remarkable absence of shabbiness, and a free use of both glass-painting and opaque polychromy; but the roofs being of deeper hues than anything else, destroys the effect that might be expected. A larger church of equal pretensions, and with a tower and spire, is being erected at Greenwich. Another at Sheffield is chiefly noticeable for the extreme degree to which irregularity and picturesque patching is carried, and perhaps consistently, in what is really a cluster of chapels. On the whole, though it has been truly said, that a real Gothic church, even in ruins, "is nearer converting one to Popery, than all the regular pageantry of Roman domes;" no Protestant need fear any such effect from the resuscitative attempts yet made; for the very presence among us of the originals gives to these counterfeits, no less than to our own, an air of imbecility that must, in each case (to a spectator of the other persuasion) be more provocative of ridicule than any other feeling.

One of the most novel features of the present and two or three preceding years has been, the application of more than mere scenic display to the chapels of several sects of dissenters. The Wesleyans have now five or six edifices in London, clothed in the Gothic dress of various periods, and following the usual arrangement of a mediæval church, with the exception of having no tower, and no extensive chancel (resembling in this respect the churches erected between the Reformation and the late abandonment of church design). The average capacity of these buildings is for 1,300 persons. One, nearly facing St. John's, Clerkenwell, affects the complete Gothic above, and has a neat original front, but very thin. The tyranny of precedent seems not confined to the National Church, if we may judge by a Congregational Chapel near Haverstock Hill, which, for the sake of "orientation," is made to turn its back on the thoroughfare and chief approach; and that back, moreover, singularly back-like, for what is usually regarded as the most sacred part of the edifice. All the rest is somewhat ornate.

3. BUILDINGS FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

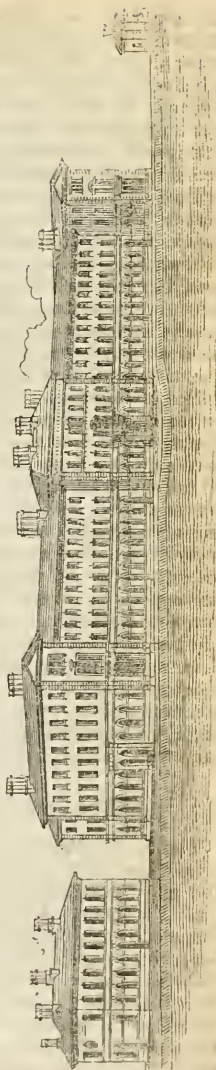
The North Surrey Industrial Schools, at Penge, of which we give a view, are intended for the pauper children of twenty-seven parishes, and may be hailed as the introduction of probably a greatly improved system. The buildings are, it will be seen, extensive and compact; and nearly as plain as possible, though every window has a stone architrave, which the smallness of scale would not allow us to show. The small detached building is both plainer and more pleasing in its proportions, bearing some resemblance of character to Wren's excellent but much neglected work, Chelsea Hospital, in which he produced more effect with less means than in any other of his buildings. With regard to the main building, though its treatment in general is good, we regret to see its angles disfigured by an addition of very questionable character.

The melancholy event that took place at the late Mr. Drouett's Pauper School, Lower Tooting, at the early part of last year, attracted the attention of the public and the government, to the manner in which those establishments were conducted, and in consequence an Act of parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101) was passed to enable Poor Law Boards of Guardians to form district Unions for the erection of Schools away from Workhouses, for the education of pauper children.

The Guardians of the Wandsworth and Clapham, Croydon, Kingston, Richmond and Lewisham Unions, were the first to set a good example to the rest of the country, by the formation of the North Surrey School district under the said Act, to which was afterwards joined the parish of Chelsea, Middlesex; and for efficiently carrying out their object they purchased 50 acres of land adjoining the Anerly Station of the Croydon Railway, at the price of 3,300*l.* and they have had erected, under the directions of their architect, Mr. Charles Lee, of Golden Square, suitable buildings for the accommodation of 600 children, at a cost of 15,000*l.*

This establishment is strictly industrial, and no pauper officers or servants are allowed on the premises; this being important to prevent the contamination consequent on contact with adult paupers. There are also three distinct divisions, viz., for boys, for girls, and for infants.

The buildings comprise three large schools, and class-rooms, with apartments for two school-masters, two school-mistresses, and for infant school-master and mistress, also for trade-masters, steward, matron, other officers and domestics, with dining-room (capable of containing 600 children), chapel, chaplain's room for examining and instructing the children, board room, work and store rooms, two receiving wards for the retention of children for 24 hours (or until examined by the Medical Officer), with bath and washing rooms, and rooms adjoining for the baking and deposit of the children's own clothes; also two kitchens, bakery,



six lavatories, two plunging and other baths—up stairs there are fourteen dormitories, with lavatories and conveniences adjoining each; also a bed-room for an officer or servant, so that no dormitory is left without proper superintendence.

The laundry is a detached building, with accommodation for 40 girls to wash, with ironing, mangling, mending and drying rooms, with drying and airing closets: adjoining, there are rooms for re-making, washing, and drying beds.

The Infirmary is an isolated building, and contains seven wards, with two day and night rooms, for nurses, kitchen, surgery, two bath rooms, wash-house, and laundry.

The buildings are warmed throughout by a hot-water apparatus, placed in the centre under the dining room, from which 4-inch cast-iron pipes are fixed, in large air-flues, for the circulation of hot water the whole extent of the ground-floor of the buildings; from these air-flues, vertical flues are formed in the walls to convey the warmed air into the various rooms and dormitories; the large air-flues are supplied by a shaft with cold air. Ventilation is effected by the vitiated air being conveyed by vertical flues from the various rooms, &c., into a continuous chamber formed in the roofs, communicating with a shaft 120 feet high, by which means all vitiated air is drawn out of the rooms; the smoke from the hot-water apparatus, kitchen fire, and cooking boilers, enters the shaft, and forms the motive power for ventilation.

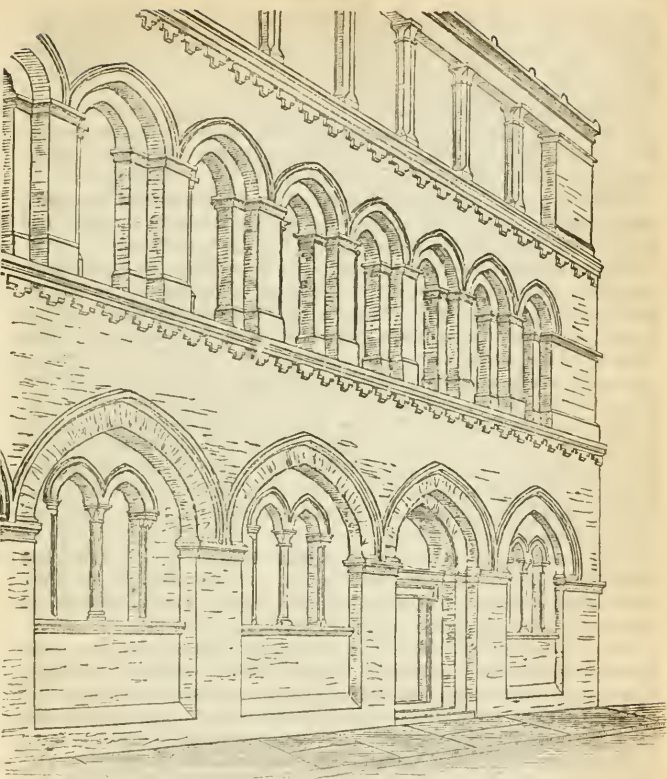
There are large enclosed play-grounds for boys, girls, and infants, with large sheds in each, for use in wet weather; also distinct airing grounds for invalid boys and girls; likewise a pleasure-garden for the sole use of the girls.

The farm buildings, which are erected at a short distance from the main buildings, comprise a bailiff's house, wash-house, dairy, cow-house for 12 cows, root-house, barn, hay-house, tool and implement houses, stable, cart and chaise houses, slaughter-house, piggeries, and hen-houses; the cow-house and dairy are separated from the other buildings for teaching the girls dairy-work.

Adjoining the farm buildings, gas-works are erected, where gas is manufactured for lighting the whole of the buildings, by night as well as by day, this being thought essential.

About seven acres of the ground are laid out as kitchen-garden, for teaching boys gardening; and the rest of the land is to be cultivated by the boys entirely.

The northern schools for the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, designed by Mr. Wild, present a façade (part of which is shown opposite) that we cannot but regard with great pleasure as seeming to indicate an aim altogether different from, and higher than, that of the architecture of the day, an aim after no less than *reality* in building art, an attempt to banish all pretences, and to revive a species of design which we had thought long extinct in this country, viz., that in which the ornaments were useful, and the useful parts ornamental. We discover in it neither the mimicry of a *style*, nor the preposterous conceit of displaying novelty for the sake of novelty, rejecting the teaching of the past, and pitting the designer's own experience against that of the world.



The front consists of nine equal arches (on the ground floor), the extreme but one, at each end, being the entrances. The most singular feature is, the use of the *pointed* arch in a building not affecting mediævalism; and it certainly seems strange that if, as all admit, the introduction of this kind of arch in the 12th century, was a structural improvement, whatever reasons then led to it must have equal force now. The laws of nature are not changed. In the arrangement of the second tier of arches, however, we find a structural falsehood. One chief use of the early pointed arch in churches, was to enable a second tier to be supported, as here, twice as numerous as the first; but it did so by receiving a pillar over each pier of the lower range, and over the apex of each of its arches; whereas here the second range of piers stand over the parts least fitted to bear them. The details, however, to both ranges are most studiously and admirably designed. Everything gives almost the idea

of a finished style, or something that has grown up out of the progressive advancement of a school of artists, instead of the unaided efforts of one. There are, however, some apparently useless affectations. If we may not so designate the slightly horse-shoe form of the great arches (which, for the first time, we here perceive to be rather a grace than not) at least the jointing of the bricks composing them is a labour for which we can see no object. The joints being all drawn to one point, as in a circular arch, every brick requires to be differently cut, instead of all being alike. We have seen the same thing represented in some Eastern buildings where, the material being stone, it involved no extra labour, but yet was structurally false. The proportion of window to wall, in this building, is very small, except in the top story, which is a covered playground, opening to the front by a colonnade. It may be doubted whether this is suited to our climate and a northern aspect. There is also considerable flatness for want of a more prominent cornice or eaves, and the ornamental string-courses give the idea of pasteboard. Nearly all these defects would vanish in a more southerly climate so completely, that it seems as though the contriver had mistaken his latitude by about 20° , every fault lying so consistently in the same direction. As an apparent attempt, however, at a higher species of design than has been in use for perhaps centuries, this work is a remarkable one, and highly creditable.

The Wesleyan Normal and Practising Schools, Westminster, are an extensive range of buildings, disposed quite in the collegiate manner, round two large quadrangles. It has also playgrounds distinct from these. The style, which is called Tudor, appears to consist in the application of battlements and monsters; of which latter, though very few of them are real gargoyles, there are enough to serve that purpose, we should think, for half London. We doubt if any building ever had so large a proportion of its cost devoted to them; for they really form its sole *ornaments*, if we except a few mock buttresses at the entrance, and in the first quadrangle.

The Kingswood School, Bath, also built by the Wesleys, and designed by Mr. James Wilson, F.S.A., occupies a space of 15,000 square feet, in the form of the letter H. The principal entrance in the south front of the cross bar leads into a square groined hall, with the staircase beyond it, and spacious corridors lead right and left to the other parts of the building, which include a senior school-room and dining-hall, in the front wings of the H, each 75 feet by 30, and 22 feet 6 inches high. In the centre of the building is a tower, 82 feet high, with pierced battlements, and in its lower part an oriel of two stories, over the entrance. On each side are other bay windows, and at the ends of the wings, others of a different form. The whole is in the richest variety of the domestic Tudor style; the windows having labels springing from carved corbels, and foliated archlets to every light. This fine school is for 150 students. It stands in a most salubrious and commanding site, on the summit of Lansdowne Hill, and is to have a series of terraced lawns before its south front.

The Scottish National Gallery, on the artificial ground called the

Mound, beneath Edinburgh Castle, is a perfectly symmetrical building, in what may be called the Germano-classic style, or that which the Germans have lately appropriated to buildings of this kind; because Göthe having casually dropped the singular remark that "columns and windows will never agree," it followed (in direct contravention of all precedent, even Athenian precedent itself) that Grecian features were inapplicable to any fabric with windows; and as a gallery of art is the only building in which these openings can be dispensed with, of course it was exclusively appropriated to Hellenism, and Hellenism to it. We cannot but think, however, that Grecian purity (as it is called) would be less violated by windows for which there *is* precedent, than by dressing up a plain wall with a row of pilasters, for which there is *none*. The pilasters, we know, are passed off by calling them *antæ*; but they have no right to that designation. The difference between *antæ* and pilasters consists, not in their style of decoration, but in their use and position. The *antæ* is simply an artistic mode of correcting (without any useless addition) the unfinished appearance of a wall terminating abruptly, a case that does not occur in modern building; so that we have no real *antæ*, and want none.

The ornaments of the Scottish Gallery (which without them would be simply a rectangular block), consist of these ranges of pilasters, and *six* porticoes (a number almost unparalleled) attached to the four angles and the centres of the long sides. The two latter are hexastyle, the others tetrastyle, and on a smaller scale. The order throughout is Ionic (with the substitution, of course, of plain surfaces for the sculptured ones, or *zophorsis* and *tympanum*).

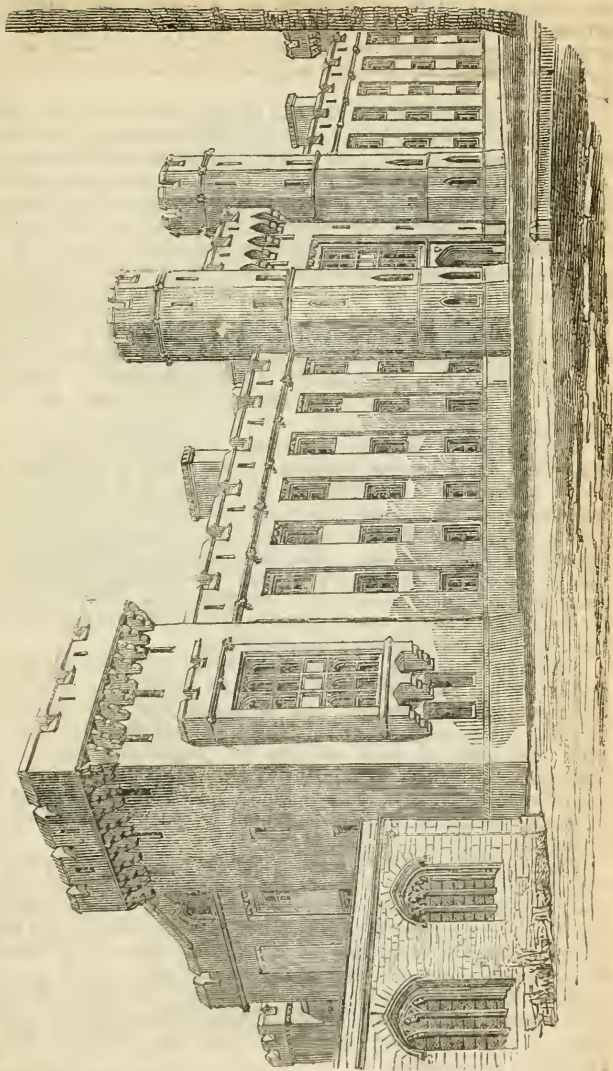
4. BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

The chief event of the year, in the progress of the Palace of Parliament, has been the completion of the intended permanent House of Commons; and though (from its failure to satisfy expectation as regards hearing) it is now undergoing a radical change, and a chapter on "public improvements" cannot be said to have any business with architectural still-births, yet the uncommon splendour and doubtless well-studied design of this unimely production renders some account of it necessary, if only to introduce and explain the appearance it may finally assume. It bore so much resemblance to the House of Lords, that (the latter being described in the 'Companion for 1848') it will be sufficient to record the chief differences therefrom. The three arches forming each end of the room, instead of containing spaces for fresco-painting, were fitted like windows, with mullions and "perpendicular" tracery, invisibly closed by plate glass, and having behind them two galleries for strangers; one level with the sill, and another with the transom. Within the House are shallow galleries projecting from the sides and Speaker's end, but a very deep one (of six rows of seats) at the bar end; and this rising with a considerable slope, reduced the three window-like openings above it to a much shorter proportion than the corresponding frescoes at the House of Lords. The side windows are twice as numerous as at that building, each severy or

compartment (marked out by the beams of the ceiling) containing *two* windows, side by side, of two lights each, instead of *one* of five lights. This gave greater richness, intricacy, and grace to the sides, but at the expense of unity and harmony in the whole; for the end apertures being so broad, and the side windows so tall and slender, gave two such opposite characters to the side and end, that they could not appear *of a piece*, as they do at the House of Lords, where the repetition of equal severies round the whole gives a degree of classic simplicity and unity. The ceiling was similar to those of all the other large apartments, but having no polychromy, and the light hue of new oak, its mouldings (as well as those of the stonework, also left bare) displayed all their native grace, which particoloured ornament quite disguises and supersedes. This splendid edifice being found unsatisfactory for hearing, a temporary ceiling, several feet below the first, and similar to that of Dr. Reid's house, was tried with success, and is now being replaced by a permanent and decorative one. This, of course, must involve an entire re-arrangement of the general design (all intended for a room of different proportions), and however well patched up, this hall can never now be called a complete work. After all, the Commons will never again have a meeting place, either so convenient, graceful, or noble, as that which they enjoyed for the first three centuries of their history, in Henry III.'s "*Capitulum incomparabile*," the Abbey Chapter-House.

Of the Victoria Tower the third story (or first containing windows) is completed by a cornice similar to that finishing the other stories; and the fourth begun by a course of panelling in squares, the same as that with which the others commenced. The three arched windows of each face now produce somewhat of the grand effect which they always do in such a situation (of which the west tower at Ely is an instance), but are too shallow to have all the effect that highly shaded drawings and engravings led us to expect. The central tower begins to appear, the first story being a light octagon lantern, rising from a stone pyramidal roof (like that of the Abbey kitchen at Glastonbury), which forms the exterior of the very massive groined cupola of the central hall. The south side of "St. Stephen's Porch" is now complete, and its upper parts (the lower being still concealed) give promise of a singular composition, more varied and piquant than the rest of the exterior. The vast opening of the window (brought forward from the south end of the hall) seems to have suggested that, for harmony sake, the wings also should have more opening than now, and they present tiers of open arches, which (if they can but remain as at present, unglazed) will be very effective.

The new buildings now finished in the Tower of London have been erected in the most massive and fire-proof manner, iron beams, joists, &c., replacing the science of ancient and the timber of modern builders. The exterior is entirely of stone, and in general form has great boldness and breadth; but all this is, of course, sadly broken in upon by vulgar modern necessities (for the building is in part a barrack), especially the numerous windows, which being alike and equal



The New Buildings in the Tower of London.

on every tier, no disguise whatever can counteract that unpleasant expression always produced by this equidistant dotting of square holes; and which, from the buildings in which it originated, we call the *factory* character; though it might now with more reason be called the *English*.

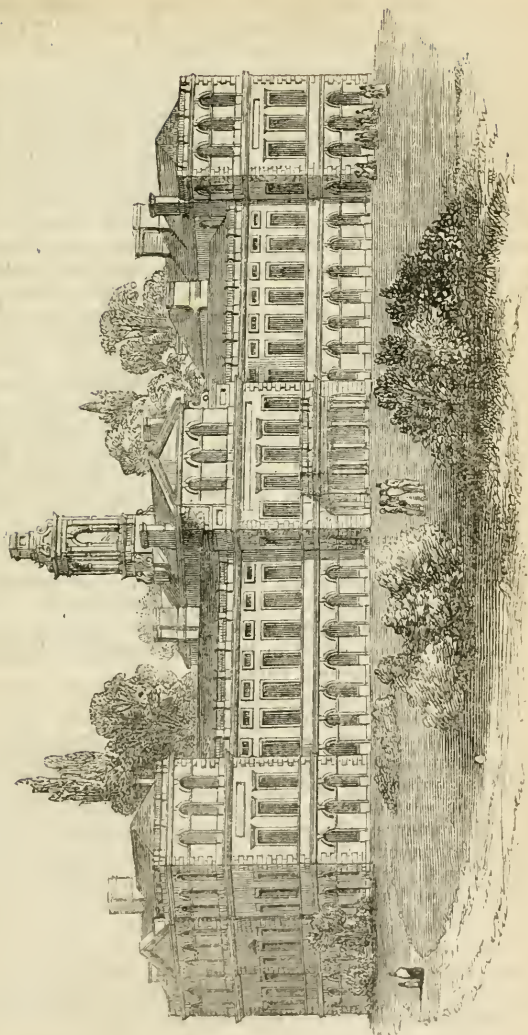
The Jewel-House, at the east end of this pile, is worth the attention of villa builders. But the most novel combination of one character with another style, is to be seen in an appendage to the west side of the White Tower, which may be described as a stone castellar verandah. On the whole, though it will doubtless be thought by some that the Tower is improved, and the new works "in keeping" with their situation; we cannot but think that, as the character of the old remains (or at least the oldest) in absolute unpretence, total absence of any kind of *representation*, or of anything not required by their *own* purposes; if the new could have possessed these same qualities, though we admit their design on such a principle would have been far more troublesome and difficult, and yet their expense far less, though they might have had neither battlement, machicolation, nor loop-hole; still they would have been more truly "in keeping" with the White Tower.

The Small-Pox Hospital, Highgate, of which we give a view, enjoys the finest kind of situation possible for any building, viz. about halfway up a slope, facing the south. It is arranged with much compactness and unity, and presents from the distance a neat outline, and, on a nearer inspection, good common-sense details, though too much crowding. The openings bear so large a proportion to the wall, that every opportunity of obtaining a breadth of mass or plain surface should have been seized on. The long panels for inscriptions, and the stone quoins at every external angle, might certainly have been omitted with advantage.

New street buildings, in provincial towns, still affect chiefly the fashion set by the Travellers and Reform Club-Houses, of a treatment somewhat Florentine; but the majority of them have only served to prove that the success of this treatment absolutely requires some refinement of taste, and eye for proportions, which seem (though never reduced to rule) to be even more important in this astylar composition than in any other. Indeed no other kind of architecture seems so entirely dependent on this refinement, and to become so unpleasing in its absence.

The branch of the Bank of England, at Darlington, by Mr. I. Middleton, is said to be a convenient building, and finished within the estimate. The front, though consisting only of the ordinary dwelling-house façade, of three stories (above ground) and three equal openings in each, has yet considerable elegance of proportions, though a greater width in the extreme piers (which are only *equal* to the others) would have been better. The style of detail most resembles that of the beautiful Palazzo Pandolfini, and altogether is very satisfactory, so that the work may rank with any of its style in this country.

The New Corn Market, Edinburgh, is an iron and glass shed,



The New Small Pox Hospital at Highgate.

in the manner of a railway station, 152 feet long, and 98 feet broad, in three spans, roofed with glass tiles. To the end next the street is applied a building 60 feet high, forming the façade, which is in the style above-mentioned, with a capanile attached to one side.

The Exchange at Wolverhampton, by Mr. G. Robinson, consists of a well-proportioned hall, a double cube of 50 feet, with a central cupola, 35 feet in diameter, and to the ends are attached lower buildings containing a library and news-room. The whole, therefore, forms a pyramidal group, of which the front is 160 feet wide, and the apex 109 feet high. The site being very sloping, the basement (containing stores) is high, and by avoiding any windows in its front a proper appearance of solidity is obtained. The treatment of the whole may be called Palladian, the features are good and on a bold scale; but there is much breaking up, and modern-church-like disunion, especially in the low wings. The high central building has a full entablature all round, and a roof forming real (not mock) pediments over the ends. The front is broken into seven portions, advancing more and more from the ends to the centre; the three middle ones being marked out by four Corinthian columns, of which the two central support a pediment, and the whole space between them is occupied by the lofty arched entrance, from which ascents, right and left, lead up to those of the main hall. Its interior has a deeply coved and panelled ceiling; the main beams being supported by Corinthian pilasters, having between them a reversed arcade.

The proposal of much polychrome decoration in this and other buildings at present, evinces at least a liberal profusion; for, of all kinds of ornament, one which (in the atmosphere of our towns) calls for renewal every few months, is certainly the most costly. Of the bad effect of not first counting this cost, but setting up such decoration where we cannot afford to keep it in repair, the Royal Exchange, London, is a standing warning.

Two prisons of great extent are rising in opposite outskirts of the capital, one on Wandsworth Common, and one near Holloway. Both consist of lofty ranges of cellular buildings diverging from a central body, and contrived precisely like those at Pentonville, but the Holloway prison has four (of the five) ranges parallel, thus giving up the advantage of seeing them all from one supervisor's room. This immense pile, also, presents so much stonework and Gothicism throughout its whole extent, that it will excel in splendour even the felons' palace at Reading, and will be the most ornamental (as well as largest) building for miles round.

5. PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

Cliefden House, near Maidenhead, is being rebuilt, with a restoration of that fine design of Inigo Jones, which formed the river front of Old Somerset House, the destruction of which has often been regretted by the admirers of our first classic architect. The situation, upon an architecturally fronted terrace much longer than the house itself, seems well adapted, presenting some analogy to the place of the original. Mr. Barry is conducting the work.

While we have here to rejoice over the recovery of one of the finest works of the early Anglo-classic school, supposed to be lost, a little further on the same road we have to mourn the loss of another. Caversham House, near Reading, which, except its colonnaded wings, was destroyed by fire last year, is rebuilt in so very common-place (not to say mean) a fashion, compared with the splendour of those appendages, that, unless they be removed, it will be placed nearly in the ridiculous plight of the official's house at Greenwich, that terminates and forms the central point of the finest architectural vista in the country.

The Army and Navy Club-House at length exposes its finished exterior, and with its huge toppling load strikes terror and amazement into such passengers of Pall Mall as may be accustomed to architecture that admits such a thing as measure, and the possibility of such things as excess and defect thereof.

It is just to observe, however, that this extravaganza did not appear in the design, but was the effect of influences that reached our gallant defenders during the progress of the work. Mr. Ruskin's 'Lamps' said something about the grand effect of a frowning brow, and a building "beetling o'er its base," which must forthwith be attempted, without considering whether there was anything to beetle over, anything corresponding with the brow in expression. Italian precedent was found for the cornice of an upper order being proportioned, not to the order itself, but to the entire building, but then the frieze had not been exaggerated *too*; and either the stories were all columnar, or they had in some other way a decided connexion, and suggested vertical lines from the ground to the summit; whereas, here, the two stories are as distinct and different as possible, so that the mind can by no effort refer the cornice to the whole building, but only to the upper story, to which the other seems a mere pedestal.

6. RAILWAY BUILDINGS.

On this head we have losses rather than gains to record. In London the neatest, most artistic, and most real station front, that of the Brighton line, has disappeared to make room apparently for one of less merit, with an addition also of a row of ugly houses and shops. The Great Northern Station at present consists only of temporary sheds. On leaving the terminus, this road, quickly entering a deep cutting, passes nearly at right angles under the Camden Town and West India Docks branch, here on an embankment, so that the difference of level between the two is considerable. The bridge, in seven spans, promised to be a striking ornament to the neighbourhood, but it is now crossed by tubular beams, and though arches were turned over the other openings, they fell and are now being replaced by the same ungraceful and unpicturesque covering.

We have unfortunately to announce that the grand design of which a partial view and description were given last year, has proved (as was then suspected) merely a flight of fancy. Its pro-

jectors indeed began to build but were unable to finish ; and Newcastle, instead of an edifice of which any capital might have been proud, has only the disgrace of a mutilated monument to show how “ vaulting ambition doth o’erleap itself.” Before sketching, fancying, or even supposing a single line towards design, there is always an immense mass of work to be done, which ought to be done with the minds of all concerned free from every preconceived plan ; and ought to embrace far more than it usually does. If we could but ascertain completely *what* is to be done, before beginning to consider *how*, and then settle completely how it is to be done, before beginning to do it, we are convinced we should not so continually miscarry.

XV.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

From October 1849 to November 1850.

Correction.—Under the date of September 15 in last year’s Chronicle of Occurrences it is stated that the sum 6,000,000*l.* in gold dust from California and dollars from Valparaiso was lodged in the Bank of England. This statement, taken with many misgivings from a paragraph which went the round of the town and country papers, has been contradicted by a gentleman connected with the Bank, who in a note to the editor of the *British Almanac and Companion* states that the total amount of specie from America lodged in the Bank on the day in question was 2,600,000 dollars, including 130,000*l.* worth of Californian gold.

Oct. 20, 1849. A united British and Chinese force attacks the pirate chief Shap-ng-tsai in the Bay of Tonquin, and destroys 58 piratical junks, manned by 3,000 men, and mounting 1,200 guns.

28. The British fleet under Sir W. Parker anchors in Basika Bay.

Nov. 3. The Hungarian and Polish refugees leave Widdin for Shumla.—The Sultan presents M. de Lamartine with a large estate (above 8,000 acres), within a few leagues of Smyrna.

5. Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey ; Austria asks for their imprisonment ; the British fleet enters the Dardanelles.

7. Inauguration of Queen’s College, Cork.

12. Austria protests against the confederate alliance of Prussia with some of the smaller German States ; and against the convocation of a parliament of these states at Erfurt.

13. The British fleet leaves its anchorage below the inner castle of the Dardanelles, and retires to Basika Bay.

14. The American mail brings news of the transference of the Canadian seat of government from Montreal to Toronto.

15. This day, by royal proclamation, observed throughout the United Kingdom as a day of thanksgiving for the cessation of cholera ; collections made in all the churches in aid of various charitable institutions.

16. The Turin chambers adopt a proposal to postpone the debate on the treaty of peace with Austria in opposition to the government. The chambers were consequently dissolved on the 21st instant.

19. A great parliamentary and financial reform meeting held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, to receive a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association.—A deficit of above 50,000*l.*

in the Rochdale savings' bank discovered on the death of Mr. G. Haworth, who had been actuary to the bank for 20 years.

20. The Cape Town papers received this day announce the arrival in September of the convict-ship 'Neptune,' from Bermuda, the organization of the inhabitants to prevent the convicts being landed, or any provisions being supplied to the vessel, and the application of the colonial leaders to the governor to send the ship away.

21. The Indian mail announces the arrest of the Sikh chiefs, who were brought to Lahore on a charge of treason.

22. The King of Prussia protests against the constitution granted by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

24. A convention for re-establishing friendly relations between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic signed.

26. A large meeting of the Metropolitan and National Freehold Land Society held in the London Tavern, London, to take measures for carrying into active and immediate operation the principles of the freehold land movement. Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at great length.—Cape Town papers of September 28 announce that the Anti-Convict Association were carrying out their resolution to "starve" the governor into compliance with the demand to send away the convicts from the shores of that colony.—A numerous meeting held in Glasgow City Hall to hear a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the association.—Zaatcha stormed by the French; the Arab garrison refusing to surrender were all put to the sword.

29. Advices from the Sandwich Islands, of the date August 27, state that the French admiral demanded of the Hawaiian government to admit French brandy, according to the treaty of March 26, 1846; that the demand was not complied with; and that in consequence the French landed, seized the fort, and spiked the guns.

Dec. 1. The Irish Grand Orange Lodge issues a report relating to the armament of the orangemen by the government in 1848.

2. Death of the Queen Dowager Adelaide, relict of William IV., at Bentley Priory, Stanmore; she was born Aug. 13, 1792, and married to the Duke of Clarence July 11, 1818.

5. A convention for the establishment of a customs union signed at Venice between Austria, Modena, Lucca, and Parma.—At the Newport Pagnell Protectionist meeting, Mr. D'Israeli develops his plan for the relief of the agriculturalists by the establishment of a sinking fund to be maintained by a duty on foreign imports.

11. A committee of the Boulogne and Amiens railway directors left London at 4 o'clock, *a.m.*, and reached Paris at half-past 12. Copies of the *Times* newspaper of this morning were distributed all over Paris by half-past one o'clock. The aim of this journey was to prove the superiority of the route through Boulogne, which had lately been abandoned by the English mail steamers in favour of Calais.—The arguments on an appeal from the Arches Court in the case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter* opened before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

12. Death of Sir Marc Isambert Brunel, the distinguished engineer, in his 81st year.

16. A vast assemblage of tenant farmers and others, numbering not less than 20,000, meet at Mullinahone, in the Irish county of Tipperary, to demand "lower rent, determined by a fair valuation, compensation for permanent improvements, and a lease," and to protest against "the

abominable system of land jobbing, and the reckless competition for land" that had hitherto prevailed.

18. Amsterdám papers state that the Dutch government had laid before parliament a bill to repeal the restrictions on navigation in Holland, and likewise to abolish all dues on the Dutch part of the Rhine.

20. The Archduke Johann resigns at Frankfort his office as Reichsverweser of Germany to the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia, appointed by the treaty of Sept. 30, to form an *ad interim* central power.

22. At the 64th ballot for the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Cobb, the democrat member for Georgia, was elected, not by an absolute majority of the house, but by a plurality of votes. President Taylor delivered his first message, which was dated Dec. 4, but could not be delivered till a speaker was chosen.

28. A letter appears in the *Times* from Sir Robert Peel to his tenant-farmers "on the present state and prospects of agriculture," and on "our relations as landlord and tenants."—The Westminster Palace Court sits for the last time for the despatch of business.

30. Date of a memorial addressed by Austria to the several governments of Germany for the formation of a commercial and customs union. It was copied into the London papers about Feb. 13, 1850.

31. Diplomatic relations resumed between Russia and the Porte—the latter sends the Hungarian and Polish refugees to Koniah in Asia Minor.

Jan. 1, 1850. The total amount of the corn duties from 1828 to 1848 both inclusive, was 12,024,578*l.*, giving an average of 572,599*l.* a year for the 21 years that the sliding scale lasted. Under the new law imposing a 1*s.* duty, which came into operation Feb. 1, 1849, the duties received during the year amounted to 615,814*l.*—the importations giving an average of a million quarters a month.

3. A proclamation issued by the Queen, appointing a commission for the promotion of the exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, to be holden in 1851.

4. A strong Protectionist agitation, originated by Lord Glengall, was carried on about this time throughout Ireland, but in almost every instance resolutions approving of free trade were passed.

6. *The Journal of St. Petersburg* of this date gives an account of the detection and punishment of a conspiracy against the life and policy of the Emperor.

7. The Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association holds a great meeting in the London Tavern, London, under the presidency of Sir J. Walmesley, to make a statement of accounts and an explanation of the plans of the association for this year.

9. A numerous meeting held at Aylesbury to hear Mr. Cobden's opinion respecting agricultural prospects. The upshot was a resolution carried unanimously denouncing all attempts to reimpose a tax on the people's bread.—Mr. D'Israeli addressed a large Protectionist meeting the day before at Great Marlow.—The King of Prussia's message relating to certain alterations in the constitution presented to the Chambers in Berlin. The most important articles, relating to the formation of an hereditary Upper Chamber, and to the creation of a special court for the trial of political offenders, were, after a long discussion, agreed to with slight alterations, on the 30th instant.—An attempt to form a Protectionist society for the Irish county Down, at a public meeting in Downpatrick signally defeated.—The Turin Chambers vote the ratification of the treaty of peace with Austria by 112 to 17.

10. The Enterprise and Investigator leave Woolwich to proceed in quest of Sir John Franklin and his party in the Arctic Seas.

17. An influential meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to consider the question of a more certain and steady supply of cotton.—Aggregate meeting of the Irish Protectionists held in the Rotundo, Dublin, on the requisition of Lord Glengall to prepare an address to the Queen, petitions to parliament, and to pass resolutions in favour of protection to native industry, and against the oppressive system of the poor laws.

18. A public meeting held in the London Tavern, London, at the instance of Mr. Cobden, to consider the proposal for lending 5½ millions to Russia.—Admiral Sir W. Parker in command of the British Mediterranean squadron blockades the harbour of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused his demand for the payment of all moneys due to British subjects, and for the surrender of the islands Sapienza and Cabrera.

25. A very numerous meeting held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, London, in furtherance of the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations.

28. A great free trade meeting held in the Rotundo, Dublin, on the requisition of the Lord Mayor.

Feb. 1. The customs boundary between Austria and her Italian provinces abolished.

4. Rioting in the St. Martin district of Paris, caused by the Socialists endeavouring to prevent the police from cutting down the dead trees of liberty; an attack was made on General Lamoricière, who had a narrow escape. The riots were renewed next day with some loss of life; but the troops were called out and dispersed the mobs.

6. The King of Prussia and the two chambers take the oath required by the constitution in the royal palace of Berlin.

7. A meeting of the Church of England National Education Society held in Willis's Rooms, London, to separate the church establishment from its educational relations to the State, and to renounce all share in the educational grant.

8. Mr. Baron Parke gives judgment in the case of *Ryder v. Mills*, involving the question whether factory owners were liable to penalty for working women and young persons under 18 on the "shift or relay system." The learned Baron pronounced the system to be not illegal.

12. A deputation of the publishers, paper-makers, and printers of England and Scotland wait upon Lord J. Russell to urge the repeal of the duties on paper.

14. The news of the revocation of the Order in Council making the Cape of Good Hope a penal colony received in Cape Town. The Anti-convict Association met and voted a general illumination and public dinner to celebrate their victory over the Colonial Office.

16. Date of Sir C. J. Napier's account of the chastisement of the Afredis. On the 2nd of February about 1000 of the Afredis attacked the camp of the Sappers employed in making a road through the hills between Peshawur and Kohat, killed 12, wounded 6, and plundered the camp. To avenge this massacre a strong force under Col. Bradshaw, with Sir C. J. Napier and Sir C. Campbell, marched from Peshawur on the 9th, and destroyed 6 villages and a great number of the enemy.

18. The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-general of India, visits Singapore.

19. Date of an important note from Count Nesselrode, relating to the affairs of Greece. It appeared in the *Times* of March 11.

21. The first public sale of an estate by the Irish Encumbered Estates Commissioners brings 23 years' purchase.

24. Arrival of Lord Gough at Southampton from India.

25. The withdrawal of Hanover from the Prussian Union officially announced at Berlin.—Death of his Celestial Highness Taou-Kwang, emperor of China, in the 60th year of his age and 30th of his reign. He nominated as his successor his fourth son, who commenced his reign in his 19th year, under the title of Sze-hing.

27. In a general order of this date, Sir C. J. Napier disbands the 66th Bengal Native Infantry for mutiny.—A treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, to effect a German Union under a federal directory of 7 members, a federal representative assembly of 300 members, and a federal tribunal.

March 1. The blockade of Greece discontinued on the acceptance of the "good offices" of France.

4. Commander Lockyer, of her Majesty's steam vessel *Medea*, destroys a piratical fleet of 13 junks in the Chinese waters, near Hong-Kong.

7. An article in the *Times* of this day states the determination of the government to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—A reward of 20,000*l.* offered by the British Admiralty to any party of any country who shall render assistance to the crews of the discovery ships in the Arctic seas under Sir J. Franklin.

8. Judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in the appeal of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter* delivered by Lord Langdale, who pronounced the all-but-unanimous opinion of the committee that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampford Speke." The sentence of the Court of Arches was accordingly reversed. The Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and the Bishop of London, were the only dissentients from the judgment.

15. The King of Wurtemberg opens his States with a remarkable speech, in which he denounces the insidious ambition of Prussia, and announces the formation of a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria.

20. Lord Gough entertained by the United Service Club in Pall Mall.—Baron von Radowitz, in the name of the united governments, opens the North German parliament in Erfurt.—Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Affredis.

21. A public meeting held in Dublin under the requisition of the high sheriff, to petition against the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty.—A grand banquet given by the lord mayor of London to Prince Albert and a distinguished company, including the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in honour of the project of the Great International Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1851.

22. The Bishop of Exeter, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, protests against the judgment of the judicial committee of Privy Council and against the consequences of the judgment; and further refuses to institute Mr. Gorham into the vicarage of Brampford Speke.—The Wurtemberg and Prussian ambassadors withdrew respectively from Berlin and Stuttgart.

23. Lord Gough entertained by the East India Company at the London Tavern, London.

31. Death of Mr. Calhoun, the American statesman; he was born in 1782.

April 4. Pope Pius IX. leaves Portici for Rome, where he arrived on the 12th inst.

8. An aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin to petition against the abolition of the Viceroyalty.—The senate of Turin pass a bill, previously sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies, for the abolition of exceptional tribunals for the clergy, and also of the right of asylum.—The Hanoverian government notifies the dissolution of all relations between Hanover and the Erfurt federal state, or Prussian Union of May 26, 1849.

15. Lord Campbell, having taken the oaths and his seat as chief justice of the Queen's Bench, Sir F. Kelly moved for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue directed to the judge of the Arches Court, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, against further proceeding to give effect to the judgment of her Majesty in Council, founded on a report of the judicial committee of Privy Council in the case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*. After hearing arguments, his lordship gave his decision on the 25th, refusing the rule.

16. The French 11th regiment of light infantry on march from Angers to Toulon lost 252 men by the breaking down of the wire suspension bridge over the Loire at Angers. The regiment was under orders for Algeria for having made a democratic demonstration.

19. A treaty agreed upon at Washington between Great Britain and the United States relating to the ship canal through the State of Nicaragua to unite the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

25. The negotiations between Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse terminate; the blockade of Athens is renewed and continued for two days, after which the Greek government submits to the demands of England.

26. An Austrian Note addressed to the several German states inviting them to send plenipotentiaries to a congress to be held in Frankfort in order to open a plenary assembly on the 10th of May.

May 2. Sir F. Kelly makes a motion in the court of Common Pleas similar to that previously made in the Queen's Bench in the case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*. The court having heard the arguments postponed its decision till next term, when on the 27th inst. the motion was refused.

4. A large meeting held in the Corn Exchange, York, to hear Mr. Ferriand on the practicability of the "Wool League."—The Archbishop of Turin arrested and lodged in the citadel for refusing to obey the Siccardi law abrogating the privileges of the clergy. He was fined 20 francs, and imprisoned from this date till June 2.

7. A public meeting of the National Association for the protection of Agriculture held in the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond.—A bill brought into the French Legislative Assembly to limit universal suffrage, by enacting that all electors must have resided in the same commune for a period of three years at least.

9. Death of Gay-Lussac in his 71st year.—A Congress of Princes meets in Berlin to consider the constitution of the League.

10. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover, Luxembourg, Hesse-Homburg, Hesse-Cassel, and Holstein, meet in congress at Frankfort.

15. The French ambassador temporarily recalled from the court of London.

19. A buccaneering party of 600 men from the United States, under a Spanish adventurer, named Lopez, makes a landing on the island of Cuba, and, after a short but obstinate struggle, takes possession of the town of

Cardenas. A day or two after, the buccaneers had an engagement with some Spanish soldiers marched against them, in which several were killed or taken prisoners; the others then embarked with Lopez in the Creole steamer, and escaped from the Spanish war steamer Pizarro to Key West.

22. An attempt made to assassinate the King of Prussia.

25. Arrival at Southampton of an embassy extraordinary from the King of Nepal to the Queen of England.

30. An aggregate meeting held in Exeter Hall for the reform of Wesleyan Methodism; a resolution passed pledging the meeting to raise 20,000*l.* to carry on the movement—Lord Gough entertained at a grand banquet by the lord mayor of London in the Mansion House.

31. The Electoral Reform bill for restricting the privilege of the suffrage passes the French Legislative Assembly by 433 to 241.

June 4. Advices from British Guyana of this date confirm the report of a rich auriferous region having been discovered on the river Yuruary, in the district of Upata, State of Venezuela.

6. Sir Fitzroy Kelly applies to the Court of Exchequer for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue, directed to the Judge of the Arches Court and the Archbishop of Canterbury, to stay proceedings in the case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*.

7. A large Protectionist meeting held in the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, under the presidency of the Earl of Wilton.—Severe laws against the Prussian press published in Berlin.—Hesse-Cassel refuses to appoint a representative to the College of Princes about to meet at Erfurt.—Hanoverian note addressed to the senates of Hamburg and Bremen, and to the government of Oldenburg, with a proposal for a North German Confederation founded on Free Trade principles.

11. A rule *nisi* granted by the Court of Exchequer in the case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*, to be argued and decided in the after sittings of this term.

12. A great provincial meeting held in Belfast in favour of Tenant Right.

12. Insurrection in Bulgaria; the insurgents had taken some of the out-forts of Belgrade.

18. Wreck of the Orion steamer off Portpatrick, within a stone's-throw of land. Out of 200 passengers from Liverpool above 50 perished.

19. Lord Cottenham resigns the Great Seal.

20. Hesse Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian League.

21. General de Labitte announces in the French Legislative Assembly the settlement of the dispute between France and England on the Greek question; the English minister "having consented to substitute for the convention of Athens the stipulations concluded at London on the 19th of April."

27. An attack made upon Queen Victoria as she was returning from Cambridge House to Buckingham Palace. The assailant, Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, struck her Majesty on the head with a slight switch, the effect of which was little more than to disarrange the bonnet: her Majesty shortly afterwards appeared at Covent Garden Theatre.

29. Sir Robert Peel has a severe accident by falling from his horse, and is conveyed home in a state of the greatest physical suffering.—The famous jewel called *Kooh-i-Noor* (mountain of light) is brought to Portsmouth from India to be presented to the Queen.—Great Tenant Right demonstration at Dundalk.—Lisbon advices announce the arrival in the Tagus of an American squadron to enforce the payment of certain claims, one of which was made against the Portuguese government, for not pre-

venting the British from destroying an American privateer in the neutral port of Fayal in 1814.

July 2. Death of Sir Robert Peel in his town house Whitehall Gardens : he was born February 5, 1788.—Treaty of peace concluded between Denmark and Prussia and the Prussian League respecting the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The Duchies prepare for war against the Danes single-handed.

4. A protocol signed in London by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Sweden, guaranteeing the integrity of the territories of Denmark, and approving the steps taken by the King relative to the settlement of the Danish succession.

5. For the year ending this day the total ordinary revenue and receipts of the United Kingdom amounted to 52,778,635*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* ; the expenditure to 49,991,313*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*—The Directors of the New Zealand Company give notice to the government of their readiness to surrender their charter and all claims to their lands. On this surrender the said lands become part of the demesne lands of the crown.

12. A congress of deputies from the several states included in the Prussians Zollverein opened in Cassel.—An Imperial Edict deprives General Haynau of his command in Hungary.—Suicide of Colonel King commanding the 14th Light Dragoons at Wuzerabad in India.

8. Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge ; he was the 10th child and youngest son of George III. ; born February 24, 1774.—Chief Baron Pollock delivers judgment in the Court of Exchequer in the case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*, ordering the rule to be discharged with costs.—During the night of this day General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, died ; he was born November 24, 1786. The Vice-President, Mr. Millard Filmore, succeeds to the Presidency.

9. Destructive fire in Philadelphia, by which a great number of lives were lost, and property to the amount of a million dollars.

10. A public meeting held in Bury, Lancashire, to promote the erection of a monument to Sir Robert Peel in that his native place ; meetings for a similar purpose were held this day in London and Leeds, and about this time in several other large towns.—The Count of Montemolin married to the Princess Caroline, the sister of the King of Naples. The Spanish minister left Naples for Spain after protesting against the match.

12. The Queen of Spain delivered of a male child which lives only about 10 minutes.

15. Sir Thomas Wilde, appointed Lord High Chancellor of England.—A meeting of the merchants, bankers, and citizens of London, held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, to promote subscriptions for a national testimonial to Sir Robert Peel.

16. The French Legislative Assembly finally passes a law imposing new restrictions on the press by 386 to 265. By this law all newspaper articles must be signed by the authors.

17. The Danes occupy Flensburg.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies passes a bill declaring the slave trade piracy.

18. A dreadful conflagration breaks out in Cracow, and lays the greater part of the city in ashes.—Advices from Rio Janeiro of this date announce that an English vessel, the *Cormorant*, had entered the Brazilian port of Paranagay and seized four vessels supposed to be slavers. The guns of the fort were directed against the *Cormorant*, whereupon she entered close in and destroyed the fort.

19. Sir Robert Peel returned to Parliament by the electors of Tamworth in the room of his late father.—Austria summons a general assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfurt.

20. Lord Palmerston entertained at dinner by the Reform Club.—The Bishop of Exeter's presentation to the monition of the Arches Court brought in, accompanied by a protest, which was rejected by the Court.

22. Advices from Dublin announce the reappearance of the potato blight in several parts of Ireland.

23. A meeting of the High Church party held in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, London, to protest against the consequences of the decision of the law courts in the Gorham case, and to petition the Queen to remove the impediments which prevent the holding of synods.—The Court of Common Council of the city of London after a three days' debate decide by 89 to 13 in favour of adhering to Smithfield as the great metropolitan cattle market.—A public meeting held in Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, London, to perpetuate the memory of the services of Sir Robert Peel. The Earl of Aberdeen presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Duke of Wellington, Lords Hardinge, Ashley, Ashburton, and several others.

25. At a numerous meeting of the friends and supporters of Baron de Rothschild, held in the London Tavern, London, a resolution was unanimously carried "that Baron de Rothschild should proceed to-morrow to the House of Commons to claim his seat as one of the representatives of the city of London" (see Chronicle of the Session).—Great defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteiners by the Danes. The battle, which was fought at Idstedt near Schleswig, commenced at 2½ *a. m.*, and did not terminate till 4 *p. m.*, when General Willisen retreated to Rendsburg; the Danes entered Schleswig and Eckernförde.

27. The Irish county Mayo election terminates in favour of the Free Trade candidate Mr. O. Higgins, who polled 141 votes; his opponent Mr. Butt polled 95. It was stated that there were not 25 more electors in the county, which has a population of about 300,000.—The Prussian plenipotentiaries recalled from the Frankfort congress.

29. Great Tenant Right meetings held in Cavan and Enniskillen in Ireland.

30. The Count de Chambord leaves Wiesbaden.

31. The British Association for the Advancement of Science meets in Edinburgh.—At a Convention of Delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Canada, and the New England States, held in Portland, United States, under the presidency of the governor of the State of Maine, a plan for shortening the transit between Great Britain and the United States was considered and sanctioned. The plan proposes the construction of a railway, to be called the "European and North American Railway," which should pass through Maine and New Brunswick, connecting the great centres of industry and commerce in the United States with some convenient port on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia. The harbour of Whitehaven, near Cape Canso, was named, whence to Galway the distance is but 2,000 miles, which may be traversed by powerful steamers in 5 days. A bill for incorporating the European and American Railway was subsequently passed unanimously by the legislature of Maine.

August 1. The Emperor of Russia orders 7 men in each 1,000 of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army; giving a total increase of about 180,000 men.

6. A Great Tenant Right Conference held in the Assembly Rooms,

Dublin. After transacting business for four days, the members voted the formation of a permanent Tenant League.—Opening of the Great Northern Railway between London and Peterborough.

7. The Rev. Mr. Gorham instituted in the vicarage of Brampford Speke by Sir H. J. Fust in the Prerogative Court, London.—Explosion, with great loss of life and property, of the ammunition factory of the Schleswig-Holstein army in Rendsburg.—Monsignor Franzoni, Archbishop of Turin, arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Fenestrella, for authorising the refusal of the last rites of the church to the minister, Santa Rosa, on account of his having participated in passing the law against the clergy.

8. The King of Greece resolves to pay a two months' visit to Munich; his Queen is appointed Regent of the kingdom in his absence.

9. The French Legislative Assembly prorogued.—The Count de Chambord arrives at Wiesbaden, where he has frequent conferences with the leading French Legitimists.

10. Death of Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, at Barnes Elmes. Putney, in his 71st year.—The restricted Diet of the German Confederation constituted at Frankfort on the summons of Austria.—The Irish Tenant League holds its first meeting in Lower Abbey Street Theatre, Dublin. The propositions sanctioned by the conference were adopted in the resolutions of the League, which is to agitate unceasingly by legal means to carry out its objects; and a fund of 10,000*l.* to be raised by voluntary assessment on the poor-law valuation is to be provided. Soon after this date, a series of numerous attended county meetings commenced, each county pledging itself to contribute a certain stated proportion of the 10,000*l.*—The inclined plane and a stationary steam-engine substituted for locks on the Forth and Clyde Canal at the Blackhill locks; three boats were drawn up in 5 minutes, whilst to bring them through the locks would require 30 minutes.

11. Great fire at Gravesend, by which above 40 houses, including the London and County Bank, were destroyed.—The Rev. G. C. Gorham inducted to the living of Brampford Speke.

12. The President of the French Republic leaves Paris on a tour to Lyons and the eastern departments of France.—A committee consisting of representatives of England, Austria, France, Prussia, and Naples, meet at Messina to investigate certain claims against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

13. Death of the Hon. C. E. Law, Recorder of London, and M.P. for Cambridge University.

14. The commissioners of inquiry appointed to consider the effect of the changes made in the Post Office, in consequence of the resolution of the House of Commons for the suppression of Sunday labour in that department, make their report advising a single delivery and receipt of letters and newspapers on Sundays. The Postmaster-General a few days after this date decided on returning to the system pursued previously to the order of June 23, consequent upon the address of the Commons (see *Chronicle of the Session*, May 30).

15. A bill to admit California as a member of the United States passes the Senate; another conferring territorial government on New Mexico is also sanctioned.—The King of Hanover gives a grand military dinner to General Haynau.

16. The King of Greece embarks at the Piræus for Trieste on his way to Munich.—Jenny Lind sings at a concert in Liverpool previous to embarking for the United States.—The Bishop of Exeter addresses a letter

to the churchwardens of Brampford Speke warning them against the heretical teaching of the new incumbent, Mr. Gorham.—The last lift of the last tube of the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Strait effected.—Advices from Colombo, Ceylon, announce the resignation of Lord Torrington, the governor of that island.

17. The Belgium territory between Brussels and the French frontier visited by deluges of rain, and consequent flooding of the rivers which inundated the country for leagues. At Charleroi, Mons, Namur, and some other towns, much damage was done; the streets of Charleroi were navigated by boats. Great damage was done to the crops in all this region.

19. The overland Indian mail, with advices to July 2, from Calcutta, announces the resignation of Sir C. J. Napier.—The Sikh prisoners, 39 in all, when about 8 miles below Patna, on the way from Allahabad to Calcutta, rose in mutiny, headed by Narain Singh, and made themselves masters of two boats and a steamer, from which they landed on the shore opposite Patna, and fled in the direction of Nepaul. They were soon after pursued and most of them retaken.

20. The Nepaulese ambassador and suite leave London for Paris.

21. Queen Victoria embarks at Osborne Pier for Ostend, on a visit to the king and queen of the Belgians. Her Majesty returned to Portsmouth on the 24th instant.

22. A synod of the Irish Catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, opened in Thurles under the direction of Archbishop Cullen, the Catholic Primate.—The Peace Congress holds a session in St. Paul's Church, Frankfurt.

23. A protocol relating to Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein agreed upon at the English Foreign Office by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway.—A destructive fire rages in Montreal.

25. Note of Prussia to the Austrian cabinet, refusing to join in the restricted diet at Frankfurt.

26. Death of Louis Philippe, Ex-King of the French, at Claremont, Surrey; he was born October 6, 1773.—The lord mayor and sheriffs of London entertained at a grand banquet by the mayor of Southampton in the Town-Hall.

27. Queen Victoria leaves Osborne for London on her way to Holyrood House and Balmoral,

28. The submarine telegraphic wires, inclosed in a cylinder of gutta percha, sunk between Dover and Cape Grinez, a distance of 21 miles across the Strait. Messages were interchanged between England and France in the course of the evening. A few days after this date it was found that the action of the sea had broken the wire and its enclosing cylinder; it was then resolved to sink four or more wires much more strongly protected—a project now in course of execution.

31. Prince Albert during the sojourn of the court at Holyrood House lays the foundation stone of the Scotch National Gallery in Edinburgh.

September 1. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, Holstein-Lauenburg, Luxemburg-Limburg, Nassau, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, assembled in Frankfurt, and constituted themselves as the council of the German diet.—Jenny Lind arrives at New York, where she is received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

2. The remains of Louis Philippe deposited in the Catholic chapel at Weybridge.

3. President Bonaparte leaves Paris for Cherbourg to review the French fleet.

4. General Haynau visits Barclay's brewery, in London, where he was violently attacked by a mob.—The Emperor of Brazil issues a decree against the slave trade.

7. Hesse-Cassel remodelled its constitution in 1831, by an article of which the Chamber has the exclusive right of voting the taxes. The Elector had recently appointed as his prime minister the Baron Hasenpflug, who declined convoking the Chamber until the time generally destined for the close of the session, and then laid before them demands for money and for liberty to raise the taxes for 1850. The Chamber by a unanimous vote request to have a regular budget laid before them, which they promise to examine, discuss, and vote. The Elector in reply to this request dissolves the Chamber, and proceeds to levy the taxes in defiance of the constitution, and declares his whole dominions in a state of siege, and subject to martial law.

8. Death of Chief Justice Dogherty, of the Irish Common Pleas, at Beaumaris.

9. Some of the Irish Catholic prelates having been gazetted in the *Dublin Evening Post* as visitors of the proposed Queen's University in Ireland, Archbishops McHale and Slattery, in letters of about this date, decline the honour proposed to them.

10. The Catholic Synod of Thurles closes its labours, having condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Catholic university. The acts of the Synod were forwarded to Rome to be submitted to the approval of the Pope.

12. The Irish Lord Lieutenant visits Belfast, where he is entertained at a public banquet by the town council.—A meeting held in Ross for the purpose of forming a Wool and Flax League was dispersed by the Free Traders; Mr. Ferrand who attended was roughly handled.

13. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel flies to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfurt, having previously revoked the decree establishing a state of siege. On the 19th instant he formally transferred his government to Wilhelmsbad, a suburb of Hanau. Bavarian and Prussian troops were approaching the frontier.—The Schleswig-Holstein army, under General Von Willisen, force the passage of the Schlei at Missunde, but are driven back with great slaughter by the Danes. On the previous day the army of the duchies took Eckernförde and the Danish camp near it.

17. A proclamation of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin appears in the *Berlin Staats Anzeiger*, abolishing the constitution of Oct. 10, 1819, according to the verdict of the *Schiedegericht*, or court of arbitrators, to whom the question had been referred.

19. Seaford cliff blown up with 12 tons of gunpowder.—Inauguration of the coronation stone of the Anglo-Saxon kings at Kingston-on-Thames.

21. Official programme of the policy of the French Legitimists published in the French papers; it is signed "De Barthelemy," and dated from Wiesbaden, August 30.—Despatch of the Prussian ministry refusing to recognise the Executive Diet of Frankfurt as having authority to interfere in Hesse-Cassel.—A decree issued by the Grand Duke of Tuscany—1. Dissolving the general assembly of deputies which met Jan. 10, 1848, and was interrupted by the revolution of the following February; 2. Assuming to himself all the powers of the State (observing as far as possible the principles of the constitution of Feb. 1848), until such time as a fresh convocation of the legislative assemblies can take place—of this, however, in the precarious state of affairs at present, there

appeared no near prospect. Dr. Grey, editor of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, and his brother, withdraw from the council of the Irish Tenant League.

23. The archbishop of Cagliari banished from his see for opposition to the laws against the rights of the clergy.

24. The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wortley elected Recorder of London.—The legal information before the Penrith magistrates arising out of the fracas between Lord Brougham's fishermen and Sir Thomas Musgrave's keepers, aided by the watchers of the Penrith Angling Association, was heard. After 8 hours' investigation the bench determined that Lord Brougham's party had contravened Sir Robert Peel's general fishing act.—The Welsh triennial national musical festival called "the Eisteddvodd" was celebrated this year in the ruins of the ancient castle of Rhuddlan, near St. Asaph.—Date of the bull of Pope Pius IX., establishing a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England.

27. Farewell meeting of the emigrants of Mrs. Chisholm's Family Colonization Loan Society, who sail for Australia on the 30th instant, in the *Slain's Castle*.—The Legislative Chambers of Hesse-Darmstadt dissolved, after refusing, by 45 to 4, to prolong the authority to collect the taxes, and after protesting against the breach of the constitution, by 42 to 7.

30. The Prussian Government addresses a despatch to the Cabinet of Vienna in which it declares its determination to uphold the constitution in Hesse-Cassel.—In a consistory holden this day in Rome the Pope names 14 Cardinals, only 4 of whom are Italians. Among the foreigners raised to the dignity of Cardinal is the late Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the London District, Dr. Wiseman, who was at the same time created Archbishop of Westminster.

October 1. The Customs frontier, between Hungary and the other provinces of Austria, abolished.

4. An offensive and defensive alliance concluded between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg.—The Burgher Guard of Cassel dissolved, and ordered to give up their arms; at the same time all the journals were suspended.

6. The Schleswig-Holsteiners having continued the bombardment of Friederichstadt, from Sept. 29 to this day, attempt to storm the place, and are repulsed with great loss by the Danes. The town, however, was almost entirely destroyed.—The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* publishes an address signed by the four Catholic Archbishops to the Catholics of Ireland, recommending the foundation of a Catholic University in that country.

10. Great Tenant Right League meeting of the Irish county Meath, held in Navan.—Advices from New York of this date bring tidings of a great agitation throughout the union in consequence of the resistance made at several places in the northern States to carrying into operation the Fugitive Slaves Act of the late congress, for the recovery of run-away slaves.

11. Death of the Queen of the Belgians at Ostend in her 38th year.

12. Death of the Duke of Palmella, the eminent Portuguese statesman; he was born in 1781.—The Committee of Permanence of the French Legislative Assembly passes a resolution censuring General d'Hautpool, the Minister of War, for not observing the military regulations and the discipline of the army, during the recent reviews attended by the President of the Republic, in the plain of Sartory.

14. The Elector of Hesse applies to the Frankfurt Diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in his dominions.

17. A marshal's staff, enriched with an inscription in diamonds, presented at Warsaw by the Emperor of Russia to Prince Paskiewitch, on the completion of his 50th year of service in the imperial army.

21. The *Overland China Mail* received this day announces a rebellion in the Chinese province of Kwang-si.—The second line of the Britannia Tubular Bridge over the Menai Straits opened for public traffic, the great structure being in all respects complete. A train consisting of 2 locomotives and 28 waggons with 280 ton of coals passed through all the tubes, causing a deflection of only three-fourths of an inch.

25. The Frankfurt Diet decrees a military occupation of Hesse-Cassel in the name of the Diet. Large Austrian and Bavarian forces on one side, and Prussian forces on the other, were advancing close to the Hessian frontier.—A grand banquet to Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of London, and the chief municipal officers of the kingdom, given by the Lord Mayor of York in the Guildhall of that city.—The Emperor of Austria arrives at Warsaw on a visit to the Emperor of Russia. The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Prince de Schwarzenburg, Count Nesselrode, Count Brandenburg, and other distinguished diplomatists, had also arrived; and a conference was held soon after concerning the affairs of Germany.

27. A pastoral letter from Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster read in all the Catholic churches and chapels of his sec. This same day (Sunday) Dr. Ullathorne was enthroned as Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, in St. Chad's Cathedral in that town.

28. The Bishop of London replies to a memorial from the Arch-deaconry and Canonry of Westminster against the recent creation of a Roman Catholic Hierarchy by the Pope. A very general agitation on this subject commenced about this time.

30. An Educational Conference held in the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, for the purpose of converting the Lancashire Public School Association into a National Public School Association. The Conference lasted two days, and the National Secular School Association held its first meeting on the 1st of November.

November 1. An Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery, enter the territories of Hesse-Cassel, under the command of Prince Thurnund-Taxis, who fixes his head-quarters in Hanau. Next day a Prussian force under General Groeben entered Cassel, the chief town of the Electorate.

2. The Paris papers of this date announce serious misunderstandings between the President of the Republic and General Changarnier, whose lieutenant, General Neumayer, in command of the 1st Military Division in Paris, had been appointed to the command-in-chief of the 14th and 15th Military Divisions, of which the respective head-quarters are Nantes and Rennes, and had declined the appointment. General Changarnier issues an order of the day, reminding the army under his command that its province is "not to deliberate, and that it must utter no cry whatever when in arms."

XVI.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

1849.	OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, &c.	Age
Oct. 31.	Morrison, Sir Richard, architect, Vice-President of Institution of Irish Architects	83
Nov. 8.	Lyell, Charles, botanist, &c.	68
Dec. 1.	Elliott, Ebenezer, 'Corn Law Rhymes,' &c.	81
	12. Brunel, Sir M. Isambert, engineer	39
	14. Doubleday, Edward, botanist, &c.	59
	24. Tytler, P. F., historian	
1850.		
Jan. 8.	Waghorn, Lieutenant, establisher of the overland route to India.....	46
	22. Westall, William, R.A., painter ..	69
	26. Jeffrey, Lord, Edinburgh reviewer	77
	— Oehlenschläger, Adam, Danish poet and dramatist	71
	— Schadow, J. G., Prussian sculptor	86
Feb. 26.	Allan, Sir William, R.A., painter.....	69
April 7.	Bowles, Rev. W. L., poet, &c.....	89
	— Prout, William, chemist.....	
	23. Wordsworth, William, poet	80
	24. Thom, James, sculptor	
	— Beer, William, German astronomer.....	53
May 1.	Blainville, M. de, chemist and naturalist.....	72
	9. Gay-Lussac, M., chemist	71
	9. Louyet, M., chemist.....	39
	23. Porter, Miss Jane, novelist.....	74
	29. Wyatt, R. J., sculptor.....	55
June 10.	Smith, James (of Deanston), agricultural improver	61
July 4.	Kirby, Rev. W., entomologist	91
	— Neander, Johann August Wilhelm, Protestant writer on theology	61
Aug. 18.	Balzac, M. Honoré de, French novelist	51
	19. Shee, Sir Martin Archer, painter, President of Royal Academy	80
Nov. 4.	Schwab, Gustave, German poet.....	58



